

Magna Britannia Antiqua & Nova:

Or, a New, Exact, and Comprehensive

S U R V E Y

OF THE

1484 k 3

Ancient and Present STATE

England. (App - Description + Topography)
OF

G R E A T - B R I T A I N.

CONSISTING OF

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| <p>I. A Compleat and Accurate Description of the <i>Cities, Boroughs, Towns</i> and <i>Parishes</i> in the Kingdom.</p> <p>II. Their <i>Antiquities</i>. Their <i>Ecclesiastical, Civil, Natural, and Literary</i> History; with a View of the <i>Manners, Policy</i> and <i>Customs</i> of the Inhabitants.</p> <p>III. A Copious Account of the <i>Foundations, Endowments, Original State,</i> and <i>present Condition</i> of the <i>Cathedrals, Monasteries, Churches, Palaces,</i> and other <i>publick</i> Structures.</p> <p>IV. Compleat Lists of <i>most</i> of the Church Livings in ENGLAND, and in what</p> | <p><i>Hundred</i> or <i>Deanary</i> they lye: Their <i>Value</i> in the King's Books, and <i>real</i> Income; also an Account of many of their PRESENT PATRONS and <i>Incumbents</i>.</p> <p>V. A full History and Description of all the <i>Noblemen</i> and <i>Gentlemen's Seats</i> and their PRESENT POSSESSORS, with Pedigrees of their <i>Families, Ancient</i> and <i>Modern,</i> according to the best Accounts. Likewise <i>Memoirs</i> of the <i>Lives</i> and <i>Actions</i> of such eminent Persons as have particularly signalized themselves by their <i>Conduct</i> or <i>Writings</i>.</p> |
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The whole being more Comprehensive and Instructive than CAMDEN, or any OTHER AUTHOR on this Subject.

And Illustrated not only with General MAPPS, but also particular ones of each COUNTY, and other PLATES curiously Engraved, representing the ROMAN, SAXON and DANISH ANTIQUITIES found in this Island:

As likewise TABLES shewing at Sight the Distances of MARKET TOWNS and other remarkable Places not only from one another but also from London. With many other Particulars that are curious and worthy Notice.

Collected and Compiled from the *Antiquities* and *Histories* at large of each COUNTY. With many ACCOUNTS accurately taken on the Spot, and communicated by several JUDICIOUS HANDS.

V O L. I.

L O N D O N,

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TO THE
High and Mighty PRINCE,
G E O R G E

BY THE
G R A C E of G O D,
OF
G R E A T B R I T A I N, F R A N C E,
and I R E L A N D,

K I N G,

Defender of the FAITH, &c.

B R I T A N N I A

Protected and Preserved by His most Sacred

M A I E S T Y,

^{is}
Humbly Dedicated

BY
One of His most Faithful SUBJECTS.

TO THE
High and Mighty PRINCE
GEORGE
BY THE
GRACE OF GOD,
OF
GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE,
and IRELAND,
KING
Defender of the FAITH, &c.
BRITANNIA
Protected and Preserved by His most sacred
MAJESTY,
12
Humbly Dedicated
BY
One of His most Faithful SUBJECTS

THE P R E F A C E.

A General History of Great Britain, as it has been much desired, and earnestly wished for a long Time both by the Learned and others, who are Lovers of their Country, so there seemed some Years since, such a Genius in many to undertake such a Work, that there was no doubt, but such a Composure would long before this Time have been published; but it not hitherto appearing according to Expectation, it seems a Thing not unreasonable in itself, or disadvantageous to the Publick, that something like it be attempted by collecting the scatter'd Parts of our English History, and uniting them in one Body, not only to save the Expence of the Curious in buying so many Volumes, but to gratify and instruct those that desire to be acquainted with their own Country, with such a Description of it, as will be diverting as well as useful. This is the Work, that the Undertakers of the following Description of the Counties of that Part of GREAT BRITAIN, called England, already carried on almost half Way, are endeavouring. They do not pretend to search Libraries for old Manuscripts (they have neither Interest nor Leisure enough to do that) but all that they intend and design, is to gather what is most remarkable and worthy of Memory, from our printed Histories, and exhibit them to the Reader at one View, till Providence shall raise up such an extraordinary Person, such a NONE-SUCH, or such a Society of Men, who by their Herculean Labours and indefatigable Industry shall present the World with such a compleat Work. Indeed a learned Prelate of our own, who is very well acquainted with our English Historians, declares himself of the Jesuit le Moines Mind, as to such a general English History, That such a Person is not yet born, nor ever will be, before the Year that the perpetual Motion, or the Philosopher's Stone is discovered, because he must be a Soldier, Statesman, Philosopher, Divine, Lawyer, Orator, and Poet; yea more than all these, abounding with Wit, of an unbounded Spirit, and biassed with no Interest or Passion, which he thinks will never meet in one Man, or Society of Men; but with Submission to his better Judgment, no Man can positively determine what may be. We know there were such Persons in former Ages, as wrote Universal Histories with great Approbation, as Diodorus Siculus among the Greeks, and Trogus among the Latins; and why should we despair of ever having such an extraordinary Person among the Britains?

But supposing this judicious Prelate's Opinion certain, is there not the greater Reason to admit of such Attempts as ours is, or the like? For as the greatest Cities be-

gan with single Houses, and those but few, and have been augmented to a great Bulk, by constant Additions of Buildings at different Times, and at the Costs of Multitudes of Men, scarce any one Person being able to erect a large Palace, much less a City, at his own Charge alone; so the History of Great Britain, though a Thing of vast Difficulty, to be compleatly written by any one Person, is most likely to arrive at length to the desired Perfection, by some continual, tho' but small Additions of such industrious Persons, whose Genius leads them that Way. This hath been the Method hitherto, by which the Histories of all Nations have come to so great Maturity; some have written about the Court, and others about the Camp, some of Embassies, and others of Treaties, some of one Part of a Kingdom, and others of another; and so in Ecclesiastical Affairs, some have written of general Councils, others of National Synods, some of Ecclesiastical Government, others of the several Orders of Monks, &c. The same has happened in our own Nation, few or none being able or experienced enough to manage various Matters or Subjects well, and such as are, not always having Leisure enough to attend them. University-Men are in the common Opinion, more fit to carry on such a general History singly or jointly, and for what Reason they do not, we do not pretend to conjecture. We hope, they are meditating so profitable a Work, and till they can bring it to Perfection, we will bring some small Materials to the Building, and contribute our Mite to the Treasury. Wherefore,

To render our Design more intelligible and useful, we will give a short Account of our Proceedings in the following History of the Counties. There is no eminent Person, but is born or educated, sojourns or dwells in, nor any notable Event and Action, but has happened in or near some Village, Town, or City of some County, where we may have an Opportunity to mention and describe them; and therefore we have laid Mr. Cambden's Britannia before us, his Model being most copious and suitable to our Purpose; but we have not exactly pursued his Method of treating of the Counties, which is generally by tracing the most remarkable Rivers from their Fountains, to or towards the Sea, because it is not so consistent with the Topography of the Nation, as may be wished; yet we have not, as near as we can, omitted any one particular Place or Matter mentioned by him, unless we were sure he was mistaken or misinformed; and whereas, tho' he was Clarenceux, King at Arms, he has, for the most Part, barely named the Families of the Nobility or Gentry, who had their Seats, or were Lords of the lesser Villages and Towns, we have out of Sir William Dugdale's Baronage, and other Writers, given a more full, and we hope, satisfactory Account of them. What Dr. Holland, who was Cotemporary with Mr. Cambden, and is thought to have consulted him in all Places of Difficulty, when he translated it, hath added to illustrate the Britannia, and is subjoined to every Page at the bottom, in the last Edition of that Work, is by us inserted in its proper Place: The Additions at the End of each County in the said Edition, which have enriched, as well as enlarged, Mr. Cambden's Text, with many curious and material Observations, we have also incorporated into the History, and thereby have laid before the Reader (as far as we have gone in this Work, and if

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GOD spares Life, and continues Health, we shall go through Great Britain) all the Enlargements and Improvements, that have hitherto been made upon Mr. Camden's Platform, and that in a better Order, and easier Method than is to be found in the Book itself.

What further Advances are made towards a general History of Great Britain, in our Description of the several Counties already put out, and still be Monthly publishing, will be fully manifested to the Reader, by propounding first, and then applying all the Parts of such an History, according to the Judgment of such learned Men, as are most desirous of it, and willing to promote it; which are,

I. Geography, Chorography, and Topography, containing an Account of what is chiefly remarkable in Nature, Arts, and Antiquities, in every particular Parish, Village, Town, and City of every County.

II. Chronology, observing the Times, when and how long the Britains, Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans, governed in this Nation, in what Year the greatest Atchievements of their Kings were effected, and at what Time their most eminent Men flourished, Cities were built, &c.

III. Church-History, relating the most remarkable Ecclesiastical Matters from the first planting of Christianity in this Isle to our Times, viz. concerning the Bishops, and their Sees, Councils, the Universities, Monasteries, Martyrs, the Reformation, Convocations, and many other Ecclesiastical Matters.

IV. The History of our Parliaments, and the Laws and Statutes enacted by them.

V. Biography, comprehending the Lives of such Churchmen, Statesmen, and other private Persons, who have been eminent in their Generations, either for their Wisdom, Piety, Charity, Learning, great Actions, or Writings.

VI. Hero-ology, deducing our noble Families from their ancient honourable Originals, in the Places where they resided, or from whence they derived their Titles; and exhibiting a Catalogue of such of our Gentry, who for their Worth and good Services to the Publick, have been dignified with the Titles of Baronets.

These are the General Heads, which we have endeavoured to model each of the Counties by; and tho' it surpasses our Abilities to bring every one of them to the Perfection, which may be desired, yet we have laboured to carry them as far as we can towards it, according to the Help and Assistance we have had from our best Historians. For,

I. As to the Geographical Part, we have not only in our Natural History, given an Account of the Product of every County, as Herbs, Plants, Fruits, Beasts, Fish and Fowls, Rivers, Fountains, Mineral Waters, &c. but we have observed the political Division of them into Hundreds, Liberties, and Wapentakes, and therein have described the Cities and Boroughs, Corporations, and Market-Towns, their Constitutions and Governments, Markets and Fairs, with the multitudes of Villages adjoining, their Churches, Monuments, Schools, Alms-houses, and any Antiquities found in or near any of them, as Camps, Castles, Urns, Altars, Coins, &c. the great Roads leading to, by, or thro' them, especially the Roman Military Ways of Watling-street, the Foss-way, Erminstreet, and Ykeneld-street, all which

we have performed by the Assistance of the best Writers on these Subjects, viz. Antoninus's Itinerary, with Mr. Burton's Comment on it, Doomeday-Book, Ieland's Itinerary, and the particular Histories of the Counties already published, Dr. Caius's and Dr. Fuller's History of Cambridge; Sir Peter Leicester's Antiquities, and Mr. King's Geographical History of Cheshire, and Dr. Lee's Natural History of the same County: Mr. Carew's Survey of Cornwall, and the Laws and Customs of the Stannaries of that County; the Laws and Liberties of the Mines and Miners in Derbyshire, with the Poetical Descriptions of the sixty-seven Wonders of the Peake, by Mr. Hobbes in Latin, and Mr. Cotton in English, Mr. Risdon's Devonshire; a very useful MS. of that County, and Mr. Prince's Danmonii illustres, i. e. The famous Men of Devon; Mr. Newcourt's Repertorium Eccles. Paroch. Lond. containing a good Account of the Churches of the Diocese of London, viz. Essex, Middlesex, and Part of Hertfordshire; Sir Henry Chauncey's, and Mr. Norden's History of Hertfordshire, Mr. Lambert's, Phi'pot's, and Kilbourn's Surveys of Kent, and Mr. Somner's Antiquities of Canterbury, Dr. Lee's Natural History of Lancashire, and Mr. Ray's Manner of making Salt of Sea-Sand in that County, Mr. Burton's Leicestershire, and Mr. Butcher's Survey of Stamford in Lincolnshire, besides several private Letters from the Clergy and Inhabitants of the chief Towns in many of the Shires, some of them with Names, but most of them without; which we have inserted, where necessary. And as to the remaining Counties, which will be coming out Monthly, nothing shall be omitted to make them as full and perfect as these already published, if not more; for we are daily inquiring after more Helps to compleat the Work, and have some Hopes of obtaining them.

II. As to the Chronology, we have under every Division of this Part of Britain called England, in the Time of the Britains and Romans, which contained each of them several of our Counties, except Kent, described in the beginning of the first County, that occurred in our Alphabetical Method, whatever we have found remarkable concerning them, and so have proceeded down to the Saxons, Danes, and Normans, and particularly have taken Notice of the Saxon Heptarchy, and not only given a Catalogue of their Kings, but described many of their warlike and charitable Deeds, according to the Years of their Succession; tho' as to those elder Times, we seldom meet with the Year when any notable Act of either Sort was done. Since the Saxon and Norman Monarchy hath been established in this Isle, the Chronology is more clear and perfect, and we have been so exact in this Point, that there is hardly any remarkable Transaction recorded, but we have set down the Year, and very often the Day, when it was performed. For this Chronological Part of our History, we are much beholden to Archbishop Usher's Origines Britannicæ, or de Primordiis, Sir William Dugdale's Baronage, Fuller's Church History, Hollinshed, Daniel and Speed's Annals, and Mr. Fox's Martyrology, which for that End we have more carefully perused, because we are very sensible of the great Use of Chronology in History, tho' our Method will not allow us to keep the Order of Annals.

III. As

III. As to the Church-History of this Part of our Isle, as we have allotted it a Part by itself, so we have been very copious in the Explication of it, as being of great Use to the Reader. From the first Settlement of Christianity among the Britains, and afterwards among the Saxons, we have shewed, where the Bishops Sees were fixed, and how they were at length removed to the Chief Cities in their Dioceses; and being so settled, we have demonstrated from Bishop Godwin, de Præsulibus Angliæ, how in their several Successions, this Church was governed under them, what Councils they called, and what wholesome Constitutions they made by the Assistance of their Clergy, for the good Government of their Flocks, (which have been chiefly extracted from Sir Henry Spelman's Councils, and Dr. Fuller's Church-History) by what Steps and Degrees their Cathedrals were erected, adorned, repaired, and enlarged, and by whom endowed; what Monuments are in them, and how many Prebends, &c. belong to them. In our Cambridge-shire, we have briefly described that eminent University in general, and its several Colleges, and shall do the same for Oxford, those two Fountains of Learning, from whence so many famous Men have proceeded, as our Biography will sufficiently prove. After our History of the Bishops, we give an Account of the Monasteries of every County, not from Mr. Tanner's Notitia Monastica only, but from Sir William Dugdale's Monasticon Angl. where we have found some mentioned in Mr. Speed's List from Leland, which are not taken Notice of by Mr. Tanner, how they were suppressed by King Henry VIII. and their Lands, and Tithes given to, or exchanged with the Bishops, Nobility, and Gentry, for other Lands (according to the Politick Advice of Cromwell, the chief Instrument in that Work) that they might be so riveted into the Possessions of the secular Clergy and Laity, as never to be recovered; all which is related from Sir William Dugdale's Baronage, the Histories of the Counties abovementioned, and a fair Manuscript, which we have in our Hands, treating of those Matters. We have to these added the tragical History of the Martyrs, who have suffered for the Purity of the Gospel-Doctrine, from the Times of Wickliff, to the End of the Reign of Queen Mary I. extracted from Mr. Fox's Martyrology, and have been the more particular in describing their Sufferings, that we may guard ourselves carefully against the Encroachments of Popery, which never fails to use the same butcherly Way of gaining Proselytes, where it has Power. And that the Papists may not brag of their Charity, as so very much exceeding that of the Protestants, we have not only in every Parish taken Notice of the Alms-houses, Hospitals, and Work-houses, established and endowed by Protestants, but have subjoined at the End of our Church-History, a Catalogue of the Charity-Schools set up within a few Years in every County, a Bounty of that extensive Nature, both to the present and all future Generations that no History can parallel it, and Papists must ever be silent, as never having done the like, or perhaps ever thought of it.

IV. As to the History of Parliaments, with the Acts and Statutes by them made and ordained, we have in our Description of the Places, where they have met, given a short Account of the Occasion of their Assembling and Proceedings; but since we

we are not yet come to the Places, where most of the Acts now in Force were made, viz. London, Westminster, Northampton, &c. the other Meetings of Parliament being upon sudden Emergencies usually, and to raise Taxes for the carrying on of Wars, &c. we cannot be supposed to have written much upon this Head as yet, and hereafter must intreat our Reader's Leave not to abridge the Statute-Book, nor so much as to set down at large Magna Charta, Charta de Foresta, &c. which were so long contested by our Kings and Barons, because such Transcripts would swell our History to too great a Bulk; yet we shall, as near as we can, point out those Parliaments which have enacted our most useful Laws, and refer our Reader, who is desirous to be better acquainted with them, to the Statutes at large, which are so easy to be had, that scarce any Clergy-man or Man of Letters is without them, or an Abridgment of them, sufficient for their Use; and for such, it will be necessary to consult my Lord Coke's Comment on several of them in his Institutes.

V. As to the Biography, or the Character of Persons in Church or State, that have been eminent in their Times for their Wisdom, Conduct, or Writings, we have thought this Part of History so very useful to provoke the Living to Emulation, that their exemplary Actions may live in the Monuments of Time, when their Persons are dead, that we have perhaps been super-abundant in this Part of our Work; for besides the Lives of our Bishops and Martyrs, mentioned above in our Church-History, we have in every Town almost, where any of these Worthies lived, given them their just Encomiums, out of Dr. Fuller's Worthies, and Church-History, Mr. Wood's Athenæ & Fasti Oxonienses, and Mr. Lloyd's two Volumes, entitled, The Statesmen and Favourites of the six Reigns preceding King Charles II. and State-Sufferers for King Charles I. and where the Places of their Nativity, or Residence is not named, if we can but discover the County where they were born or lived, we have annexed them to our Topographical History, if they be Laymen, and at the End of our Ecclesiastical, if Churchmen; and to such as were Writers, we have added the Names of their Books, and when, and where they were printed, if they appeared to us to be written upon any useful Subjects. To these we have subjoined from Mr. Lloyd's and Dr. Walker's Sufferings of the Nobility and Clergy, for the Establishment of the Church, and Loyalty to their Prince King Charles I. the Names of such Noblemen and Gentlemen at their Seats and Residence, and such Clergymen at their Livings, as were sequestered, plundered, and put to Death on that Account, that they may receive a just Commendation of their Constancy. It is true, we might have produced as great a Number of Ministers ejected in 1662, out of Dr. Calamy's Account, &c. as were displaced in 1642, and the following Years; but if it be the Cause, and not the Sufferings, that makes the Martyrs, it can be no Question, whether the illegally dispossessed, or legally displaced, deserve the Character, for which we think their Example worth mentioning.

VI. As to the Hero-ology, or a Description of our Nobility and Gentry, their Rise, Falls, Pedegrees, and Preferments, Mr. Cambden has indeed mentioned many of them, as far as his Time, in his Britannia, at the Place of their chief Residence; but he having left us much in the Dark as to their Originals and Successions,

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essions, we have been forced to have Recourse to Sir William Dugdale's Baronage, who was Garter, Principal King of Arms, and living in the latter End of the last Century, hath abundantly supplied that Defect in our English History, and out of him we have hitherto deduced the Pedigrees of our Nobility, as they have occurred to us in the Places from whence their Titles of Honour are taken, whether Counties, Cities, or Towns, as we shall continue so to do in the ensuing Counties. But here we must observe, That the same noble Family will be several Times mentioned (we hope without any Offence to the Reader) because it is customary for them to take the Title of Baron from one Place, that of Viscount, Earl, Marquiss, and Duke from several others, which being an Honour to each of those Places, we have thought it not impertinent to Instance in them there; and so much the rather, because the same Family has continued Barons for some Generations, before they were created Viscounts or Earls; and so of the other Honours of an higher Degree. After the Nobility, we have added a Catalogue of the Baronets of each County, not only because they are termed by some Nobiles Minores, but because they holding their Titles by Patent, are the first and immutable Degree of our Gentry; and Pity it is, that some considerable Estate, unalienable from the Dignity, is not annexed by their Patent, because the Want of it has rendered many ancient and good Families of Baronets, not only contemptible to the Vulgar, but uneasy to themselves.

Many other Matters worth Observation, but not aptly coming under any Head, we have taken Notice of in the Course of our Histories, as the Palaces of our Kings, and the Princes born at them; the Mansions of Noblemen and Gentlemen, which are any thing magnificent; the Manufactures of particular Towns and Counties, Post-Roads and Towns, with many other Things of the like Nature, which we cannot now particularly enumerate.

How this laborious Work is performed, the judicious Reader must determine: None can say, but such a Composure is wanting, and very desirable, but perhaps all may wish it had fallen into better Hands, in which we ourselves concur, hoping that this our imperfect Undertaking, may excite the more able to do better; for as we are sensible of our own Defects, so 'tis our Desire to all that vouchsafe the Reading of it,

————— Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.

Many have the Advantages of Libraries, Travelling, Leisure, &c. and may not only go on with what we have begun, but correct what we done amiss, and rectify what we have not been well informed in; and if any of them will perfect this Work, the learned World will be much indebted to them; and in the mean Time, if our Labours be accepted by any, we shall be glad; but 'tis our Desire of serving the Publick, and not the Opinion of our Performance, that makes us willing to venture them into the World.

GALIA

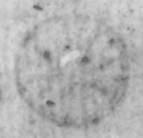
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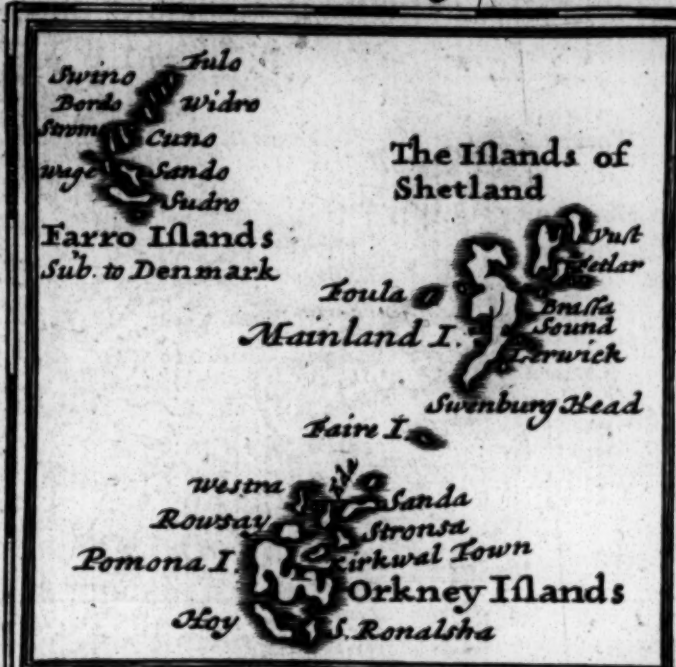
The Booksellers, who are concerned in this Work, supposing that it will make four Volumes of a tolerable bigness, have resolved that the first Volume shall contain the first fifteen Numbers, in which are included the Preface, the Introduction, and the Counties of Bedford, Berks, Buckingham, Cambridge, Chester, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Durham, and Essex; and the Second Volume shall contain the next fifteen Numbers, being the Counties of Gloucester, Southampton, Hereford, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Lancaster, Leicester, and Lincoln. The Tables and Maps of each County, and some other Maps and Cuts, are to be inserted in their proper Places.

It may be thought, that for the more ready finding out Places and Persons in these Volumes, an Index ought to be formed and annexed, but because those who seek for such Places or Persons are often ignorant of them, as well of the County, the Undertakers have esteemed it of little Use to put any Index to these Volumes, but do promise to make a full and general one at the End of the last Volume, (and the whole being paged for that Purpose, as if one Book) to the Satisfaction (they hope) of all their Subscribers and Readers.

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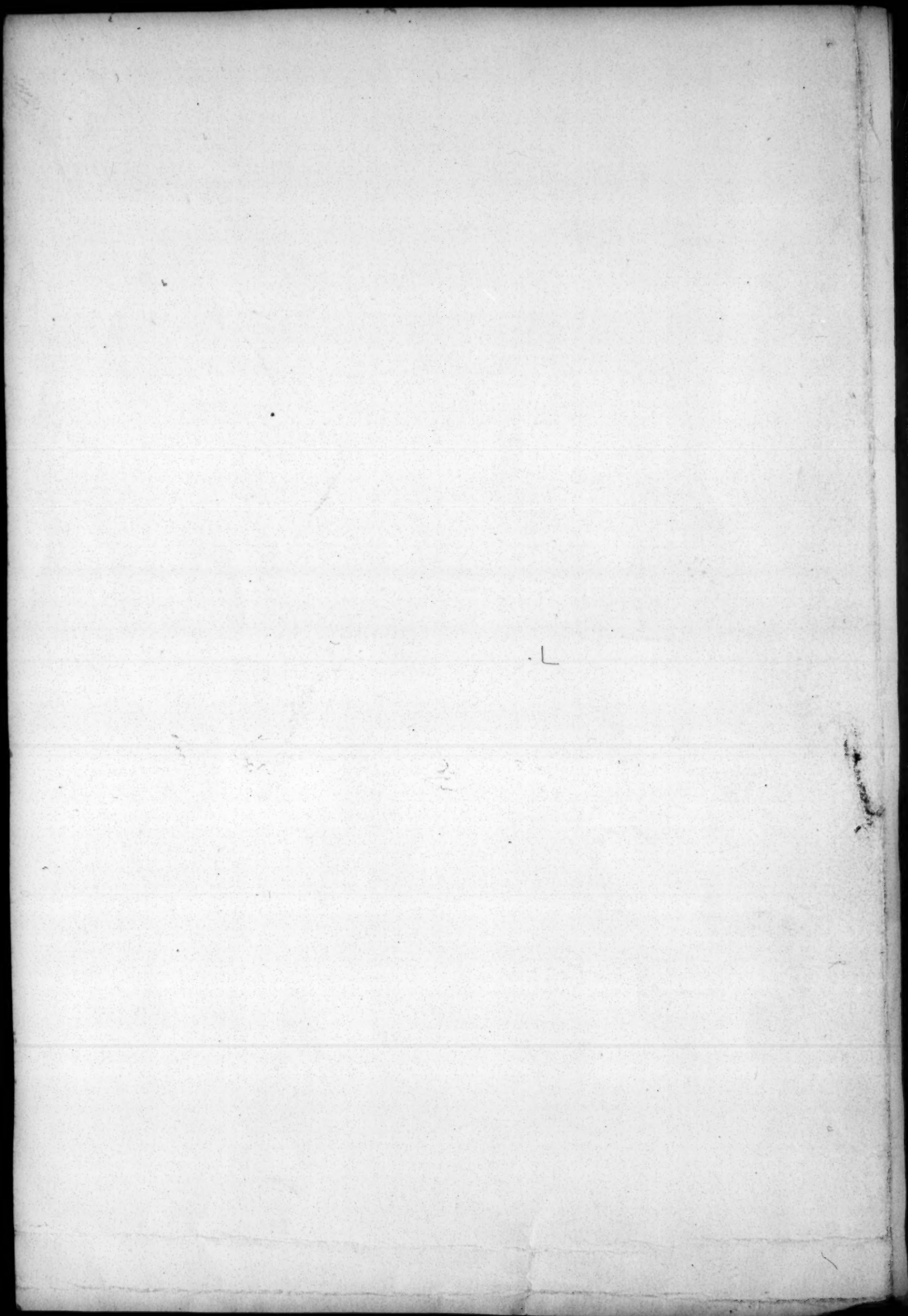




THE
GERMAN or
DUTCH
NORTH SEA

A Map of GREAT
BRITAIN
and
IRELAND.

By Herman Moll Geographer.





OF BRITAIN in General.

Magna Britannia Antiqua & Nova.

Or, a New, Exact, and Comprehensive

S U R V E Y

OF THE
ANCIENT and PRESENT

STATE of GREAT-BRITAIN.

The INTRODUCTION.

HAVING a Design, in the following Papers, to lay before the Reader a compleat Historical Geography of *Great-Britain and Ireland*, it may not be improper, at the Entrance of such a Work, to say something in general of the Antiquities of these Islands; of the first Inhabitants, who they were, and from whence they might first most probably come; of the various Names by which they have been known in all Ages; of the several Revolutions that have happen'd in these Nations, both in Church and State; and of the different Divisions, that from Time to Time have been made of them, by the People that govern'd them. What the Reader may expect here, will chiefly relate to that Part of *Great-Britain*, now called *England*. A more particular Regard will be had to the Antiquities of *Scotland* and *Ireland*, when we come to enter upon a Description of those two Kingdoms.

B

C H A P.

C H A P. I.

Of BRITAIN in General.

GREAT BRITAIN is the most renown'd Island of the whole World; and as the Ancients look'd upon it to be the greatest, so we may still, for any thing that is yet certainly known, notwithstanding some pretended modern Discoveries to the contrary. However that be, *Cæsar*, who first discover'd it to the Romans, had such an Opinion of its Largeness, that he thought he had found *Another World*: And so he wrote to the Senate, in a Letter mentioned in his *Commentaries*, as may be gather'd from a Passage in *Eumenius*. *Solinus* expresseth himself much after the same Manner; and *Tacitus* affirms, that of all the Islands known to the Romans, *Britain* was the greatest. To the same Purpose *Dionysius* the Geographer writes in the following Verses:

Τῶν τοι μέγιστον περιώσιον ἔδει τις ἄλλης
Νήσος ἐν πάσῃσι Βρετανίῳ ἰσοφασίζου.

*What'er in Ocean's spacious Bosom lye,
Let none with Britain's spreading Island vie.*

We need not stop here to produce the Testimony of *Ravennas*, and other modern Writers, to the same Purpose: It will be more useful, in this Place, to point out the Position of this famous Island, in relation to the Heavens. Different Authors have given very different Accounts of the Latitude of *Great Britain*; but we think it impertinent to trouble the Reader with them, since the

most learned Dr. *Halley* did us the Favour to inform us, that the *Lizard Point*, or most Southerly Part of *Britain*, lyes in $49^{\circ} 55'$ of N. Lat. and that *Caithness*, or that Part of *Britain* which is farthest removed towards the North, is in $58^{\circ} 35'$ of the same N. Latitude.

Longitude has heretofore been usually reckon'd Eastward, round the Globe, from the Meridian, taken at Pleasure, and called, *The first Meridian*. Thus *Ptolemy* places his first Meridian about one Degree West of the *Canary Isles*; others at *Teneriff*; some among the *Azores*; and others again amongst the Islands of *Cape Verde*: All counting, as we have observ'd already, Eastward quite round the Globe, 'till they meet again with the same Meridian. But, of late Days, it has been thought more convenient to count from the first Meridian, taken at Pleasure as before; first Eastward, calling it *Eastern Longitude*; and then from the same Place Westward, calling it *Western Longitude*. Thus some learned Men of our own Nation have deservedly pitched upon *London* as the most proper Place for *English Men* to fix their first Meridian at; and thence they reckon Eastward and Westward, as before mentioned. According to this Way of counting, the Longitude is adjusted in the Maps entitled, *Britannia Romana* and *Britannia Saxonica*. By this Means *Eastern* and *Western Longitude* from the first Meridians, will in some Measure correspond with *Northern* and *Southern Latitude* from the *Equator*; but with this Difference, that

that whereas Latitude, for a Reason obvious to the Reader, is reckon'd from the Equator to the North and South Poles only, *i. e.* 90 Degrees or a Quarter of the Globe; Longitude is counted Eastward and Westward, half the Globe, 'till we come, at the lower Semicircle of the first Meridian, *i. e.* 180 Degrees each Way. There is yet another very material Difference, worth taking Notice of, which is as follows: That whereas the Latitude of Places is measur'd upon their Meridians, which are all of them great Circles, and therefore all Degrees of Latitude must be equal one to the other; yet the Longitude of Places being measur'd either upon the Equator, or Circles parallel to it, which Circles continually decrease towards the Poles, and yet are each of them, as well as the Equator, divided into 360 Degrees. Hence it follows, that the Degrees of Longitude are not equal every where one to another; and do therefore vary in their Proportion to the same Sort of Miles, as the Parallels are more or less distant from the Equator.

From what we have said concerning Latitude and Longitude, it may be gather'd, that Britain, where 'tis longest, *i. e.* between the Lizard-Point and Gairness, is near 540 Miles in Length; and from the Land's End to the Isle of Thanet, where 'tis broadest, above 300 Miles in Breadth. It is likewise apparent, that the longest Day at Lizard-Point is 16 Hours, and the longest at Gairness 18 very near; because the former lyes in the 8th, and the other within the 12th Climate.

Great Britain is separated from Germany and the Northern Kingdoms, by what is usually called the German Ocean; on the North Parts it is beat upon by the Hyperborean or vast Northern Ocean; between it and Ireland, on the West, flows the Caledonian and Virginian (often called

Veruigian) or Irish Sea; on the South runs the British Chanel.

The Chanel between this Island and France, being in some Places very narrow, has led some Authors into an Opinion, that Britain was once joined to the Continent. Servius upon Virgil is the most ancient Writer we meet with that expressly affirms any such thing. But to us it seems that Servius's Observation proves nothing but this: That, tho' he lived early, and was not very far removed from the Time of his Author, yet he could however as easily mistake the Meaning of Virgil as more modern Grammarians. We find him, notwithstanding, follow'd in this Conceit by many Foreigners, as also by John Twine, a noted Antiquary of our own, and by Versagan, whose Arguments are answer'd at large by Sammes in his Britannia. Mr. Camden determines nothing in this Point. If the Reader desires to see what has been said upon this Head, he may at his Leisure, turn to the Authors just now mentioned. We look upon it as a Trifle not worth insisting upon.

The Air of this Island is so temperate, that the Natives are not usually vexed with the Extremity either of Heat or Cold. One of these Blessings, we presume, they owe partly to the Climate, and the other, among many other Happinesses, to their being encompassed with the Sea. It is withal so healthful, that many of the Inhabitants live to a very great Age. So that what Brinius tells the World of a Plague raging in Britain once in seven Years, must either proceed from Ignorance, or be looked upon as a downright Calumny.

The Soil here is so very fruitful, especially in Corn, that 'twas anciently called the Granary of the Western World. We think it may, in some Sense, still deserve that Name, because, at present, some of the greatest Kingdoms in the

* This is Cicero's Opinion; but the Moderns ascribe it to the Obliquity of the Ecliptic to the Equator.

World are supplied, with that necessary more than all the World had done before Support of Life, from this Island only. them.

If we were writing to Strangers in a Language they understood, and not to our own Countrymen, who are daily sensible of the many and great Advantages they enjoy by being born in this Fortunate Island; we might instance in Particulars without Number, and tell them, that Great-Britain) which no other Nation can with so much Justice pretend to) produces of itself all that can really conduce either to the Necessities and Convenience, or to the Pleasures and Satisfaction of Life. We are apt to think a Stranger would the more readily believe us, because we find an old Poet saying much the same Thing:

*Tu nimio nec stricta Gelu, nec Sidere fervens.
Clementi Cælo, Temperieque places:
Cum pareret Natura Parens, varioq; Favore
Divideret Dotes omnibus una Locis,
Soposuit potiora tibi, Matremq; professa,
Insula sis felix, plenaq; Pacis, ait, [Ufus,
Quicquid amat Luxus, quicquid desiderat
Ex te proveniet, vel aliunde tibi.*

*Nor Frosts benumb, nor scorching Planets dry
Thy temperate Climate, and indulgent Sky:
When Nature, teeming, stretch'd her bounteous Hand,
And dealt her various Gifts to ev'ry Land,
My choicest Treasure, said she with a Smile,
Be thine, my darling Child, my favourite.
What Use can ask, or wanton Pride conceive,
Thy Sea shall bring thee, or thy Land shall give.*

Notwithstanding what we said before, we cannot forbear mentioning the Advantages that have been made towards a true Knowledge of Nature, by the learned Men of our own Nation: For it may with Modesty be affirmed, that, within the Compass of sixty Years, they have discover'd, in that Way, six times more than all the World had done before them. The Courage of the English has been sufficiently experienced by their Enemies, that have suffer'd by it: Happy in such brave Subjects, our most glorious Queen has now GIVEN an Honourable and Lasting Peace to Europe. After such Scenes as these, to open a less pleasing one to the Sight of the Reader, would perhaps disgust or disappoint him: But if we can shew him *Elysian Fields in Britain*, we hope he will stay a Moment, and look upon it again, with us, under that View. This Opinion, how wild and extravagant soever it may seem to some, is not destitute either of Authorities or Probabilities to support it. For, we know that the Phœnicians were the first who traded into this Island: We know likewise that the Grecians at that Time were very ignorant, and received their Notices of Men and Things, and Places, from the Phœnicians. Whether they always rightly understood their Teachers, is nothing to our Business at present. Certain it is, that the Tales told by the Phœnicians were the true Foundation and Original of all the Grecian Mythology. Some learned Men therefore have thought, that from what the Phœnicians said of Britain, as that it was a most pleasant and delightful Place, abounding in all Things that were then thought necessary to make Men happy; particularly, that it was full of Groves and Rivers, and Fountains; and that it was not disturbed or molested by the common Miseries and Calamities of the World, as being quite separated from it: From these, we say, and such Accounts as these, some learned Men have run into an Opinion, that the Greek Poets took their Description of *Elysium* from what the Phœnicians told them of Britain; varied however, no doubt, in several Circumstances, by the Vanity and Wantonness of that Nation.

Whether

Whether this Conjecture be well grounded, we cannot now stay to dispute. We shall only observe, that as the Phœnicians anciently were, so the Britains at this Day are, famous for their Skill in Navigation. In this, and in Power at Sea, they are much superior to any other Nation. This seems to be occasioned not hardly from the Situation of the Place, or the Courage and Application of the Inhabitants, both which are of great Weight in this Case; but in some Measure from the Excellency of its Oaks, not to be equal'd in this Respect, by any in the World. To this Purpose we will give the Reader a Piece of History, still preserved in *Antiquities* a Writer who lived

us, that Britain, Son of Shilva, who was the Grandson of Aeneas by Ascanius, having been the Cause of the Death of his Mother at his Birth, and of his Father in Hunting, as it was foretold he should be, fled into Greece; there he found the Progeny of Helius, Son of Porthus, from Slavery; overcame King Porthus, and married his Daughter; but to see with the Trojan he had left, and coming to an Island called *Leuca*, was there ordered by the Oracle of Diana to sail towards this Western Island. That accordingly he passed thro' the Straights of Gibraltar, came into *Aphonia*, routed *Goffius* King of *Aphonia*, with twelve other Princes of *Gaul*, built the City of *Tarus*, ravaged *Gaul*, crossed over into this Isle, then inhabited by Giants, that having overcome them, together with *Geryon*, who was the biggest of them, he called this Island Britain from his own Name, in the Year 1108 before Christ.

Some Time after this History came abroad, it was violently opposed by *William of Newburgh*: But whether he did this out of a Love of Truth, which is the common Presence on such Occasions, or out of ill Will to the Britain of those Times, is very uncertain. *Goffius* of *Antiquities*

dom treads a Step without very good Authority. And we the rather chuse to do this, because to us it seems a remarkable one; and because it does not only confirm what we have before asserted, but also proves this Island to have been known to the Greeks much earlier than Mr. Camden is sometimes willing to allow. *Athen* when *Alexander* used that of the Timber employed in building the famous Ship, called *Navis Alexanarina*, and launched by *Archimedes*, was fetched from *Gaul* and out of that Island; particularly that the great Tree, of which the Main-Mast consisted, was conveyed out of Britain to *Syracuse* by *Phileas*, a noted Mechanic of *Touranum*.

This whole Matter is in Honour by its Remoteness from later Times, and by other Circumstances, we cannot well expect it should be otherwise. For there are now no Nations, those only excepted whose Originals are deliver'd in Scripture, that can, upon any certain Grounds, give a full and satisfactory Account of the first Inhabitants of the Countries they belong to. They were Men generally rude and un- among themselves, or with their Neighbours, which deprived them of an Opportunity of cultivating those Arts, which alone could enable them to transmit any certain Memorials of themselves to Posterity. Nay, we are assured from good Authority, that neither the Druids, who were the Priests among the Britains, nor the Druids, who celebrated in Verse the Achievements of their great Men, ever did, or ever would, in those Days, commit any Thing of this kind to Writing. There were, no doubt, several **CHAP** is, by some learned Men, imagined to have been, that they were descended from the Trojans. Some Remains of this are supposed still to be preserved in the British History, translated into Latin by *Goffius* of *Antiquities*.

CHAP. II.

Of the first Inhabitants of BRITAIN.

THE best Authors are very much divided in their Opinions concerning the first Inhabitants of Britain. And indeed, if we consider the Obscurity of this whole Matter is involved in, occasioned by its Remoteness from later Times, and by other Circumstances, we cannot well expect it should be otherwise. For there are now no Nations, those only excepted whose Originals are deliver'd in Scripture, that can, upon any certain Grounds, give a full and satisfactory Account of the first Inhabitants of the Countries they belong to. They were Men generally rude and uncivilized, commonly quarrelling either among themselves, or with their Neighbours, which deprived them of an Opportunity of cultivating those Arts, which alone could enable them to transmit any certain Memorials of themselves to Posterity. Nay, we are assured from good Authority, that neither the *Druids* who were the Priests among the *Britains*, nor the *Bards*, who celebrated in Verse the Achievements of their great Men, ever did, or ever would, in those Days, commit any Thing of this kind to Writing. There were, no doubt, several Traditions among them: One of which is, by some learned Men, imagined to have been, that they were descended from the *Trojans*. Some Remains of this are supposed still to be preserved in the *British* History, translated into *Latin* by *Geoffrey of Monmouth*.

Now, tho' this Story was anciently, as it is now, known and believed among the *Britains*, and tho' some few Authors before *Geoffrey* have made mention of it, yet he it was, who, in the Reign of *Henry II.* first made it famous. He tells us, that *Brutus*, Son of *Silvius*, who was the Grandson of *Aeneas* by *Ascanius*, having been the Cause of the Death of his Mother at his Birth, and of his Father in Hunting, as it was foretold he should be, fled into *Greece*; there rescued the Progeny of *Helenus*, Son of *Priam*, from Slavery; overcame King *Pandrasus* and married his Daughter; put to Sea with the *Trojans* he had left, and coming to an Island called *Loegetia*, was there order'd by the Oracle of *Diana* to sail towards this Western Island. That accordingly he passed thro' the Streights of *Gibraltar*, came into *Aquitain*, routed *Golfarius Pictus* King of *Aquitain*, with twelve other Princes of *Gaul*, built the City of *Tours*, ravaged *Gaul*, crossed over into this Isle, then inhabited by Giants. That having overcome them, together with *Gogmagog*, who was the biggest of them, he called this Island *Britain* from his own Name, in the Year 1108 before *Christ*.

Some Time after this History came abroad, it was violently oppos'd by *William of Newborough*: But whether he did this out of a Love of Truth, which is the common Pretence on such Occasions, or out of ill Will to the *Britains* of those Times, is very uncertain. *Giraldus Cambren-*

Cambrensis calls it a *Fabulous History*: This we think however is chiefly to be understood of the Etymology of *Wales*; for he elsewhere owns the Story of *Brutus*, and delivers it as true History. But whatever was *Giraldus's* Opinion concerning it, 'tis certain that *John Wheat-hamstead*, Abbot of *St. Albans* in the Reign of *Henry VI.* one of the most learned Men of his Time, looks upon it as a Fiction contrary to Truth and to the ancient *Roman History*. Nay, since the Restauration of Learning, *Ludovicus Vives*, *Hadrianus Junius*, *Polydore Virgil*, *Buchanan*, *Vignier*, *Genebrard*, *Molinaus*, *Bodinus*, and others, deny'd there was ever such a Man as this *Brutus*. But Men of as much Learning and Skill in these Matters as any we have mentioned, have a quite different Opinion of this History. *John Leland* the famous Antiquary, and Sir *John Price*, have both learnedly defended it: And so has Mr. *Selden*, and of late Days the learned Mr. *Sheringham*. Something too that looks this Way has been observed by Dr. *Powel*, Dr. *Davies*, and the late knowing *British* Antiquary Mr. *Edward Lhuyd*: Even the excellent Mr. *Camden*, tho' he makes some Objections to it, does never positively deny it. It must be own'd, there are many Circumstances in it, which to any Man of Learning, at first Sight, will appear to be absurd, and utterly false; but that the Foundation of the Story is so too, is what at present we shall not affirm, and what those who oppose it will never be able to prove.

Mr. *Camden* having, upon very good Grounds, rejected the Opinion of *Cæsar*, *Diodorus*, and others who make the *Britains* *Aborigines*, goes up as high as the Flood, to make out a Conjecture of his own. He gathers from *Moses*, that the Sons of *Noah*, when they found their Families increase, separated, and went into different Quarters of the World, and by Degrees furnished it with Inhabitants. He then cites *Theophilus Antiochenus*, and

Isidore, to prove, that some of them came as far as *Britain*, or at least as far as the *British Ocean*. Then he proposes his Conjecture concerning *Gomer*, the eldest Son of *Japhet*, whom he supposes to have given both Original and Name to the *Cimbri*, a People that spread themselves far and wide, not only in *Germany*, but in *Gaul* also. From this latter Place he brings some of them over into *Britain*, and makes them the first Inhabitants of this Island. This, in short, is the Opinion of the learned Mr. *Camden*; and this is the Opinion which, since his Time, has generally prevailed.

But to this it may be objected, that, setting aside the Likeness of Names, there is no Foundation in Antiquity for deriving *Cimbri* from *Gomer*; that *Cimbri*, according to *Diodorus* and others, is a Contraction of *Cimmerii*, who were certainly a People of *Scythia*, and therefore the Descendants of *Magog*, the second Son of *Japhet*; that, in all Probability *Britain* was inhabited before the *Cimbri* pass'd the *Rhine*, in order to possess themselves of *Gaul*; that however, long before they came as far as the Shore opposite to *Britain*, into the *Chersonese* called after their own Name *Cimbrica*; and from this *Peninsula* it is, that Mr. *Sammas*, the learned Monsieur *Leibnitz*, and others, fetch the first Inhabitants of *Britain*.

Indeed Mr. *Camden* has with a great deal of Learning endeavoured to make good his Opinion. He observes, that *Gaul* is the nearest to *Britain* of any Part of the Continent, being separated from it only by a very narrow Chanel: The same Religion, and the same Form of Government, prevailed in both Nations. He tells us, they had the same Manners, Customs, and Way of Living, and shews by several Instances they had much the same Language.

These we own are very good Arguments to prove that the first Inhabitants of *Britain* came immediately out of *Gaul*. But if the Credit of the *British History* holds

holds good, we shall be able to give some Account of these Matters, without calling in the *Cimbri*. The Reader may remember, that *Brutus* upon the Death of his Parents fled into *Greece*, into that Part of *Greece* call'd *Epirus*, where he married the King's Daughter. 'Tis not improbable, that upon the Account of *Brutus* his Princess, or for some other Reasons we are now unacquainted with, some of the People of *Epirus* were willing to accompany *Brutus* in his Voyage. At their Arrival in *Gaul*, they found that Country but thinly inhabited. Now *Gaul* being in this Condition, 'twas no difficult Matter for *Brutus* to make those Conquests, and build that City mentioned in the *British History*. Here he might, in all Probability leave his Companions, when he pursued the Order of the Oracle into this Island. If there be any thing in this Story, then we have a clear Account of a Tradition among the ancient *Gauls*, mentioned by *Cæsar*, that they were descended from *Dis*; because *Dis* or *Pluto*, according to the best and most learned Interpreters of *Mythic History*, was King of *Epirus*, the very Place from whence these Companions of *Brutus* are here supposed to come. But we lay no manner of Stress upon this Conjecture, because it is our own, and because it has no Foundation, that we know of, but this seeming Agreement between the *British History* and the Tradition in *Cæsar* before mentioned.

It will be expected perhaps we should

say something to *Cymry* or *Cimbri*, the Name by which the *Britains* anciently did, and do at this Day, call themselves, because it seems, as the knowing Mr. *Camden* has observ'd, to owe its Origin to *Cimbri*. These Names resemble one another very much, but perhaps, as Dr. *Davies* intimates, they meant no more by *Cymry*, than that they were, as *Cæsar* says expressly, they looked upon themselves to be, *Indigenæ*, i. e. the first or most ancient Inhabitants of *Britain*, in Opposition to those that came over out of *Belgium*, who in his Days, or before, had seated themselves in the Maritime Parts of it; Tho' the Doctor's own Opinion, that they called themselves so from *Cambæ*, one of the Sons of *Brutus* seems much more probable.

We know the learned Father *Pezron*'s Sentiments of these *Cimbri* are somewhat different from Mr. *Camden*'s; and yet he too endeavours to deduce them from *Gauls*. But this Writer is so whimsical, so full of his *Celte* and the *Celtique* Language, that to us, in these Matters, he seems to be an Author of no great Credit or Authority.

The Reader will excuse us, if we dwell no longer upon this obscure Point, which is not capable of being perfectly cleared. He may chuse for himself, and follow the Opinion he likes best; remembering, what we hinted to him before, that if he falls in with that of the judicious Mr. *Camden*, tho' he happens to be in an Error, he will have Multitudes to countenance him in it.

† See his Book of The Antiquities of Nations.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of the Name of BRITAIN, and of ALBION.

1. **I**F we had Reason, in the last Chapter, to complain of the Diversity of Opinions in relation to the first Inhabitants of Britain, we have here a much fairer Opportunity offered us of doing so, in Reference to the Origination of the Name. But tho' the Opinions of Writers, who have proposed their Conjectures about this Business of the Name, be numerous; yet some of them are so absurd and ill grounded, that the bare mentioning of them will sufficiently expose them.

Some seem to have thought it was called so from *Brito* the Centaur; others from *Bretanus*, mentioned by *Parthenius*. The learned *Sir Thomas Elliot* derives it from *Πρωλαβία*; but the *Greeks* themselves call it *Βελαβία* or *Βελαβία*. *Humphrey Lhuyd*, a noted Antiquary, confidently deduces it from the *British* Word *Pridzain*: But this seems to us to be a modern Translation of *Albion*; for *Cain* is apparently the Latin Word *Candidus*. *Pomponius Lætus* goes for this Name as far as the *Britains* of *Armorica*: But this is contrary to History; tho' he seems to be followed in this Notion by *Mr. Langhorn*, one much better acquainted with these Matters than any *Italian* ever was. *Goropius Becanus* supposes, that the *Danes* who settled here called it *Bridania*, i. e. Free *Dania*; but this too is contrary to History. Others have imagined that this Island had its Name from *Prutenia*, a Part of *Germany*; Others from *Bretta*, a *Spanish* Word that signifies Earth:

Others from the *Brutii*, a People of *Italy*: *Forcatulus* from *Brithin*, a Sort of Drink used by the *Grecians*: The *Irish* Antiquaries from *Brittan*, Son of *Fergus Fitz-Nemeth*: *Sir Peter Leicester* from *Beiras* and *taula*. But these are all Trifles. We cannot tell whether it will be any Excuse for these Learned Men to observe, that 'tis difficult to come at the true Meaning of very many Ancient Names and Customs, because of the Changes and Revolutions, that, in a long Tract of Time, usually happen in every Nation. Something like this has been taken Notice of by *Manilius*.

*Non se cognoscunt terræ vertentibus Annis,
Exutæ variant Faciem per Secula Gentes.*

*All Mortal Things must change: The fruitful
Plain,
As Seasons turn, scarce knows her self again;
Such various Forms she bears: Large Em-
pires too
Put off their former Face, and take a new.
Mr. Creech.*

However, there are two or three Opinions behind that will deserve a more serious Consideration, because they have been espoused and abetted by Men of the greatest Knowledge in these Matters. We mean that of the great *Mr. Camden*, that of *Mr. Somner*, and that of *Monsieur Bochart*; to which we shall take this Opportunity of adding a Fourth, that has not yet, as far as we know, been published in *English*.

If it could once be made out, that the History of *Brute* is true, and to be depended on; if Antiquaries were agreed in and satisfied about this single Point, any farther Disquisitions about the Etymology of *Britain* would be altogether needless. We should then have no occasion to trace it in the *Phœnician, Grecian, or British* Languages; which sort of Search cannot be very pleasant or satisfactory, because in this Case if one should happen to hit upon the Truth, he can never be certain he has found it. But what Stress is to be laid upon this Story, must be determined by the Arguments and Authority of the Authors mentioned in the foregoing Chapter.

Mr. *Camden* has attempted to prove by several Authorities, that the ancient *Britains* used to paint their Bodies. This being allowed, he finds in the *British* Language, that *Brith* signifies Painted, and *τῆρα* in *Greek* he supposes to signify a Region or Country. From these two Words, drawn from different Languages, he forms *Brith-tania*, or *Brittania*, or rather, as 'tis usually written, *Britannia*. i. e. a Land or Country of painted Men.

But the learned *Isaac Casaubon* shewed his Dislike of this *τῆρα* long ago, being not satisfied with the Authority of *Glossaries* in this Point; He required some Author should be produced that had used the Word *τῆρα* in that Sense. Nay Mr. *Somner* will not allow that, in Strictness of Speech, the Ancient *Britains* did ever paint themselves. It appears indeed from *Cæsar, Mela, and Pliny*, that they stain'd their Bodies with Woad: But there is a wide Difference between barely dying or daubing the Body (which implies no more than colouring,) and painting, which necessarily supposes some sort of Figures drawn upon the Body. This learned Antiquary therefore, having rejected the *Brith-tania* of Mr. *Camden*, would have it come from *Brydio*, which in *British* signifies *fervere, æstare, &c.* pointing out the Heat and violent Mo-

tion of the *British* Sea, so much talked of by Authors. Now since this Quality of our Seas has been so remarkable in all Ages, since the *British* *Bridio* fully expresses that Quality, we must at least allow this Conjecture a good Share of Probability. And a late Author having affirm'd that 'tis no less plausible than learned, adds; *Doubtless from the same Original is their Brydaniaeth, iracundia, fervor*, which leads us naturally to *Brydane*; in *Saxon, Brytane*; with us, *Britain*. However Dr. *Skinner*, a famous Etymologer, seems not satisfied with this, but derives it from *Bri*, which in *British* is *Noble*; and *Tain*, which in the same Language signifies a *River*. So that *Britain* according to him, is so called from its abounding in excellent Rivers: And indeed we think there was no Island, anciently known, that equal'd it in this Respect.

Monsieur Bochart, whose Conjecture we are now about to mention, was certainly a very great Man, particularly in the Oriental Languages; by the Help of which he has not only cleared up many obscure Passages in Scripture, but also in ancient History, especially that of the *Phœnicians*. In his Treatise concerning their Colonies, he has not only traced them all along in the *Mediterranean*, but thro' the Streights, and has proved from *Strabo* and others, that they came at least as far as the *Cassiterides*. These *Cassiterides* Mr. *Camden* has shewn to be the *Silly Islands*. Now if they came so far, nay even into *Britain*, as the same Authors affirm, there is no doubt but they came into *Cornwal* too, being very near these Islands, and abounding with Tin, from which Metal these *Cassiterides* had their Name. Hence it is that *Monsieur Bochart* guesses they called this Island *Baratanack* or *Brat-anack*, a Land of Tin.

We know all this Account of the *Phœnicians* trading hither, and giving Names to Places, has been ridiculed by some of our best Antiquaries; and Mr.

Mr. Sammes, who follows *Bochart* in this Point, has been insulted as one that was an utter Stranger to our *British* or *Saxon* Antiquities. But since it has been evidently made out that the *Phœnicians* did come as far as *Britain*, we shall take the Liberty to give another Derivation of *Britain* from the same Language, taken from an † Author now living and well vers'd in the Eastern Dialects. The *Phœnicians* having passed the Streights, met with no Islands in the Ocean comparable to these now called the *British Isles*. These therefore by Way of Excellency they named *Brithan*, *EXTERNÆ*, *OUTER*, or Islands in the *OUTER SEA* or *OCEAN*, in Opposition to those in the *Mediterranean*, which they called the *INNER SEA*. From this *Brithan*, *Britannia* will naturally flow.

Of these Opinions, Mr. *Camden*'s has generally been followed in *England*, and Mr. *Bochart*'s beyond Sea. But what the Learned will think of the last, cannot certainly be foreseen.

II. We shall close this Chapter with a short Account of *Albion*, a very ancient Name of this Island. The first we meet with, that mentions it, is *Aristotle*, in his Book concerning the World. We call it *Aristotle*'s, because learned Men begin now to lay aside their Doubts about that Treatise, and make no Question of its being genuine. In some of the Copies of *Ptolemæe* we find *Αλβιον*, which is a Word consisting of Letters of the same Force with the *Αλβιον* of *Aristotle*.

Some would have *Britain* called *Albion* from a Son of *Neptune* of that Name mentioned by *Mela*: it being proper, as they think, that the greatest Island in the Ocean should receive its Appellation from a Son of the greatest Sea-God.

Fracaſtorius derives it from the Nature of the *English* Soil, which lies very much upon Chalk, or a white sort of Marle. Others deduce it from *ἄλβος*, which in *Greek* signifies White. Mr. *Hill*, in his Commentary upon *Dionysius* the Geographer, thinks it might be called so from *Allybaun*, a Name by which the Northern Parts of *Great Britain* were known to the *Irish-Scots*, because *Ellan-Ban*, in the Ancient *Scottish* Language, is a Word of the same Signification with *Albion*, according to the Interpretation we shall give of it by and by.

Others fancy it may be named *Albion*, as if it had originally been *Olbian*, from *ὀλβιος*, which in the Language of the *Greeks* is *Happy*. Of this Opinion Mr. *Drayton*, the Poet, seems to have been, who intitles his Description of this Island *Poly-Olbion*. Nay there have not been wanting Authors, who were so absurd as to bring *Albion* from *Albina*, a supposed Daughter of *Dioclesian*, we know not what King of *Syria*; and Mr. *Milton* will have it *Alebian*, as if it had some Relation to *Libya*. But it may with more Probability be fetched from *Alpin*, a *Phœnician* Word, which signifies a high Mountain; or *Alben*, which in the same Dialect signifies White. The former of these Opinions is vehemently defended by *Buchanan*, who will have *Alpin* or *Alpum* to be a Word common to several Nations. But to us it seems indifferent from which of these Words we derive *Albion*, because the Mountains on the Shore appear not only very high, but white to those that approach this Island from the Continent; tho' it must at the same time be owned, that *Albion* from *Alben* seems to be countenanced by the *British Poets*, who after *Onomacritus*, call our Island *Inis Wen*, i. e. the *White Island*.

C H A P. IV.

*Of the Customs, Manners and Way of Living,
among the Britains.*

THE Ancient *Britains* were a generous and a brave People; and tho' they were too, at that Time, Barbarous and Idolatrous, yet this was no peculiar Unhappiness of theirs, but common to them with the rest of their Neighbours. Of all their Neighbours however, they most resembled the *Gauls*: But as *Tacitus* has preferred the Genius of the *Britains* to that of the *Gauls*, so has *Diodorus* their Integrity to that of the *Romans*. Their Bodies were generally tall and well proportion'd, and their Constitution so strong, that, if *Plutarch* may be credited, many of them lived a Hundred and twenty Years. They were remarkable for their yellow Hair, and their Women were fair and of very fine Features.

They looked upon it as a Crime to eat either Hare, Hen or Goose, which however, *Cæsar* assures us, they kept for their Pleasure. Nay *Pliny* affirms, that the *Chenerotes*, which are of the same Species with *Geese*, were looked upon as the choicest Meat in *Britain*. They were very sparing in their Diet, according to *Diodorus*, which both he and *Cæsar* affirm to have been usually either Venison, or Fruits or Milk. *Strabo* says, they knew not how to make Cheese; but that cannot be altogether true; for it will not easily be allowed that all of them, especially those that dealt with the *Phœnicians*, were ignorant of so common a Piece of Skill. *Dion* assures us they til-

led no Ground: But he too must be understood with Restriction; for *Pliny* assures us, they manur'd their Ground with Marl instead of Dung, which argues no such Ignorance in Husbandry as *Strabo* and *Dion* charge upon them. Their Drink was usually made of Barley, as *Solinus* hath inform'd us. We shall only farther observe, that this Distinction of Meats, their making some lawful, others unlawful, in Mr. *Selden's* Opinion, relish'd somewhat of the *Jews*, and was rarely practis'd by any but Eastern Nations, such as *Phœnicia*, *Egypt*, *Syria*, &c. who had conversed with the *Jews*. So *Dion* tells us, the ancient *Britains* symbolized with the *Syrians* in refusing to eat Fish.

Their Cloaths, when they used any, were very mean, being commonly nothing else but the Skins of Beasts. For Ornaments, they wore Chains of Iron about their Arms, and about their Middle. Of their painting themselves, we have said something above in the second Chapter.

Their Buildings were almost, generally speaking, as mean as their Cloaths. For a Town, in the Language of the *Britains*, was a thick Wood, surrounded and fenced about with a Ditch and Rampire. Their Cottages were very small, and thatched with Straw. What then? So are they still in several Places of *Britain*. But can we thence conclude with a late learned Writer, that *Cæsar*, at his landing

landing, found not so much as one Stone upon another. The direct contrary to this Assertion seems to be probable from some Passages in *Caesar* himself, who assures us, the *British* Buildings were like those of *Gaul*; and in the same Book we have Accounts of large Cities and long Sieges. We think it past Doubt, some of these Cities, at least the Walls of them, were of Stone. Why should *Britain* therefore, which exceeded *Gaul* in almost all other Respects, be thought to come so very short of it in this?

It cannot easily be imagined that all the Cities in *Gaul*, mentioned by *Caesar*, were built by the *Romans*. We will therefore, at present, suppose there anciently were upon the Coasts of *Britain* some good Towns, to which Strangers had Recourse to buy and sell, and exchange Wares with those of the Island. The Inhabitants on the Shore, towards the South, were much more civilized than those of the Inland Country. The Commodities then exported out of this Island were mostly Hides, Tin and Lead, which the Natives exchanged for Brass and Iron chiefly, of which they made not only the Chains above-mentioned, but also Money, which was then nothing but Rings of Iron and Brass; two Metals as much valued by the *Britains*, as Gold was by other Nations.

Tho' the *Britains*, as we said before, did in most Things agree with their Neighbours the *Gauls*; yet one remarkable Custom they had peculiar to themselves, and not to be met with, as far as we know, in the Practice of any other Nation. We mean a Sort of Community of Wives, which according to *Caesar*, was after this Manner. Ten or Twelve of them, especially Brethren with each other, and Parents with their Children, had Wives together in common; yet so, as that, when a Woman brought forth, the Child was accounted his only, who first had married her. *Dion* and *Eusebius* tell much the same Story; and so strange

it appeared to the *Romans*, that *Julia Domna*, *Severus's* Empress, reproached a *British* Lady with it, as a Way of Living infamous in the Women, and barbarous in the Men. The Lady having observed what passed at Court, briskly reply'd: *We do that publicly with the best of our Men, which you do privately with the worst of yours.* *Selden* mentions another odd Custom, with which we will conclude this Article about Matrimony. Upon the Death of any great Man, his Friends made diligent Enquiry concerning it. If any of the Friends of his Wife were found accessory to it, they proceeded against them with Fire and other Torments. To this Custom it is, that *Coke* refers the Original of our *English* Law, that orders a Woman who has killed her Husband to be burned.

Their Manner of Fighting was, to the Western World, almost as strange as their Marriages. And tho' we will not affirm, they had the former from a corrupt Imitation of what they heard from the *Phœnicians*, concerning the *Jews*; yet we will be bold to say, they had their Way of managing War from some of the Eastern Nations; most probably, by Tradition, from some of their renowned Progenitors, who had been in the Wars of *Troy*. The Consideration of their Way of Fighting, compared with what he had met with in *Homer* and other Writers, (tho' he was ignorant of the true Reason of it) made *Diodorus* liken the one to the other, and avow, in this Case, there was little or no Difference between them, *i. e.* in his Judgment the *Britains* and the *Heroes* in that famous War fought much after the same Manner. Here then we have another very probable Argument, which we desire may be added to what is said in the Second Chapter, that the *Britains* are really descended from *Brutus*. What some of our own Antiquaries, who confine their Knowledge of the remote Antiquities of this Island to what the learned Mr. *Camden*

den has told them of it, think of such Notions, we shall not be very solicitous to enquire. We chuse to say this, because Mr. Camden, who was a Person of admirable Learning and Judgment, if he had been alive after the great Discoveries made, in the most distant Antiquities, by Bochart and others, would, without more ado, have readily come into a good Opinion of them.

This then, according to *Cæsar*, was the Custom the *Britains* used in fighting with their Chariots: Having driven to all Parts of the Enemy's Army, and distributed their Darts to the best Advantage, they frequently put the foremost Ranks in Disorder, only with the Noise of their Wheels and Horses; then forcing their Way into the midst of the Cavalry, forsook their Chariots and fought on Foot, performing at the same Instant the Part of nimble Horsemen, and that of stable Foot: Their Drivers in the mean while riding a little Way out of the Battel, placed themselves so conveniently, that if their Party were too much oppressed by the Enemy, they might safely retreat to them again. So expert were they at this Exercise by perpetual Practice, that they could stay their Horses upon a full Stretch, even in the midst of a Descent stop short and turn, run upon the Pole, rest on the Harness, and throw themselves with great Dexterity into their Chariots.

The Chariots they thus fought in, were exceedingly well harnessed and armed, for at both Ends of the Axel-Trees they fasten'd Hooks and Scythes; so that driving furiously into the Enemy's Battel, they made whole Lanes of slaughter'd Men, the Scythes cutting them to Pieces who did not give speedy Way, and such as escaped them were caught up with the Hooks, which were placed for that Purpose; so that hanging there, and suffering intolerable Pain and Torment, they were constrained to wait upon the Triumphs of their Conquerors,

being dragg'd along before and behind their Chariot-Wheels.

The Horses the *Britains* used in their Chariots were small and swift; but whether their Breed was generally so, or whether they chose them such, as easier to be managed, and fitter to climb Hills and endure Labour, is not, as far as we find, determined by antient Writers.

But because this Way of Fighting is more easily described and set out to the Eye, than conveyed by Words to the Imagination, we have caused a Draught to be made of it.

The *Britains* were very swift, neither did they encumber themselves with any Armour, which they could not at Pleasure sling away. They had a Shield and a short Spear, in the nether Part whereof hung a Bell, by the shaking of which they thought to affright and amaze their Enemies. They used Daggers also, and girded their Swords to their Sides by an Iron Chain.

As to their Religion, it was as barbarous and cruel as that of any other Nation, extending even to Human Sacrifices. The most ancient Sort of Religious we meet with among the *Britains* were called *Bardi*, i. e. Poets or Songsters. Their Business was to preserve the Names of great Men to Posterity, which they endeavoured to do by singing their Praises to Musick. The Musical Instrument, employed by the *Bards* upon this occasion, seems to have resembled a Harp; and so it is called by some Authors. Indeed *Nablium* and *Cithara*, on which they are said to have play'd, may not improperly be so render'd. For tho' they were not exactly the same with Harps, yet they were not altogether unlike them: The *Cithara* had ten Strings, and was play'd on with a Quill, or some such Thing; the *Nablium* had twelve Strings, and was play'd on by the Fingers. Some such Accounts as these, concerning the *Bards*, may be seen in *Diodorus*, *Festus*, *Ammianus*

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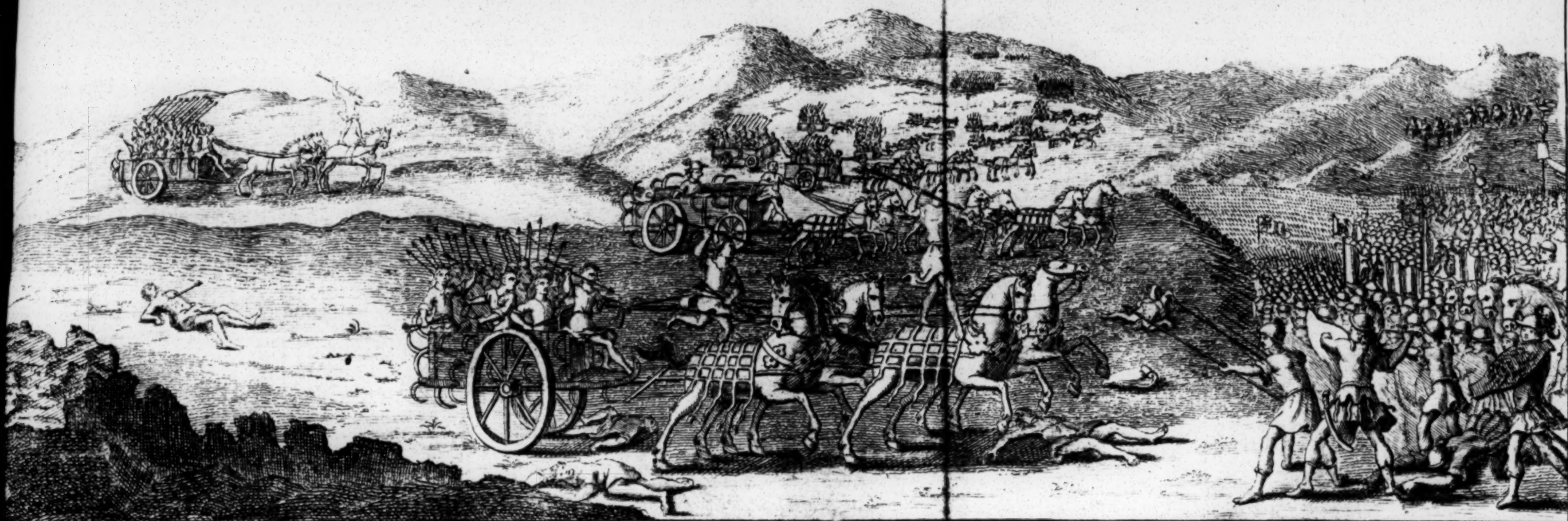
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The British Way of Fighting.



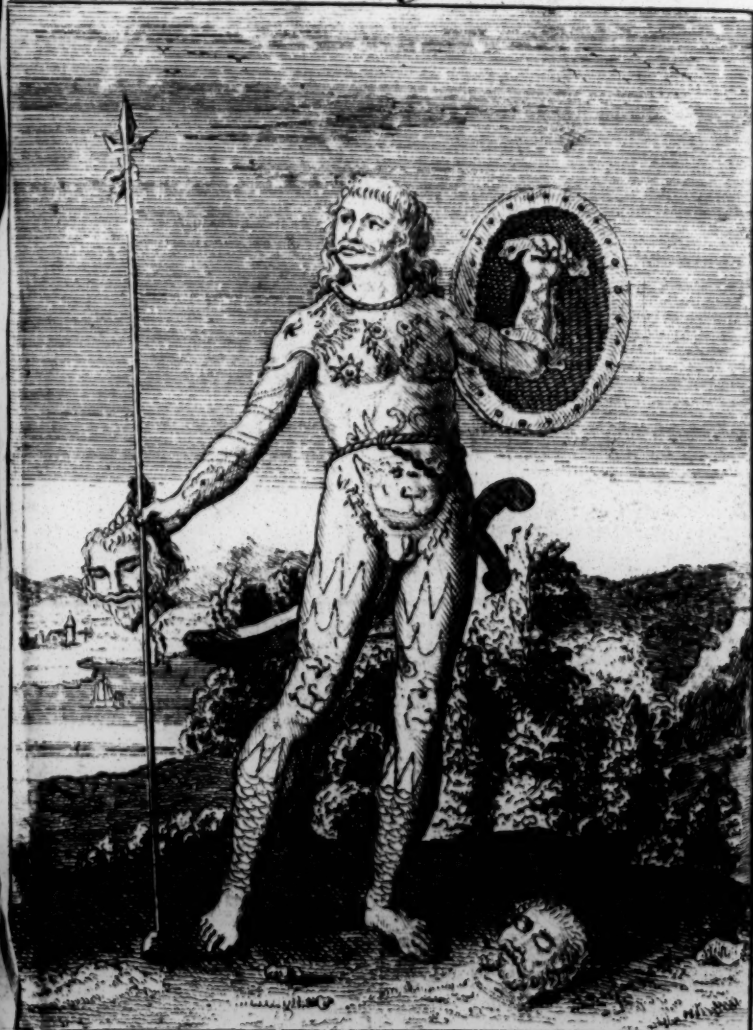
An Ancient Britain from Strabo.



Boadicea from Dio.



A Druid from an Ancient Statue.



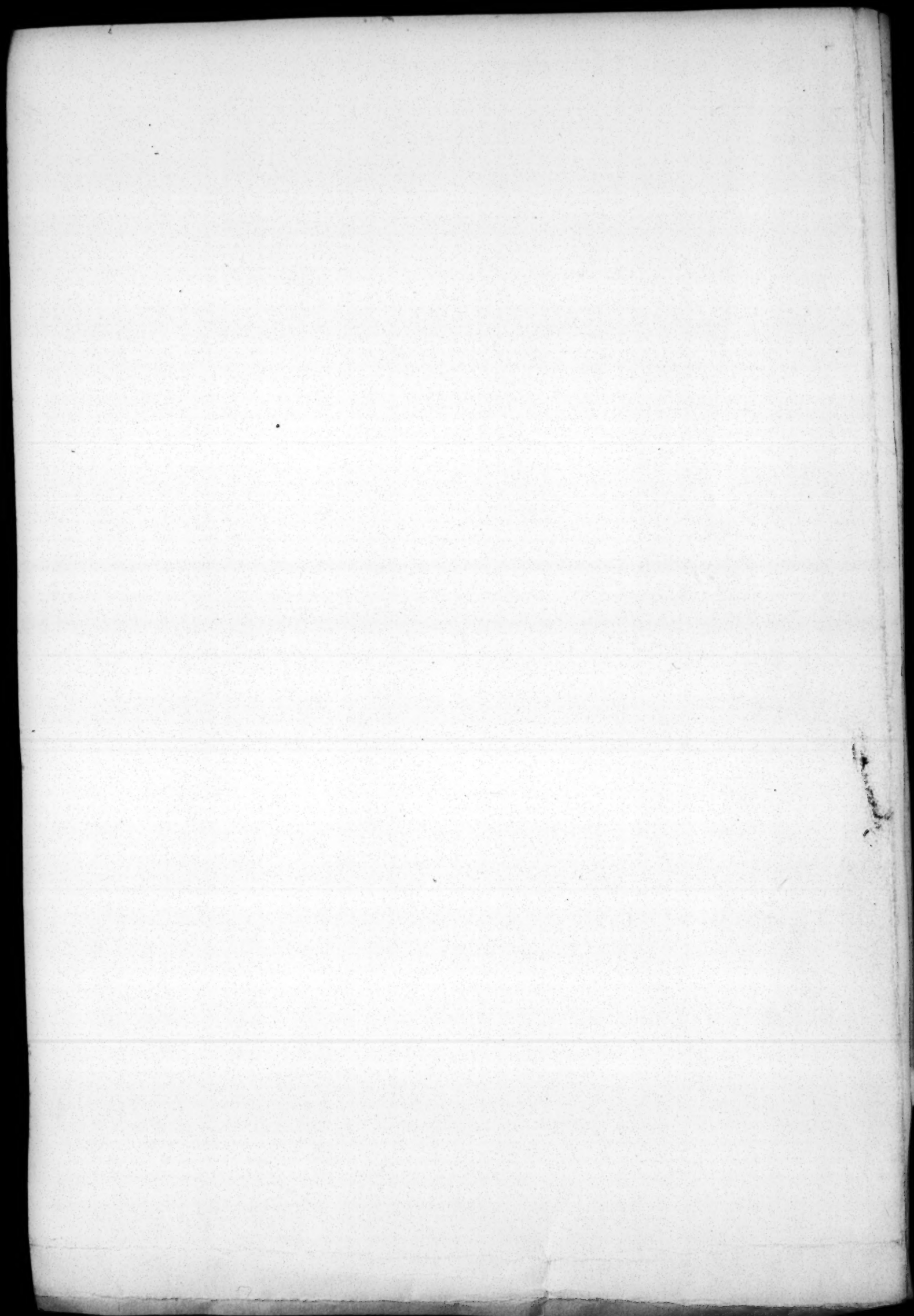
1 Britain.



A British Woman.



a British Maid.



Ammianus Marcellinus, Hesychius, and others. Lucan has the following Lines upon them:

*Vos quoq; qui fortes Animas Bellog; peremptas
Laudibus in longum Vates dimittitis Ævum,
Plurima securi fudistis Carmina, Bardis.*

*And you, whose Numbers sooth the Hero's
Shade
In lofty Songs to deathless Fame convey'd,
Sweet BARDS, when Peace and gentler
Hours ye view'd,
Indulg'd your Raptures, and your Rage
renew'd.*

Tho' these Bards were the most ancient Religious Order in Britain, nay perhaps the only one originally in it, yet however in Process of Time we find the Druids got the upper Hand; so that by Degrees the Bards seem to have degenerated, and instead of rehearsing the past Actions of worthy Men, which incited and encouraged the People to great Enterprizes, they gave themselves up to the composing of Mystical Rhymes, stuffed with Prophecies of Things to come, to Charms, Spells, Incantations, and even to Necromancy.

The Druids did not abolish all the Customs and Opinions of the Bards, but retained the most useful Parts of them, as the Immortality of the Soul, to which they added the Transmigration of it, according to the Opinion of Pythagoras, about whose Time, or a little after, 'tis not unlikely the Greeks first entered this Island. This Opinion of theirs, as also the rest of their Superstition, is thus admirably described by Lucan:

*Et vos Barbaricos Ritus, moremq; sinistrum
Sacrorum, Druidæ, positis repetistis ab
Armis.*

*Solis nōsse Deos, & Cæli Sidera vobis,
Aut solis nescire datum: Nemora alta remotis
Incolitis Lucis: Vobis auctoribus Umbræ
Non tacitas Erebi Sedes, Ditisq; profundi*

Pallida regna petunt; regit idem Spiritus.

*Orbe alio: Longæ, canitis si cognita, Vitæ
Mors media est. Certe Populi, quos despicit*

*Arctos
Felices Errore suo, quos ille Timorum
Maximus haud urget leti Metus: Inde ru-
endi*

*In ferram Mens prona Viris, Animæque
capaces
Mortis, & ignavum reditura parcere vitæ.*

*You too, sage Druids, trade your Magic
Round*

*In Barb'rous Dance, and Words of pow'rful
Sound.*

*To you, their Favourite Tribe, are Gods
reveal'd,*

*Or, bard to guess, from you alone conceal'd.
In silent Groves your musing Choir is laid,*

*Where rev'rend Oaks diffuse their awful
Shade.*

*You teach, that Souls, from fleshy Chains
unbound,*

*Seek not pale Gloom, or Erebus profound.
But fleeting hence, to other Regions stray,*

*Once more to mix with animated Clay.
Hence Death's a Gap, if we may trust*

*the Lore,
'Twixt Lives behind, and Ages yet before.*

*Ablest Mistake! that Fate's dread Pow'r
disarms,*

*And spurs its Vol'ries on to War's Alarms:
Lavish of Life, they rush with fierce Delight*

*Amidst the Legions, and provoke the Fight.
O'ermatching Death, they freely cast away*

*That Life this Moment, which the next must
pay.*

*Caesar, as well as Lucan, ascribes their
Courage to this Opinion of Transmigra-*

tion. His Words are: 'To the Druids

' belongs the Care of Divine Things, of

' private and publick Sacrifices, with the

' Interpretation of their Religion: Great

' Numbers of Youth come to be in-

' structed by them, and they are held in

' mighty Veneration among their Coun-

' trymen, who submit all Difference to

' their

their Arbitration. — The *Druids* seldom attend the Army, for they are exempt from that Duty, from Taxes, and enjoy all manner of Immunities. — The first Lesson their Scholars receive is to learn a considerable Number of Verses by Rote, which some have spent twenty Years about, for they never commit 'em to Writing. *Cæsar* supposes they observe this Custom to lock up their Learning from the Vulgar, and exercise the Memory of their Scholars. Their chief Principle is, That the Soul never dies, but transmigrates after the Decease of one Body to another; which Doctrine is of great Use to inspire them with Courage, and a Contempt of Death; but they have many other Traditions they instruct their Youth in, concerning the Stars and their Motion, the Extent of the World, the Nature of Things, and the Power of the immortal Gods. From this Passage in *Cæsar*, it appears that the ancient *Britains* were not so very ignorant, as a late learned Writer has endeavoured to make them: But we hasten to give some Account of the Gods worshipped by these Sages and their Followers.

Jupiter was worshipped under the Name of *Taranis*, or the Thunderer; for *Taran* or *Taram* signifies at this Day in the *British* Tongue Thunder.

Another God they named *Tutates*, and him they had in especial Honour above all the rest. He was esteemed the God of Travelling, and by the *Britains* is supposed to be called *DIWTAITH*, i. e. the God of Journey. From this it appears he was the same with *Mercury*. But the great Honours paid him by the *Britains*,

is conjectured by some to be a Sign of their Peregrination from far Countries. Upon this Account they probably honoured him as their Guide and Leader.

Mars seems to have been worshipped here under the Name of *Hesus* and *Camulus*, and *Belatusadrus*. The last Word looks as if it signified the Lord of War.

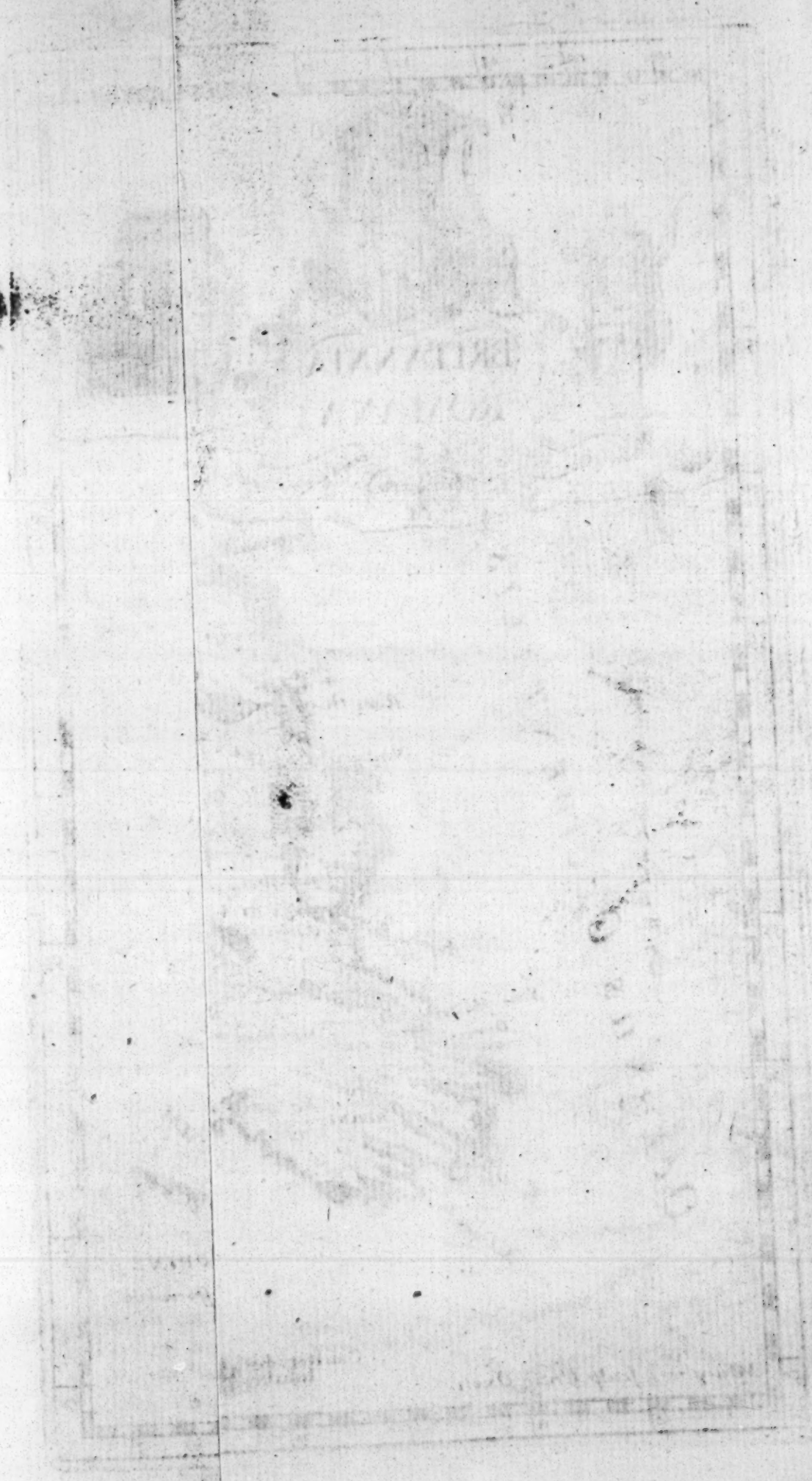
Apollo they called *Belinus* or *Belenus*, as appears from *Capitolinus*. He is called *Belis* by *Herodian*. That they were the same we learn from the Name of an Herb, called in Latin, *Apollinaris*; by the *Gauls*, *Belenuntia*; and by the *Spaniards* at this Day, *Veleno*. Some have made *Belinus* and *Belitucadrus* both of them the same with *Apollo*, but without any good Reason, as far as we are able to judge.

Diana, called *Ardoena* or *Arduenna* the *Nemorensis*, i. e. of the Woods or Mountains.

Another Goddess the *Britains* had called *Andraste*. This was the Goddess of Victory, much apply'd to by *Boadicea*, the *British* Heroine.

The Civil Government of *Britain* was, at *Cæsar*'s Arrival, in the Hands of several petty Princes. But upon all great and imminent Dangers, the Management of War was committed to one chief Commander of all their Forces. Such a one was *Castibellanus*, made Choice of to head the *British* Army against *Cæsar*. As their Governments were confin'd to certain Bounds and Limits, so were the Inhabitants divided and distinguished by several Denominations.

Of these we shall have Occasion to speak in the Tenth Chapter, where we treat of the Divisions of *Britain*.







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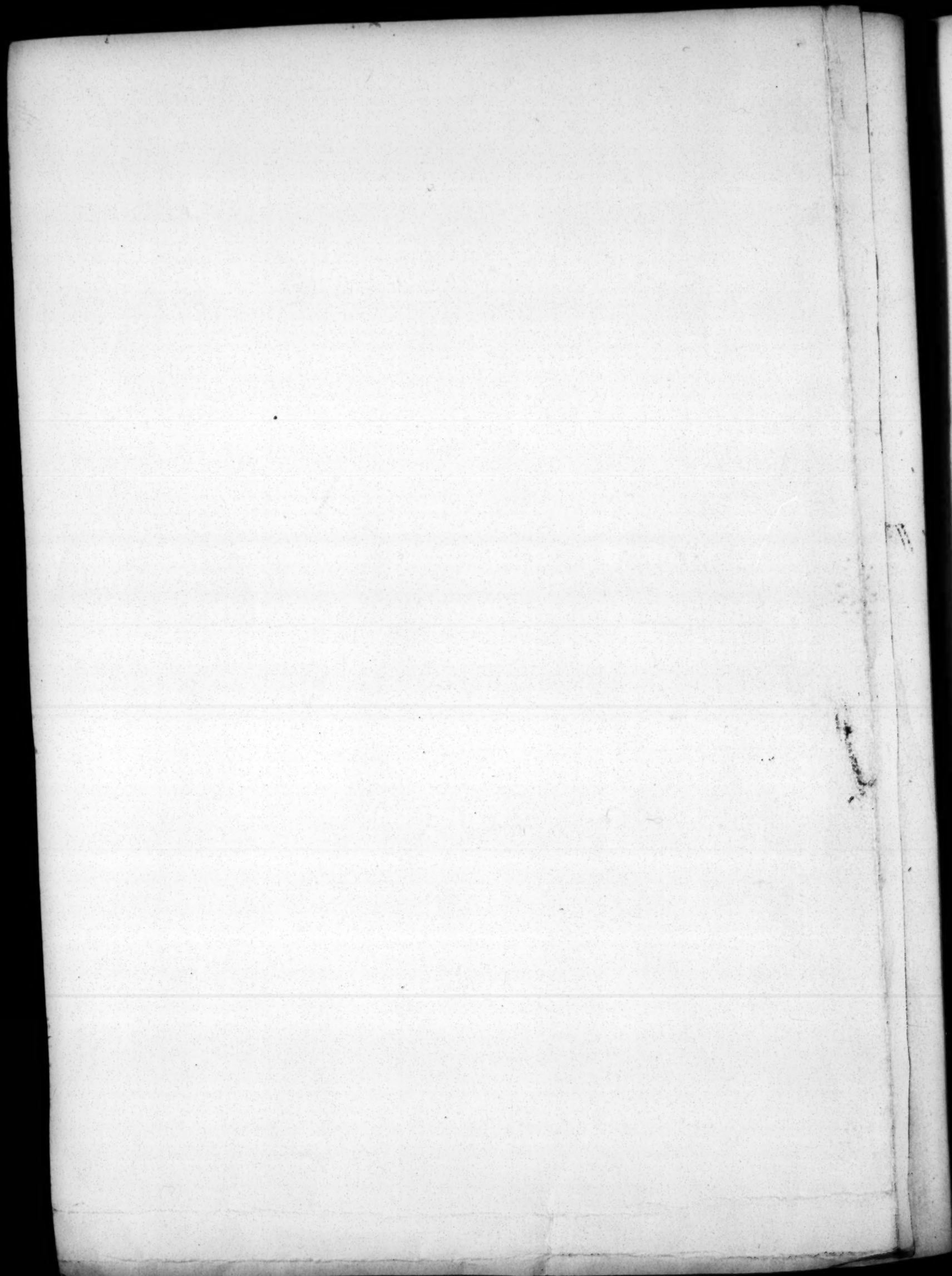
Of the Conquest of BRITAIN by the Romans.

IN this Condition was *Britain* when it was first invaded by the *Romans* under the Command of *Julius Cæsar*, one of the ablest Generals that any Age or Nation has produced. And since he was as excellent a Writer as he was a Commander, upon that Account it may perhaps be not unsatisfactory to the Reader to hear *Cæsar* himself tell the Story of his first famous Expedition into *Britain*. This he undertook about 54 Years before Christ, and the second some Time after. What moved *Cæsar* to cross the Sea into this Island we shall learn by and by from his own Pen: Tho' *Suetonius* affirms, that he was excited by the Hopes of the *British* Pearls, the Weight and Largeness of which he had often try'd in his Hands; an improbable Inducement, and more likely to work upon the Mind of a common Soldier, than that of a Hero. But 'tis *Suetonius's* Way to display even the supposed Weaknesses and Vices of an Emperor, when at the same Time he is very sparing in his Relation of their real Virtues.

The Summer was now almost spent; and tho' in these Parts, *Gaul* lying far Northward, the Winter begins very early, yet *Cæsar* resolved to go over into *Britain*, BECAUSE he had been informed in all the Wars of *Gaul* the Enemy had received considerable Supplies from thence: Not that he expected the Time of Year would allow him to finish the War, but he thought 'twould be worth his while to make a Voyage thither. on-

ly to view the Island, to learn the Nature of the Inhabitants, to be acquainted with their Places, their Ports and Creeks, which the *Gauls* were almost entire Strangers to: For they were seldom visited by any but Merchants, who were unacquainted with all their Country except their Coasts, and those Parts which were opposite to *Gaul*; therefore tho' he called together Merchants from all Parts, he could neither learn what Extent the Island was of, what Nations or how powerful the Inhabitants were, how well they understood the Art of War, what Customs they were govern'd by, nor how considerable a Navy their Ports were capable of receiving.

For this Reason he thought it convenient to send out *C. Volusenus* with a Galley to discover what he could, and immediately return with Intelligence before he embarked himself. He in the mean time marched with all his Forces into the Country of the *Morini*, now *Picardy*, from whence lay the shortest Passage into *Britain*, and there he ordered several Vessels from the neighbouring Ports, together with the Navy he had built the Year before, to attend him. Whilst these Preparations were going forward, several Provinces in *Britain*, who had Intelligence of the Matter by Merchants that frequented their Coasts, sent Embassadors to *Cæsar*, to let him know how willing they were to submit to the *Romans*, and deliver Hostages for their Fidelity. To these he gave a favourable Audience, and, having encouraged



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raged them to adhere to their Agreement by Promises of considerable Rewards, sent them back again to their own Country; ordering *Comius* to go along with them, a Man of considerable Interest in *Britain*, whom he formerly made King of the *Atrebates*, [Inhabitants of the Country about *Arras*] for his extraordinary Wisdom, Virtue and Fidelity. To him he gave Instructions to visit as many States as he could, and persuade them to accept of an Alliance with the *Romans*, for *Cæsar* himself would in a short time land in their Country. But *Comius* upon his first landing was treacherously imprison'd by the *Britains*.

Volusenus, in the mean time, having made what Discoveries he could of the Country, for he durst not venture himself ashore with so barbarous an Enemy, after five Days cruising returned, and acquainted *Cæsar* with all he had seen. *Cæsar* stayed in these Parts till his Navy was fitted out, during which Time the *Morini* sent Embassadors to him, desiring he would pardon their former Faults, for they were an ignorant Sort of People, wholly unacquainted with the *Roman* Customs, otherwise they would not have made War upon them; but for the future they would demonstrate how ready they were to obey his Commands. *Cæsar* being desirous to leave no Enemies behind him, and unwilling to neglect his *British* Expedition, having first received Hostages from them, took them into Favour. He had prepared eighty Transport Vessels, which he thought sufficient to carry over his Legions: He distributed his Gallies to the Questor, Lieutenant-Generals, and Commanders of the Horse; and eighteen Transport Ships, which were Wind-bonnd at a certain Port about eight Miles off, he appointed for the Service of his Cavalry. To Lieutenant General *P. Sulp. Rufus* he gave the Charge of the Port where he embarked, with a strong Garrison to maintain it.

Thus having dispatched the necessary

Orders, the Wind offering fair, he sailed [from *Portus-Isicius*, now probably *Boulogne* in *Picardy*] about one in the Morning, commanding the Cavalry to embark at that Port, where the Vessels lay ready to receive them, and follow him; which Orders were not executed so readily as they ought to have been; but he himself arrived on the *British* Coasts with his Squadron by Ten of the Clock the same Morning, where he saw all the Cliffs [about *Dover*] cover'd by the Enemy in Arms: Such was the Nature of the Place, that the *Britains* might cast their Darts with great Advantage from the impending Hills, wherefore, not thinking it convenient to land there, he cast Anchor, and waited for the coming up of the rest of his Fleet till Three in the Afternoon. In the mean Time having called the General Officers to a Council of War, he acquainted them with the Intelligence he had received from *Volusenus*, and gave them such Orders as he thought proper for the Occasion, putting them in Mind how necessary it was in Military Discipline, that the Army should move at the General's Nod to a Minute, especially in Sea-Affairs, which were so quick and unstable. Then breaking up the Council, whilst the Wind and Tide stood fair, he gave them the Sign for weighing Anchor, and having sailed about eight Miles farther, he arrived at a plain and open Shoar: [somewhere about *Deal* on the Coast of *Kent*.]

The *Britains* being apprised of *Cæsar's* Design, sent the Cavalry and Chariots before, and follow'd after with the rest of their Army, in order to oppose his Landing. We found it very difficult to get land for many Reasons; our Ships were tall, and required a considerable Depth of Water, and our Soldiers, whilst their Hands were employed and loaden with heavy Armour, were at the same time to encounter the Waves and the Enemy, in a Place they were not acquainted

quainted with: Whereas the *Britains* either standing upon dry Land, or wading a little Way into the Water in those Places they knew to be shallow, having the free use of all their Limbs, could boldly cast their Darts, and spur their Horses forward, who were inur'd to that kind of Combat: Which Disadvantage so discouraged the *Romans*, who were Strangers to this Way of Fighting, that they did not appear so chearful, or so eager to engage the Enemy, as in their former Conflicts on dry Land.

Cæsar perceiving this, gave Orders the Galleys (a nimble kind of Shipping the Enemy had never seen) should advance a little before the rest of the Navy, and row along with their Broad-Sides towards the Shoar, that they might more conveniently force the *Britains* to retire from the Water-side by their Slings, Engines, and Arrows, which did the *Romans* considerable Service; for the *Britains* being surprized at the Make of our Galleys, the Motion of our Oars and Engines, began to give Ground. Here the Standard-bearer of the Tenth Legion perceiving our Men were unwilling to venture into the Sea, having first invoc'd the Gods for Success, cry'd out aloud; *Fellow Soldiers, unless you will forsake your Eagle, and suffer it to fall into the Hands of the Enemy, advance; for my Part I am resolv'd to perform my Duty to the Publick, and to my General.* With this he leaped over-board, and advanced the Eagle towards the *Britains*; whereupon the Soldiers, encouraging each other to prevent so signal a Disgrace, follow'd his Example; which those in the next Ship perceiving, press'd forward to engage the Enemy.

The Conflict was sharply maintained on both Sides, tho' the *Romans* not being able either to keep their Ranks, obtain firm Footing, or follow their particular Standards, leaping out of several Ships, and joining the first Ensign they met

with, were in mighty Confusion. But the *Britains*, who were well acquainted with the Shallows, when they saw us descend in small Numbers from our Ships, spurring their Horses into the Water, set upon our Men encumber'd and unprepar'd to receive them; and some surrounded us with their Numbers in one Place, whilst others flank'd us where we lay most open in another: Which *Cæsar* observing, he caused the long Boats and smaller Vessels to be manned, and where Occasion required sent them to assist their Fellows. Thus our foremost Ranks having gain'd dry Footing, were follow'd by the rest of the Army, and charging the Enemy briskly, put them to flight; but were not able to pursue or take the Island that Time, because we had no Cavalry, which was the only Thing wanting to compleat *Cæsar's* wonted Success.

The Enemy being defeated, so soon as they had escaped beyond the Reach of Danger, sent Embassadors to *Cæsar* to desire a Peace, promising to deliver Hostages for their entire Submission: and with these Embassadors came *Comius* of *Arras*, whom *Cæsar* formerly sent into *Britain*, where he had been imprison'd upon his landing, but set at Liberty again after the Battle. They endeavour'd to excuse themselves, by laying the blame upon the Mob. *Cæsar* reprimanded them for their Breach of Faith, which they excused by their Ignorance, and he forgave, then demanded Hostages for their future Carriage, Part whereof they deliver'd immediately, and with the rest, who liv'd at some Distance, they promised to return in a few Days.

A Peace being thus concluded within four Days after *Cæsar's* Arrival in *Britain*, the eighteen Transports appointed for the Cavalry put out to Sea with a gentle Gale; but when they were already arrived within View of the *Roman* Camp, so sudden a Storm arose, that they were all dispers'd.

The same Night it being Full Moon, at which Time the Tides are highest, an Observation our Mariners were Strangers to, the Gallies, that after the Men were landed, had been hauled up towards the Shoar, were filled with the Waves, and the Vessels of Burden which rid at Anchor, at the same instant tossed by the Tempest: Nor was it possible for us to attempt their Preservation. Thus several of our Ships were destroyed, and the rest having lost their Cables, Anchors and Tackle, were render'd wholly useless, which was a great Affliction to the whole Army.

The Princes of *Britain*, who were assembled to perform their Agreement with *Cæsar*, having Notice of this, understanding the *Romans* had neither Cavalry, Ships nor Provision, and computing the Number of our Men by the Smallness of our Camp, which was then narrower than usual, resolved to rebel, to intercept our Convoys, and delay us 'till Winter. Then having either defeated us, or prevented our Return, they hoped to deter others, by our Example, from invading *Britain* for the future.

Cæsar, tho' he knew nothing of their Design, yet suspecting an Alteration upon the Loss of his Shipping, by their Delay in the Delivery of their Hostages, prepared for all Events, causing Provisions to be brought into his Camp every Day from the Country round about, and his Ships to be refitted.

In the mean time the Seventh Legion, whose Turn it was, went out to forage; as Part were employ'd in the Field, and the rest in carrying Corn to the Camp, not in the least suspecting any Acts of Hostility, the Out-Guards gave *Cæsar* Notice that they observed a greater Dust than usual that Way which the Legion went. Whereupon suspecting that the *Britains* had revolted, as he afterwards found they had, taking along with him the Cohorts that were placed for an advanced Guard, he commanded two

other to supply their Room, all the rest to repair to their Arms, and follow him as fast as they could. He had not marched many Paces from his Camp, before he saw his Foragers overcharged by the Enemy, drove into a small Compass, and exposed to the *British* Darts on every Side. For the Enemy knowing there was only one Field left which had not been foraged, concluded we must of Necessity come thither; wherefore having hid themselves the Night before in the Woods, there they stayed to expect us; and setting upon our Men whilst they were busy in reaping, and had laid down their Arms, killed some of them, put the rest in Disorder, and then surrounded 'em with their Horses and Chariots.

The *Romans* being disorder'd by this new kind of Fight, *Cæsar* came very opportunely to their Aid; for upon his Arrival the *Britains* made a Stand, and our Men began to forget their Fears: However, not thinking it convenient to engage the Enemy at that Time, he maintained his Ground for a while, then retreated with the Legions to the Camp; and the Enemy likewise, whilst we were otherwise employ'd, marched off. The continual Rains and Tempests, which follow'd after, several Days successively, kept the *Romans* in their Camp, and the *Britains* from fighting.

But the Enemy were not idle in the mean while, for they dispatched Couriers to all Parts of the Island, to inform the People how small an Army the *Romans* had, how considerable a Booty they might obtain, and how glorious an Opportunity was offer'd, to make themselves free for ever, if they could but force the *Roman* Camp. By which Means having immediately raised great Numbers of Horse and Foot, they came to force our Trenches.

Now tho' *Cæsar* foresaw the Enemy, in case they were routed, would escape the Danger by Flight, yet having got
thirty

thirty Horse, Part of *Comius's* Retinue, he drew his Men up in Order of Battel before the Camp, and having engaged the *Britains*, who were not able to sustain long the Fury of our Soldiers, he put them to Flight, pursued them till his Men were out of Breath, and having made a considerable Slaughter, burnt their Towns and Buildings for many Miles about, then returned to his Camp again, where he received Embassadors the same Day from the Enemy to desire a Peace.

Hereupon he commanded them to send him double the Number of Hostages he formerly required, into *Gaul*; and because the Autumnal Equinox approached, not thinking it safe to take a Winter Voyage in his crazy Vessels, so soon as the Wind stood fair for *Gaul*, which was about Midnight, he weighed Anchor, and arrived safe at the Port where he embarked, with all his Fleet.

This is *Cæsar's* own Account of this memorable Expedition: Yet his sudden Departure in the Night, which immediately follow'd the Battel, has made some suspect that he was beaten by the *Britains*. *Lucan* sticks not to affirm as much; but he being a profess'd Enemy of *Cæsar's*, and a Poet too, deserves but little Credit in this Case. Certain however it is, that *Cæsar* met with a much warmer Reception than he expected. This he as good as owns himself, when he tells us, that the eighty Transports, that served him in his first Expedition, were, upon his second Attempt, increased to Eight hundred. The *Britains* were backward in sending over their Hostages; so that *Cæsar*, having put five Legions and Two thousand Horse on Board, a second time hoisted Sail for *Britain*. About Noon the next Day he came to the Place where he landed before. Here, at present, no *Britains* appeared, for they had retired at the Sight of so numerous a Fleet. *Cæsar* having landed his Army, marched into the

Country in quest of the *Britains*. But he had not marched above twelve Miles before he saw the Enemy, who having posted their Horses and Chariots on the Banks of the River gave us Battle, and endeavoured to oppose our Passage; but were repulsed by our Cavalry, and obliged to retire to the Woods, notwithstanding the Advantage of Ground. *Cæsar* would not permit them to follow the Pursuit; but returned with his Army to his Camp, in order to refit his Ships, which had again suffered by a Tempest.

The *Britains* began now to appear more numerous than ever; and having chosen *Cassivellaunus*, a powerful Prince, their Generalissimo, attacked the *Romans* in their March; but being repulsed they fled again to the Woods. They not long after returned, made a sudden Sally, and fell upon *Cæsar's* advanced Guard. Hereupon he detached the two first Cohorts of his Legions to their Assistance; but the *Britains* boldly broke thro' the midst of them, and so retired. Upon this Action *Cæsar* makes the following remarkable Observation: *This Engagement, says he, happening in the View of the whole Army, every one perceived that the Legionary Soldiers were not a fit Match for such an Enemy; neither could the Cavalry encounter them, because the Britains often counterfeited a Retreat, and having drawn them from the Legions, would forsake their Chariots, and fight on Foot, to a vast Disadvantage.*

The next Day *Cæsar* sent out three Legions and all the Cavalry to forage. These were set upon on all Sides by the *Britains*; but being briskly repulsed, and pursued by the *Roman* Cavalry, receiv'd a considerable Defeat. Upon this Rout the auxiliary Troops deserted, so that the *Britains* were never after in a Condition to make Head against their Enemy.

Cæsar being apprised of this, resolved to march into the Confines of *Cassivellaunus* towards the *Thames*. As soon as he

he came thither, he saw the Enemy's Forces drawn up in a considerable Body on the opposite Bank, which was fortified with sharp Stakes. The *Britains* had likewise driven many Piles of the same kind into the Bottom of the River, whose Tops were covered with the Water. *Cæsar*, notwithstanding these Difficulties, crossed the River, somewhere about *Kingston*, with his Army, his Legions wading up to the Neck, and put *Cassivellaunus* to flight.

Thus *Cassivellaunus*, having lost all Hopes of Success by Battel, and retaining only about 4000 Chariots, observed the Enemy's Motions from Time to Time. This prevented their making such Excursions as they would otherwise have done. Many Provinces in the mean Time submitting to *Cæsar*, and the *Kentish* Kings having miscarried in their Design upon *Cæsar's* Camp, *Cassivellaunus* sent Embassadors to treat of a Surrender, who were introduced by *Comius* of *Arras*. *Cæsar* designing to winter in *Gaul*, demanded Hostages, and appointed the Yearly Tribute which the *Britains* should pay to the People of *Rome*. Having receiv'd the Hostages, he marched his Army back to the Sea-Shoar, where finding his Fleet refitted, he ordered it to be launch'd, and so took his final Leave of *Britain*.

We hear no more of the *Romans* in *Britain* 'till the Days of *Claudius*. He in the second Year of his Reign, at the Instance of *Bericus* a *Britain*, sent *A. Plautius* to make a Descent upon this Island. His Soldiers in *Gaul* at first refused to march, declaring, *they would not make War out of the Compass of the World*; for so they judged *Britain* to lye. But by Means of *Narcissus*, the Emperor's Favourite, he prevail'd with them, and landed in *Britain* without Opposition. The Inhabitants having made no Preparation, retir'd to the Woods and Morasses; so that 'twas almost as difficult for *Plautius* to find them out, as it was to defeat them. After some Time how-

ever he met first with *Caradacus*, then with *Togodumnus*, beat them both, and made Part of the *Dobuni* submit. He afterwards marched towards the River, behind which the *Britains* thought themselves secure, and having order'd over the *German* Soldiers, who could swim the strongest Current in their Arms, commanded them to strike directly at the Horses, by which Means the Chariots, wherein consisted their chief Strength, became unserviceable. To support them, he sent the famous *Vespasian*, with his Brother *Sabinus*, who did great Execution. Yet the Victory continued doubtful 'till *Sideus Geta* gave them a signal Overthrow. Hereupon they retired to the Mouth of the *Thames*, which by their Acquaintance with the Shallows they passed. They were pursued at great Disadvantage by the *Romans*, who being Strangers to the Places, run themselves into Bogs and Meers, and by that Means lost many of their Men.

This Success not answering Expectation, and *Plautius* finding the *Britains* so far from being discouraged at the Death of *Togodumnus*, that they were preparing to revenge it, sent to the Emperor for Assistance. *Claudius* embraced the Occasion, and having gather'd together the Flower of the Nobility, he marched through *Gaul* in great Pomp with armed Elephants, and so crossing the Sea shortly after, joined *Plautius*. The *Britains* who had the Courage but not the Conduct of *Cassibelan*, ventur'd in open Field to meet almost the whole Power of the *Roman* Empire. But they were soon made sensible of their Mistake, for being entirely routed, and great Numbers of them taken Prisoners, they lost *Camulodunum*, now *Maldon* in *Essex*, the Royal Seat of *Cynobelinus*.

Camulodunum was made a Military Colony; and Part of the Isle reduced to the Form of a Province. Over these he placed *Plautius* Governor, leaving Orders with him to carry on the War against

against those that were yet unconquer'd, whilst he himself hasten'd to *Rome* to receive the Honours decreed him by the Senate. After the Departure of *Claudius*, *Plautius* managed Affairs with good Success. Now in these *British* Wars it was, that *Vespasian* first made himself famous: If we may credit *Suetonius*, he fought thirty Battles with the *Britains*, subdued two mighty Nations, took twenty Towns, and conquered *Veſtis* or the Isle of *Wight*. Under him served *Titus* his Son, in Quality of Tribune, a Youth of extraordinary Valour and Modesty, who afterwards destroy'd *Jerusalem*, according to the Prediction of our Blessed Saviour.

Plautius was succeeded by *P. Ostorius*, in Quality of *Proprætor*. This General well knowing that the first Action would either encourage or intimidate the Enemy, vigorously attack'd all he found in Arms. After he had dispersed these, he proceeded to disarm all such as were most likely to give him any Disturbance. But lest this should not be sufficient he set several Garrisons on the Rivers *Severn* and *Anton* (now *Avon*) in order to put a stop to their Incursions for the future. By this Means, all *Britain*, that laid South of these two Rivers, was reduced into the Form of a Province. That this Part of the Island might be govern'd with more Security by the *Romans*, many Cities were put into the Hands of *Cogidunus*, a *British* Prince, with the Title of King. So that by this Piece of Policy, not unusual among the *Romans*, *Ostorius* engaged *Cogidunus* to the *Roman* Interest.

These Proceedings however alarmed the *Iceni* a powerful People, and not yet wasted with War. But they had not been long in Arms before they were entirely defeated. This proved a great Advantage to *Ostorius*; for other States, by the sad Example of the *Iceni*, were confirmed in their Obedience to the *Romans*.

After this *Ostorius* marched Westward against the *Cangi*; but they refusing to give him Battel, he plunder'd their Country, and then turn'd his Arms towards the North, whither he was called by an Insurrection of the *Brigantes*. These two he easily quell'd; but the greatest Difficulties he had to struggle with are yet to come.

The stoutest Opposition the *Romans* met with in *Britain*, was made by the *Silures*, or People of *South-Wales*. They were particularly incensed against the General, because he unadvisedly threaten'd he would not only extirpate their Nation, but extinguish their very Name. They were, at that Time, headed by *Caratacus*, or rather *Caratacus*, (for his *British* Name was *CARADOC*) a brave Prince, and superior in Conduct to *Cassibelan* himself. This experienc'd Commander, finding he could not meet the *Romans* in open Field, removed the Seat of the War out of his own Country into that of the *Ordovices*, or *North-Wales*; a Part of the Island encumber'd with high Mountains, Rivers, and narrow Passages, which seemed to make the Approach of the *Romans* very dangerous, if not impracticable. In this Country, somewhere about *CAER-CARADOC* on the West of *Shropshire*, he singled out a Place, strongly fortify'd by Nature, where he drew up his Army, and waited for the Enemy. It was a Plain, surrounded on all Sides but one by craggy Mountains. This was the only Place the *Romans* could attack him at, and this Way looked the Front of his Army, guarded not only by a River almost impassable, but also by a Ditch and Rampire, he had caused to be made to break the Force of the Enemy, if they endeavoured to ford the River? *Ostorius* was now upon his March, and in Sight of the *British* Army, when he first discover'd the River and Rampire upon it. This, together with the Advantageous Situation of the *Britains*, at first put

put him to a Stand; but the Soldiers requiring the Signal, he ordered them to pass the River at such Places as he thought most convenient; which they did not without great Difficulty, and some Loss. But when they came to mount the Rampire, they were miserably galled by the *Britains*, who poured their Darts upon them from the higher Ground. The *Romans* not being able longer to endure this unequal Way of Fighting, immediately cast themselves into a *Tessudo*, a Practice usual with them in scaling Walls and other difficult Enterprises, *i. e.* they lock'd their Shields one within another over their Heads in such a Manner, that they were as a Roof and a Shelter to them. In this Form they securely advanced, till they came to close Fighting; which the *Britains* not being in a Condition to bear, after a brave Resistance, threw down their Arms, a few only escaping.

This Victory was rendred famous by two noble Captives, the Wife and Daughter of *Caratacus*. He himself indeed escaped, but flying for Protection to *Cartismandua*, Queen of the *Brigantes*, was basely delivered up by her, and sent in Irons to the Conqueror.

These three illustrious Persons were carried to *Rome* to be exposed, and, as it were, led about in Triumph. But *Caratacus's* Behaviour was so brave, and the Speech he made moved *Claudius* so much, that he ordered his Irons to be struck off, and pardoned both him and his Family.

The Name of *Caratacus* was celebrated in *Rome* long before he had the Misfortune to go thither himself. Nay, the Senate had so high an Opinion of this Prince, that they agreed, *Ostorius*, by this Action, had done as eminent Service to the Public, as *Scipio Africanus* did, when he brought *Syphax*, King of *Numidia*, Prisoner to *Rome*; or *Paulus Æmilius*, when he led *Perseus*, King of *Macedon*, in Triumph.

These Victories, gain'd in *Britain* by the *Romans*, under *Claudius* and his Lieutenants, were looked upon as equal, if not superior, to the greatest Atchievements of that People. And upon this Account it is, that an old Poet, preserved by *Scaliger*, prefers *Claudius* not only to *Romulus* and *Numa*, but to *Julius Cæsar* himself. His Words are these:

*Ultima cingebat Tiberis tua, Romule, Regna:
Hic tibi Finis erat, Religiose Numa.
Et tua, Dive, tuum Sacrata Potentia Cælo
Extremum citra constitit Oceanum.
At NUNC Oceanus geminos interluit Or-
bes:*

Pars est Imperii, Terminus ANTE fuit.

*Old Tiber's Waves thy rising Realms confine,
Ambitious Founder of the Roman Line:
Nor thou, blest Numa, Heav'n's peculiar
Friend,*

*Beyond this Limit durst thy Power extend.
Not he, advanc'd with kindred Gods to reign,
Could stretch his Empire o'er the British
Main.*

*NOW Roman Realms on either Shore are
seen;*

*The Ocean, ONCE their End, NOW
flows between.*

'Tis very probable *Caratacus* did not long out-live his Enlargement at *Rome*, because we meet with no more of him in Story: Neither, after the most diligent Enquiry, have we been able to find that he ever return'd into his own Country. The *Silures* nevertheless continued their Hostilities to *Ostorius*; who now finding his Fortune decline, and his Reputation sink, after many Losses sustain'd, quite tired out with a vexatious War, died in a little Time after, as most Authors agree, out of mere Anguish and Grief, that, after so many Victories, he should see himself baffled and beaten at last by a barbarous Nation.

Who

Who it was, at this Time, that commanded the *Silures*, we have not Light enough left in History to discover. Some have pitched upon *Arviragus*; others upon *Venutius*, and others again have made *Arviragus* and *Venutius* the same Person; but we cannot easily agree to either of these Opinions.

However that be, certain it is *Ostorius* was succeeded by *Avitus*, or as others call him, *Aulus Didius Gallus*. He was dispatched over in Haste, that the Province, now its Affairs were in an unsettled Condition, might not be destitute of a Governor. Notwithstanding this, before his Arrival, a Legion commanded by *Manlius Valens* was entirely defeated, and almost cut to Pieces by the *Silures*. *Didius* was an old Man, and therefore perhaps better fitted to act the Part which was then expected from him: For the Roman Affairs in *Britain*, at that Time, seem to have required a Cautious rather than an Active Commander. And such indeed he shew'd himself to be, for having, in some Measure, confin'd the *Silures* to their ancient Bounds, and built some new Garrisons higher in the Country, he endeavour'd in the main only to secure what his Predecessors had gain'd.

One remarkable Diffension among the *Britains* happen'd in *Didius's* Lieutenantcy, which ought not to be overlook'd, because it continued to the Reign of *Vespasian*. *Venutius*, who seems to have been nearly related to *Caratacus*, the brave Prince of the *Silures*, by his Marriage with *Cartismandua*, formerly mentioned, acquired some Sort of Right to be King of the *Brigantes*. This base Woman (if we may be allowed to call a Woman of her Quality so) in a little Time took some Dislike to her Husband; insomuch, that, after some scandalous Familiarities with *Vellodatus*, one of *Venutius's* Servants, she became so shameless, as publicly to endeavour to raise him to the Dignity *Venutius* was now in Possession

of. This made *Venutius* raise an Army against his Wife; and tho' by the Assistance she received from the *Romans*, he was at first worsted; yet *Didius* not being able, because of his Age, to manage the War in Person, all he could do by his Deputies was only to rescue *Cartismandua*. And some Writers are of Opinion she had some Sort of Claim to the Protection of the *Romans*, because she had always been in the Interest of that People.

We had almost forgot to tell the Reader, that tho' *Nero*, at his Accession to the Imperial Dignity, continued *Didius* in his Government, yet afterward, in his own Mind, he had fully designed to withdraw all his Forces from *Britain*, and so dismantle the Country. Whether he laid aside this Design out of Shame, or out of a Desire of being thought willing to pursue *Claudius's* Counsels, which were then very popular, we cannot determine. Certain however it is, the same *Nero* sent *Veranius* over into *Britain* to succeed *Didius*. *Veranius* was a Man of another Temper: And 'tis look'd upon to have been a wise Piece of Management in *Nero*, after a Relaxation of the Roman Military Discipline under an old and disabled General, to employ so rigid and so severe a Commander. But he was cut off by Death in the first Year of his Lieutenantcy: So we know little more of him, than that he made a few Inroads into the Country of the *Silures*; and, that when he was dying, he left his *Boast* behind him, *If he had lived two Years here, he could have conquer'd the whole Island*.

He was follow'd indeed by one, that made great Advances towards such a Conquest; and that was *Suetonius Paulinus*, the most renown'd Captain of his Age. His Beginnings were so successful, that he thought of nothing less than conquering new Islands. *Mona*, or *Anglesey*, at that Time was very populous, and the prime Seat of the *Druids*. In

order to invade this Isle, he first built flat-bottom'd Boats to carry over the Foot, and then order'd the Horse to follow; which by the Help of Flats and Shallows, and by swimming where it was deeper, came up with the Foot on the opposite Shoar. There they were received by a strange Medley of an Army, made up of Armed Men, Women and *Druids*. The Women were in Black, who with their Hair dishevel'd, and Torches in their Hands, ran about like so many Furies, whilst the *Druids*, with Hands lifted up to Heaven, poured forth direful Execrations. The Strangeness of the Sight at first astonished the *Romans*; who, tho' they received many Wounds, yet stood like so many helpless Men, as if they had been enchanted; 'till at last, being awaken'd and animated by their Leader, they advanced, and bearing down all before them, gained an easy and compleat Victory over this frantick Multitude.

Whilst *Paulinus* was busied here in cutting down Groves, consecrated to their bloody Superstition, and endeavouring by Garrisons to secure his new Conquest, he was suddenly recalled by a dangerous Insurrection of almost the whole Body of the *Britains*. *Prasutagus*, King of the *Iceni*, dying about this Time, left *Nero* Coheir with his two Daughters. By this Means he thought to have secur'd his Family from Oppression, and his Daughters from Dishonour. But it fell out quite otherwise; for under Pretence of taking Possession of the Emperor's Share, *Prasutagus's* Kingdom was laid waste, his Palace ranfack'd, and his Relations reputed as Slaves; his Wife *Boadicea* whipp'd, and his Daughters ravish'd. These unsufferable Insolencies made the *Iceni* not only revolt, but solicit also the other *Britains* to join with them for Redress of their common Wrongs; and now, in the Absence of the Lieutenant, to endeavour the regaining of their ancient Liberty.

Upon this, a numerous and brave Army immediately assembled under the Conduct of *Boadicea*, the injured Queen of the *Iceni*. This enrag'd Heroine, eager to revenge the Dishonour done to herself and Daughters, after she had cut to Pieces some scatter'd Garrisons, march'd directly to *Camalodunum*, now *Maldon*, the chief Quarters of the *Romans*. She quickly made her self Master of the Town by Storm, where, it must be owned, she spared neither Age nor Sex, but order'd all to be put to the Sword. The *Britains* managed this Victory in the most barbarous and cruel Manner, putting the *Romans* to all the exquisite Torments that either Anger, Revenge, or Malice, could invent. *Petilius Cerealis* was hastening to the Rescue of *Camalodunum* with the 9th Legion, when he was met by the *Britains*, heated with their late Success, and entirely routed by them. The Foot were all cut off, whilst *Cerealis* himself, together with the Horse, escaped to the Camp, and there saved themselves within the Works.

Suetonius, hearing of these Things, march'd directly thro' the Enemies Quarters to *London*, where at first he designed to engage the Enemy; but considering the Smallness of his Army, and the unfortunate Rashness of *Cerealis*, he alter'd his Resolution; and notwithstanding the Cries and Prayers of the Inhabitants, quitted the Place, which was immediately after taken and sack'd by the *Britains*; as was also *Verolamiam*, now *St. Albans*. It is affirmed by the *Roman* Writers themselves, that, at the Places above-mention'd, more than Seventy thousand *Roman* Citizens and Associates were destroy'd.

Suetonius had not above Ten thousand Men, so that he was necessitated to chuse an advantageous Post, lest he should be flank'd by the Enemy. He therefore drew up his Army in a Place into which there was but a very narrow Entrance. Behind him he had a thick Wood for

Secu-

Security. Before him was a spacious Plain, where the *Britains* appeared in vast Numbers. They were so confident of the Victory, that they brought their Wives and Children to be Spectators of the Destruction of the *Romans*. *Boadicea*, having her two Daughters with her in her Chariot, rode about to encourage the Soldiers. *Warner*, among other Things, makes her speak thus:

— The Romans too, that be
Such Conquerors, and valiantly can Woman-
kind oppress,
Shall know, that British Woman can the
Roman Wrongs redress.

Notwithstanding all this, after a bloody Battel, the *Britains* were forced to fly, leaving behind them no less than Fourscore thousand dead upon the Spot. *Boadicea*, scorning to live after the Defeat of so great an Army, which is reckon'd to have been upwards of Two hundred and thirty thousand, ended her Days by Poison.

This was a fatal Stroke to the Liberties of *Britain*, and would have been much more so, if *Suetonius* had not been soon after recall'd by the Calumnies of *Classicianus*. He was succeeded by *Petronius Turpilianus*, *Petronius* by *Trebellius Maximus*, and *Trebellius* by *Vectius Bolanus*, in the Reign of *Vitellius*.

Nothing memorable pass'd in *Britain* during the Government of any of these three: But *Vespasian* coming to the Empire, sent *Petilius Cerealis* in the room of *Bolanus*, who fought many Battles, some bloody ones, with *Venutius* before-mentioned, conquering or wasting the greatest Part of the *Brigantes*; and his Successor *Julius Frontinus* (Author we suppose of the *Stratagems*) was so successful against the *Silures*, that he forced them to submit to the *Roman* Government.

Frontinus was follow'd by the famous *Julius Agricola*, who was equal at least both in Courage and Conduct to any

Commander ever employ'd by the *Romans* in this Island. An ample and accurate Account of his Life may be seen in *Tacitus*, who married his Daughter. At his first Arrival, he was surpriz'd with a Piece of bad News from the *Ordovices*, who had cut off a Squadron of Horse that lay in their Borders. But this was speedily and bitterly revenged by the General, who marching thither, massacred almost the whole Nation. After this, he invaded and conquer'd *Mona* or *Anglesey*: Then turning his Forces Northward, those of the *Brigantes*, that were not subdued by *Cerealis*, he forced to submit. So likewise did he the *Meatae*, a People about *Tweed*. Nay, such were his Successes, that without any Miscarriage, in less than four Years, he placed Forts and Garrisons on the narrow Neck of Land between *Glota* and *Bodotria*, i. e. between the Friths of *Dunbritton* and *Edenborough*.

Having furnish'd with Forces that Part of *Britain* that lyes towards *Ireland*, which Island he design'd to attempt; in his fifth Year he sail'd to certain Nations unknown to the *Romans*, which he is said to have conquer'd. These Nations are suppos'd to have been the Inhabitants of the *Orcades*, or Isles of *Orkney*.

He began now to be apprehensive of a general Insurrection of the *Caledonians*, those fierce and warlike Nations beyond *Glota* and *Bodotria*. The next Year therefore he fitted out a Fleet to discover the Creeks and Harbours of their Country, whilst he with his Army marched directly towards the North. Thus *Agricola* was the first that seconded his Land-Forces by a Navy, and attacked the *Britains* at the same Time both by Sea and Land. The *Caledonians* were not a little confounded at the Sight of his Ships; yet, however, in order to discourage the *Romans*, by being Aggressors, they armed with great Power, and advanced with a Design to make their Irruptions in several Bodies. This put *Agricola* upon

marching in three Divisions, to prevent being surrounded by so numerous an Enemy; which being observ'd by the *Caledonians*, they alter'd their Resolutions, and in one Body set upon the ninth Legion in the Night. *Agricola* having Intelligence of this, immediately follow'd, ordering the lightest Horse and Foot to charge them in the Rear. The Day dawning, after a sharp Fight, the *Caledonians* drew off; by which Means an End could not be put to the War at that Time.

The *Roman* Soldiers nevertheless were so animated by this Success, that they cry'd out to be led into *Caledonia*, that they might at last find out the utmost Bounds of *Britain*. They were further encouraged by the following remarkable Accident: A Cohort of the *Uspians*, levied in *Germany*, having killed their Centurion and other *Roman* Officers in a Mutiny, to avoid Punishment fled on Ship-board, and set sail in three light Gallies without Pilots. These by Tide and Weather were carried round about *Britain*, and after various Fortunes, made the first actual Discovery to the *Romans* that it was an Island.

The last great Struggle made by the *Britains* to recover their Liberty, was under *Galgacus*, the brave Prince of the *Caledonians*. He had got together Thirty thousand Fighting Men, besides great Numbers of Youth and vigorous old Men, who had formerly been excellent Soldiers. *Agricola* marching to the Hill *Grampius*, now *Grantzabain* in *Scotland*, came in Sight of this Army, lodged on the Declivity of the Mountain. Upon this ensued a bloody Battle, excellently describ'd by *Tacitus*; the Issue of which was in short this: The *Caledonians*, after a stout Resistance, were vanquish'd with great Loss: On the *Roman* Side fell Three hundred and forty, and among them *A. Atticus*, Captain of a Cohort.

About this Time, Orders were sent by

Agricola to the Commander of his Navy to sail round *Britain*, which he in a little Time performed, and found by his own Experience the Truth of what had been lately affirmed by the *Uspians*; whilst the General himself, after many slow Marches, to awe the new conquer'd Nations with the very State of his Passage, disposed of his Soldiers into Winter Quarters.

Agricola was not only an excellent Soldier, but a prudent and politic Governor. He regulated many Abuses, and reform'd many Corruptions, in his Family, in his Camp, and in the whole Province: Particularly he eased the *Britains* of some Grievances that had accompanied the Collection of Tributes; and freed them from Exactions, which are usually more grievous than the Burden it self. To allure them to the Pleasures of Peace, he exhorted them in Private, and assisted them in Public, to build Temples, Places of Resort for Diversion, and stately Houses. He took Care to have the Sons of the Nobility diligently instructed in the Liberal Arts and Sciences, applauding their Pains, and preferring their Parts to those of the *Gauls*. He brought not only the Language, but the Habit of the *Romans* into Request; and would probably, without much more Fighting, have reduced the whole Island to the Obedience of the *Romans*, if he had not been recalled, in the midst of his Successes, by his ungrateful Master *Domitian*, who soon after consented to have this brave Man poisoned.

We are not certain who was *Agricola's* Successor, unless it be *Salustius Lucullus*, whom *Domitian* in a short Time after sacrificed to his own suspicious Humour. It should seem that about this Time the *Britains*, being freed from the Fear of *Agricola*, again took up Arms; for now *Arviragus*, a *British* Prince, was famous at *Rome*, and an Enemy to the *Romans*; as may be gather'd from a Passage in

Juv.

Juvenal, where he brings in *Fabritius Veiento* thus making his Court to *Domitian*:

*Regem aliquem capies, aut de temone Britanno
Excidet Arviragus.* —

Some Captive King Thee his new Lord shall
Or from his British Chariot, headlong
thrown
The proud Arviragus come tumbling down.

The next Lieutenant of Britain, we have been able to meet with, was *Cn. Trebellius*, and after him *Julius Severus*, who being suddenly recall'd to suppress an Insurrection in *Judaea*, the Emperor *Hadrian* himself came over with an Army, repulsed the barbarous Northern People, retok the Forts they had seiz'd, and drove them into the Woods and Mountains.

Hadrian was for confining the Empire within moderate Bounds; so that he withdrew the Limit from *Agricola's* Fence about a Hundred Miles; and to keep out the Northern Nations for the future, erected a Wall of Wood and Earth, extending from the River *Eden* in *Cumberland* to *Fine* in *Northumberland*, Four score Miles in Length. After this, having reformed many Things throughout the Island, he returned triumphantly to *Rome*, where he assumed the Title of *Restitutor Britannia*, i. e. *THE RESTORER OF BRITAIN*, as it appears from some of his Coins. And now the Provincial Britains, fearing as much the Cruelty of their Northern Countrymen, as formerly the Invasion of Strangers, readily conformed themselves to the *Roman Laws*, as well Civil as Military, under the Direction of *Priscus Licinius*, sent over in Quality of *Propraetor* by *Hadrian*.

In the Reign of *Antoninus Pius*, who succeeded *Hadrian* in the Empire, the Bri-

gantes rebell'd. To chastise this People, *Lollius Urbicus* was sent Lieutenant into Britain, who not only reduc'd them to their Obedience to the Romans; but driving the barbarous Britains beyond *Glota* and *Bodotria*, by this Means again enlarg'd the Bounds of the Roman Province as far as *Agricola's* Frontier-Fence, and there built a Wall of Turf, like that of *Hadrian's* already mentioned.

Notwithstanding this, under *Aurelius*, the *Caledonians* rais'd new Commotions, which were quell'd by *Calpurnius Agricola*, a wise Governor, who succeeded *Lollius* in the Lieutenantcy.

In a little Time after the *Caledonians* were up in Arms again, and passing *Lollius's* Fence, came as far as the great Wall of *Hadrian*; which they not only demolished, but, putting the Soldiers that defended it, with their Commander, to the Sword, they enter'd the Province, and wast'd it at their Pleasure. Against these, *Ulpius Marcellus* was sent, who bravely beat them back to their old Confinement beyond *Bodotria*, and govern'd the Province with such Fame and Reputation, that the Emperor *Commodus*, whose Vices were as notorious as his Lieutenant's Virtues, fearing the Growth of his Credit among the Soldiers, in an envious Mood sent him Letters of Discharge.

After many Mutinies and Dissensions in the Roman Army upon his Departure, and a Remonstrance of Fifteen hundred of them that went to *Rome* to complain of *Perennis*, *Commodus's* Favourite, who was look'd upon as the Cause of all these Disturbances, for which he was put to Death, in *Ulpius Marcellus's* Place came *Clodius Albinus*. *Commodus*, either out of Fear or Favour, offer'd him the Title of *Cesar*, which he declin'd; but afterwards, in a Speech to his Soldiers, upon a false Report of the Emperor's Death, declaring for the Senatorian against the Imperial Power, he was discharged, and *Junius Severus* was sent in

his

his Place. *Commodus* not long after being slain, and the Reigns of *Pertinax* and *D. Julianus* proving short, *Albinus* was found again at the Head of his Army in *Britain*, in the Beginning of the Reign of *Severus*. This Army, increased with the Flower of the *British* Youth, he afterwards transported into *Gaul*. Near *Lyons* he was met by *Severus*, where his Forces were defeated, and himself slain.

Severus being settled in the Empire, divided *Britain* into two Prefectures, Upper and Lower, of which we shall give some Account in the Xth Chapter. One of these he committed to *Heracitus*, and the other to *Virius Lupus*.

Virius Lupus, to whose Care the Northern Prefecture was committed, finding himself overpower'd by the *Meatae* and *Caledonii*, i. e. the People of that Part of *Britain* now called *Scotland*, (for the former seems to have been a general Name for all the Inhabitants between *Hadrian's* Wall and that of *Lollius Urbicus*, and the latter for those beyond towards the North) sent to the Emperor for Supplies to enable him to withstand the Fury of these dangerous Enemies. *Severus*, who had conquer'd all Difficulties hitherto, and was unwilling to lose so considerable a Place as *Britain*, resolved to come over in Person, tho' he was then very infirm, and above Sixty Years old. The Northern Nations, terrified at his Coming, in vain desire a Peace. The Prince of the *Caledonians* at that Time was *Fulgentius*, if *Lesley* and others may be credited, who by the Advantage of Bogs, Mears, Mountains, and Woods, better known to him than to the *Romans*, made so stout a Resistance, that the Emperor in this War lost no less than Fifty thousand Men. He did not however desist, but marched victoriously to the utmost Bounds of the Island. *Fulgentius* was at last slain, and his Successor suing for Peace, obtain'd it upon Con-

dition, That all the Country between the two Walls should be given up to the *Romans*.

Severus having thus tamed the *Caledonians*, built a strong Wall of Stone, where *Hadrian* had formerly raised one of Turf, to prevent the future Incursions of this barbarous People. It was fortified with a deep Ditch, according to *Orosius*, and at convenient Distances had Towers or Battlements raised upon it, within the Sound of a Trumpet, as some affirm, one from the other. But of this Wall we shall speak more particularly hereafter.

The Emperor now assumed the Title of *Britannicus Maximus*, and at *York*, (where Justice was then administered by *Papinianus*, the greatest Lawyer of all the *Romans*) being consulted in a Case or Question of Right, gave forth his Imperial Constitution, *De Rei Vindicatione*. The *Caledonians*, ever impatient and unquiet, soon took Occasion to break the Peace, against whom the Emperor sent his Army, with Command to spare neither Age nor Sex; which was severely executed. *Severus* having repressed this Commotion, now worn out with the Toils and Fatigues of War, and with Trouble and Grief for the irreclaimable Misdemeanor of his Sons, especially the Elder, who had attempted to kill him, died at *York* in the Year of Christ CCXI.

In the Reigns of twelve succeeding Emperors, to the Time of *Aurelian*, we know little of the Affairs of *Britain*: Only what we learn from *Lampridius* may be worth observing; That *Alexander Severus*, when he came to be Emperor, gave to the Soldiers of the Marches, as well in *Britain* as in other Parts of the Empire, those Lands which were won from the Enemies, so that they should be their Property, and never relapse into private Hands, provided their Heirs serv'd as Soldiers. This by some learned

learned Men has been looked upon, not without Reason, to be the Original of the *Feudal Law*.

'Tis probable also, That in the Reign of *Gallienus*, some of the thirty Tyrants, as *Lollianus*, *Victorinus*, *Posthumus*, *Tetricus*, and *Marius*, usurp'd the Government here; because their Coins are often found in *Britain* in great Quantities.

In the Time of *Aurelian*, *Bonofus*, a *Britain* born, endeavour'd to make himself Emperor; but being defeated by *Probus*, he hanged himself. This Fellow was an unsufferable Drinker, which occasion'd the Jest; *There hangs a Bottle*.

Probus likewise beat the *Vandals* and *Burgundians* in a great Battel, and sent some of them over into *Britain*. The Remains of a Camp, supposed to have been theirs, are yet visible on *Gogmagog Hills* near *Cambridge*.

Carus coming to the Empire, put *Britain* and the other Western Provinces, into the Hands of *Carinus*, his Son. This *Carinus* by his Riot had almost wasted *Britain* in less than two Years, when he was slain by *Dioclesian*.

In the Reign of this noted Emperor, *Carausius*, a Man of mean Birth, but of great Courage, to avoid the Punishment that threaten'd him, assumed the Title of Emperor here in *Britain*. *Maximian*, *Dioclesian*'s Partner in the Empire, was sent against him with a powerful Army; who marching into *Picaray*, and finding it difficult, for want of Seamen, to transport his Soldiers, made a Peace with *Carausius*, leaving him in Possession of the Government of *Britain*. This he enjoyed peaceably for the Space of seven Years, when he was treacherously murder'd by his intimate Friend *Allectus*, who thereupon usurped the Government.

Constantius was now employed for the Recovery of *Britain*, who bending all

his Thoughts that Way, and after having made great Preparations, set Sail from several Ports at once. This so confounded *Allectus*, as not knowing where to expect him, that he now began to think the Sea rather a Confinement to him, than a Defence. *Constantius*, by Means of a Mist, escaped the *British* Fleet, and so landed without Disturbance. Immediately after his Landing, he order'd all the Ships to be burnt, that the Soldiers might see what they had to trust to. *Allectus* hearing of this, retir'd, but was met in his Flight by *Aselepiodotus*, Captain of the *Prætorian Band*; and such was his Confusion, that having thrown off his Imperial Robe, he was slain in a tumultuary Skirmish without Distinction.

Part of *Allectus*'s Army, that escaped, hasten'd towards *London*, with a Design to pillage the City, and so go off by Sea. But it so happen'd, that a Party of *Constantius*'s Forces, by the thick Mist at Sea, sever'd from the rest of their Body, took their Way directly to that City, and arrived Time enough to relieve it.

Upon the Resignation of *Dioclesian* and *Maximian*, the Empire being divided, the Western Provinces, together with *Britain*, fell to the Share of *Constantius*. He was a wise and valiant Prince, and so free from Ambition, that he chose rather to govern well, than much. Upon this Account he resign'd to *Galerius* the Provinces of *Italy* and *Africa*, as lying too remote from *Britain*, the usual Place of his Residence.

He was a great Favourer of the Christians. His Wife *Helena* was Daughter to *Coilus*, a *British* King, by whom he had his renow'd Son *Constantine*, afterwards call'd the Great. This *Constantine* was the first Christian Emperor, a *Britain* born, according to the best Writers, and Son of a *British* Woman.

In a few Years after the Death of his Father, he made himself Master of the whole Empire, against the Power of all Usurpers and Opposers. He removed the Seat of the Empire from *Rome* to *Byzantium*, call'd afterwards from his own Name *Constantinople*. This Action, tho' well design'd, was attended with ill Consequences: For by this Means the Western Provinces were exposed to the Inroads and Invasions of the barbarous Northern Nations. And in this Removal was laid the Foundation not only of the Loss of *Britain*, but of the Ruin of the *Roman Empire*.

Tho' *Britain* continued in the Possession of the *Romans* for near a hundred Years after the Reign of *Constantine*, yet

did their Affairs in this Island daily decline: And tho' the *Britains* often receiv'd Succours from the *Romans* against the *Barbarians*, that now flow'd in upon them from all Quarters, yet were the Conquerors at last forced to abandon this Island, and so leave it a Prey to the next Invaders. Of these we have said something in the VIIth Chapter. To this we shall only add, in order to clear up the History contain'd in it, a Sort of a Chronological Table of the *Roman Emperors*, and their Lieutenants that commanded in *Britain*.

We will not here put down *Julius Caesar*, who rather discover'd this Island than conquer'd it.

Upon the Death of *Constantine*, the Empire was divided into two Parts, the Eastern and the Western. The Eastern Part was call'd the *Eastern Empire*, and the Western Part was call'd the *Western Empire*. The *Eastern Empire* was govern'd by *Constantine*, and the *Western Empire* was govern'd by *Maximian*. *Constantine* was a Man of great Birth, but of great Courage, to avoid the Punishment of his Father, he fled into the Desert, and there he was found by *Constantine*, who made him his Lieutenant. *Constantine* was a Man of great Birth, but of great Courage, to avoid the Punishment of his Father, he fled into the Desert, and there he was found by *Constantine*, who made him his Lieutenant. *Constantine* was a Man of great Birth, but of great Courage, to avoid the Punishment of his Father, he fled into the Desert, and there he was found by *Constantine*, who made him his Lieutenant.

<i>A. D.</i>	<i>Emperors.</i>	<i>Reign'd.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>
L. the 9. of	CLAUDIUS.	13 Y. 8 M. 20 D.	A. Plautius. P. Ostorius. A. Didius.
LX. 7. of	NERO.	13 Y. 7 M. 28 D.	Veranius. P. Suetonius. Petronius Turpil- ianus. Trebellius Maxi- mus.
LXX. }	GALBA. OTHO. VITELLIUS.	— 7 M. — 95 D. — 8 M. 4 D.	Trebellius. Vestius Belanus.
LXXX. 2. of	VESPASIAN.	Near 10 Y.	Petilius Cerealis. Julius Frontinus. Julius Agricola.
LXXXX. 10. of	TITUS.	2 Y. 2 M. 20 D.	Julius Agricola.
	DOMITIAN.	15 Y.—5 D.	Julius Agricola. Cn. Trebellius. Salustius Lucullus.
	NERVA.	1 Y. 4 M. 9 D.	Not known.
C. the 3. of	TRAJAN.	19 Y. 6 M. 15 D.	Not known.
CXX. 4. of	HADRIAN.	20 Y. 10 M. 29 D.	Cne. Trebellius. Priscus Licinius. Julius Severus.
CL. 13. of	ANTONINUS PIUS.	22 Y. 7 M. 26 D.	Lollius Urbicus.
CLX. 1. of	M. AURELIUS.	19 Y. 11 M. 8 D.	Calpurnius Agri- cola.
CLXXX. 1. of	COMMODUS.	12 Y. 8 M. 15 D.	Ulpian Marcellus. Helvius Pertinax. Clodius Albinus, an Usurper. Junius Severus.
	PERTINAX.	— 87 D.	
	DID. JULIANUS.	— 66 D.	Clodius Albinus, an Usurper.
CC. 8. of	SEVERUS.	17 Y. 8 M.	Heracitus, and Viriatus Lupus.

After this Emperor's Reign, we cannot meet with any Thing in History that will make out a continual Succession of Lieutenants in this Island. We will however pursue the Chronology of the Emperors a little lower, and name not only those Usurpers that assum'd the Purple in *Britain*, but such also as have been supposed by learned Men to have commanded here in Quality of Lieutenants.

<i>A. D.</i>	<i>Emperors.</i>	<i>Reign'd.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>
CCX. the last of	SEVERUS.		
	CARACALLA.	6 Y. 2 M. 5 D.	Nonius Philippus.
	MACRINUS.	1 Y. 2 M. <i>ferè</i>	
	ELAGABALUS.	2 Y. 9 M. 4 D.	
	ALEXANDER.	13 Y. 9 D.	

We will now pass on to *Gallienus*, Son of *Valerian*, without taking Notice of the intermediate Emperors, because we find nothing in several Reigns particularly relating to *Britain*.

CCLX. about the first Year of	GALLIENUS.	15 Y. in all ; but 7 of 'em with his Father.	<i>Posthumus.</i> <i>Lollianus.</i> <i>Victorinus.</i> <i>Tetricus.</i> <i>Marius.</i>	Usurpers.
	AURELIANUS.	6 Y. <i>ferè</i> .		

A. D.

A. D.	Emperors.	Reign'd.	Lieutenants.
CCLXXX. 4 of	TACITUS. PROBUS. CARUS. DIOCLESIAN	—200 D. 6 Y. 4 M. 2 Y. <i>ferē.</i>	In this and the preceding Reigns, <i>Bonofus</i> and <i>Pro- culus</i> Usurpers.
CCLXXXX. 7 of	and MAXIMIAN.	20 Y.	<i>Carausius</i> } Usur.
CCCX. 4 of	CONSTANTIUS. CONSTANTINUS MAGNUS.	4 Y. <i>ferē.</i> 31 Y.	<i>Aleſtus</i> }

Here we ſhall break off the Chronology, as before we did the Hiſtory, of the *Romans* in *Britain*; adding only the Name of the Governors, or Uſurpers of the Government in *Britain*, as they are ſet down by the learned Mr. Langhorn.

Aſclepiodotus.
Pacatianus.
Gratianus Funarius.
Martinus.
Lupicinus.
Alypius.
Nectaridius }
and
Bulchobaudes. }
Severus.
Theodoſtus.

A brave Commander under *Valentinian I.*

Civilis }
and }
Dulcitus. }
Fraomarius. }
C. M. Maximus, an }
Uſurper. }
Chryſanthus. }
Victorinus. }
Marcus, an Uſurper. }
Gratianus, an Uſurper. }
Conſtantine, an Uſur- }
per. }
Gallio Ravennas.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Conversion of the BRITAINS to Christianity.

IT is an Opinion generally received among our later Writers, that a Christian Church was planted in *Britain* towards the latter End of the Reign of *Tiberius Cæsar*. The learned Dr. *Heylin*, who is seldom mistaken in these Matters, seems to fall in with this Account. But if we compare the Circumstances of those Times, and consider the small Number of Years between our Saviour's Passion, and the Death of *Tiberius*, we shall find very little Probability of founding a Christian Church so soon, in a Place so remote as *Britain*.

To make this out, we need not insist upon the Testimonies of *Apollonius*, *Hippolitus Thebanus*, or *Euodius*; all which are inconsistent with this early planting a Church in *Britain*: We shall rather shew that the Scripture gives such an Account of the Extent and Design of the Disciples Preaching upon their being dispersed after the Martyrdom of St. *Stephen*, (supposing that Dispersion to have happen'd in the Reign of *Tiberius*) as utterly overthrows all Probability of their coming hither. The Words are these: *Now they which were scattered abroad upon the Persecution that arose about Stephen, travelled as far as Phenice and Cyprus, and Antioch, Preaching the Word unto none, but unto the Jews alone.* The nearest of these Places is far removed from *Britain*; and if then they preached to none but the *Jews*, they could not in that Time convert the *Britains*, who

were *Gentiles*. *Baronius*, *A. D.* 35. allows, that hitherto the *Jews* only had the Gospel preached to them: And yet, in the same Year he adds, that *Joseph of Arimathea* came over into *Britain* to preach Christianity: which, according to his own Supposition, must be only to the *Jews* in *Britain*. But we are almost certain there were no *Jews* here at that Time, or if it be understood of the *Gentiles*, *Sirmondus* rightly observes that this Account contradicts the Scripture. This Way of Reasoning has prevailed so much in *France*, that *Launoy* and *Natalis Alexander*, tho' they endeavour to defend this Tradition, yet give up the Reign of *Tiberius*, and place it much lower, *A. D.* 62. Now when such a Tradition is either wholly rejected there, as disagreeing with Scripture, or set so much later, on Purpose to reconcile it to the *Acts* of the *Apostles*, it cannot but seem strange among us, that there should be such an Opinion still so generally receiv'd, that the Gospel should be here preached before the End of the Reign of *Tiberius*.

That which seems to have misled most of our Writers, is a Passage in *Gildas*, which they have applied to the particular Preaching of the Gospel in *Britain*; whereas it ought to be understood of the general Liberty of Preaching it thro' the World. For he, as the most learned Bishop *Stillingsfleet* has made it appear, speaks of a double Shining of the Gospel;

pel; the one *General* to the World, in the latter End of *Tiberius*; the other Particular to *Britain*, which happen'd between *A. Plautius's* coming over in the Time of *Claudius*, and the fatal Battle between *Boadicea* and *Suetonius Paulinus*, in the Reign of *Nero*. This will be more clearly made out hereafter. At present it may not be amiss to examine the common Tradition concerning *Joseph of Arimathea*, and his coming over to preach the Gospel in *Britain*.

The Tradition then about *Joseph of Arimathea* seems to be an Invention of the Monks of *Glastenbury*, to advance the Reputation of their own Monastery. This is the more probable, because all the Testimonies brought to confirm this Tradition come from *Glastenbury*, and because the most ancient and inquisitive Writers of our Affairs make no mention of it; so that there is no Notice taken of it either by *Gildas* or *Bede*, or *Asserius Menevensis*, or *Marianus Scotus*, or any of our ancient Annals. Nay *Griffith* and *Cressy*, two of the latest Defenders of this Tradition, are so far from producing any ancient authentic Authority to prove what they would have us believe, that they only confirm one Legend by another, which in Effect is as good as no Proof at all.

We make no Doubt however, but there was a Church in *Glastenbury*, built by the ancient *Britains*. For in the latter Times of the *British Churches*, when they were so miserably harassed and persecuted by the Pagan Saxons, they were forc'd to retire into Places of most difficult Access for their own Security, and there they made them such Churches as were suitable to their present Condition, and lived very retired Lives, being in continual Fear of their barbarous Enemies. Such a Place this Island of *Avalon* or *Glastenbury* was, which was the more dear to them, because the Body of their renowned Champion King *Arthur* was there buried. Hence it is reasona-

ble to believe, that the first *Saxon Christians* in those Parts might probably find there such a low wattled Church as is described in *Sir Henry Spelman*; a Remainder of the *British Christianity* in that Island. A Cut of that Church may be seen in the Map entitled, *Britannia Romana*: And 'tis hoped this Account of it will be more satisfactory to any one of Judgment, than the Legend of *Glastenbury*, which affirms, that the Church was first built by *Joseph of Arimathea*, and consecrated by our Blessed Saviour himself to the Honour of his Mother.

Nevertheless, there being a Monastery founded here by King *Ina*, and well endowed, the Monks growing rich betimes, began to lay claim to some greater Antiquity. For this the old *British Church* was an admirable Foundation. And *St. Patrick* and *St. David* being two Saints of great Esteem in *Ireland* and *Wales*, they first set up with the Reputation of these two holy Men, being at *Glastenbury*, the former lying buried there, and the latter building a little Chapel. Finding the Advantage of these Pretences, they made a farther Step towards the Advancement of their Monastery, by giving out, that their *Old Church* was the first Church in *Britain*, and that all Religion came from thence into other Parts. This by Degrees gaining Credit, they at last pitched upon *Joseph of Arimathea*, as the Person who came first hither, being a Man whose Name was every where in great Esteem, for the Respect he shew'd to our Saviour's Body: And him they thought they might safely pitch upon, not being pretended to by any other Church.

But if there were much better Authority to support this Tradition, than there really is; yet the very Circumstances of the Story were enough to discredit it. For the Legend supposes Saint *Philip* in *Gaul*, from whence he is said to send *Joseph of Arimathea* over into

into *Britain* to preach the Gospel: Whereas the Tradition of the Church, mentioned by *Eusebius*, *Sophronius*, *S. Chrysostome*, and *Hippolytus Portuensis*, evidently contradicts this Story, and affirms, that *St. Philip* continued Preaching in the Eastern Parts, about *Phrygia*, and suffered at *Hierapolis*. Besides, the Eremitical Course of Life practised by this *Joseph* and his Companions is wholly different from that of the Apostles, and other Disciples of our Saviour, in an Age of so much Business and Employment in Preaching the Gospel, who went from one City and County to another for that End. The Circumstance too of building a Church by the Vision of an *Archangel*, and devoting it and themselves to the *Blessed Virgin*, is too much like Monkish Superstition to be near the Time pretended. But to consecrate a *Church-yard*, together with a *Church*, and that in order to bury Persons in it at that Time, is what no knowing Person will easily be brought to allow. However, the Condition of the *Roman Province*, in the Reign of *Nero*, will hardly admit of any King of the *Belgæ*: Much less can we suppose *Arviragus* to have been the Man who is said by the Legend to have given the Isle of *Avalon* to *Joseph of Arimathea*, because he is not once mentioned in the *Roman Story* of those Times. The first and only ancient Author that mentions him is *Juvenal*, and that too in the Reign of *Domitian*, a considerable Time after.

These Circumstances, and because the Tradition is not supported by any good Authority, prevailed so far with the learned Bishop *Stillingfleet*, that he utterly rejected this Story concerning *Joseph of Arimathea*; tho' tis not improbable he took his first Hint, of disproving this Legend, from the judicious Antiquary *Leland*, who deny'd it in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* as appears from more Passages than one, in his Book concerning the *British Writers*.

But whatever may be thought of the Reasons here offer'd against the Preaching of *Joseph of Arimathea* in *Britain*, we hope notwithstanding to make it appear from very good and sufficient Evidence, that there was a Christian Church planted in this Island during the Apostles Times. And such Evidence ought to be allowed in this Matter, as is built upon the Testimony of ancient and credible Writers, and hath at the same Time, a concurrent Probability of Circumstances.

Now there is no Author more remarkable in all Antiquity, than *Eusebius*. He was a learned and inquisitive Person; a Favourite of *Constantine*, the first Christian Emperor, (born and proclaimed Emperor in *Britain*) one present at the Council of *Nice*, whither Bishops were summoned from all Parts of the Empire; and one that had a particular Curiosity to examine the History of all Churches, as designing an *Ecclesiastical History* out of the Collections he made. The Testimony of a Person thus qualified cannot but deserve Consideration, especially, when it is not deliver'd by Way of Report, but when the Force of an Argument depends upon it: And yet this very *Eusebius*, in the third Book of his *Evangelical Demonstration*, where he is proving, *That the Apostles, who first preached the Gospel to the World, could be no Deceivers*, among other Arguments makes use of this: *That altho' it were possible for such Men to deceive their Neighbours and Country-men with an improbable Story; yet what Madness would it have been for such illiterate Men, who understood only their Mother Tongue, to go about to deceive the World by preaching this Doctrine in the remotest Cities and Countries?* And having named *Romans, Persians, Armenians, Parthians, Indians, and Scythians*; he adds particularly, that some passed over the Ocean to those called the *British Islands*. From this he concludes, that some more than human Power did accompany the Apostles,

Apostles, and that they were no light inconsiderable Men, much less Impostors and Deceivers.

Thus it appears from *Eusebius*, that some of the Apostles themselves preached the Gospel in the *British Islands*. And the Account probably he had either from *Constantine* himself, to whom he was well known, or from some of the Emperor's Countrymen, who were then in his Court; or of the *British Bishops* summon'd to the Council of *Nice*, where, in all likelihood, some of them made their Appearance.

Much to the same Purpose is the Testimony of *Theodoret*, another learned and judicious Church-Historian: For among the Nations converted by the Apostles, he expressly names the *Britains*. Elsewhere, having mentioned *Spain*, he affirms, that *St. Paul* brought Salvation to the Islands that lye in the Ocean, i. e. to the *British Islands*. And *St. Jerome* saith, that *St. Paul*, after his Imprisonment, preached the Gospel in the Western Parts. That by these Western Parts, the *British Islands* were chiefly understood, will appear from the Testimony of *Clemens Romanus*, who writes, that *St. Paul* preached Righteousness thro' the whole World, and in so doing went *in n̄ r̄ēp̄a r̄is̄ Δυσ̄aus*, to the utmost Bounds of the West. This Passage will necessarily take in *Britain*, if we consider, what, among the Ancients, was meant by the Bounds of the West. *Plutarch*, speaking of *Cæsar's* Expedition into *Britain*, saith, he was the first that brought a Fleet into the Western Ocean, i. e. the *British Ocean*. *Eusebius* several times calls this Ocean the Western: and elsewhere he mentions *Gaul* and the Western Parts beyond it; by which he means *Britain*. And *Theodoret* reckons up the Inhabitants of *Spain*, of *Britain* and *Gaul*, (who, saith he, lye between the other two) as those, who dwell in the Bounds of the West. And among these the *Britains* must be the utmost Bounds, because the *Gauls* lye in the midst.

Tho' these Testimonies are of themselves sufficient to prove, that there was a Church planted here by some of the Apostles, and that *St. Paul*, the great Apostle of the Gentiles, was probably the Man; yet, to make this out more fully, we shall consider some Circumstances that will add Weight and Evidence to the abovementioned Authorities. It is certain therefore, in the first place, that *St. Paul* wanted neither Leisure nor Opportunity to come over into *Britain*, and preach the Gospel. For *Eusebius*, *St. Jerome*, and others of the Ancients, agree in this, that *St. Paul* suffer'd Martyrdom at *Rome* in the Fourteenth of *Nero*. Now *St. Paul* was sent to *Rome* when *Festus* was made *Procurator* in *Judea* in the room of *Felix*, which was, according to the same Authorities in the Second of *Nero*. But, considering the Circumstances of his Voyage, we will with *Massilius* allow, that he could not come to *Rome* till the Third of *Nero*. We know from *St. Luke*, that he abode there two Years. So that in the Fifth he was set at Liberty, probably on Occasion of the Favours shewed to Prisoners and Exiles upon the Murder of *Agrippina*. From this Time 'till his returning to *Rome*, where he suffer'd, (which was about eight Years) he went up and down Preaching the Gospel. Sure we are from Scripture, that he did not return into the East. For in the last of his three Peregrinations, related in the Acts of the Apostles, at *Miletus* we find him sending for the Elders of the Church, taking his solemn Leave of them, and telling them, That they should see his Face no more. Which Words do not only concern the Church of *Ephesus*, but all the other Churches planted by him in the East: And this he speaks not as his Fear or Conjecture, but out of certain Knowledge. Agreeable to this Divine Testimony, we have all the ancient Fathers unanimously affirming, that from the Time of his Liberty to that of his Suffering,

ing, he continually preached the Gospel in the *Western* Parts only. We have shewed before, that *Britain* is contained in, if not the principal Place meant by the *Western Parts*. And we know from *Gildas*, that the Gospel was received here before the fatal Defeat of the *Britains* by *Suetonius Paulinus*, which was, according to *Petavius*, the Eighth of *Nero*: So that *St. Paul*, being at Liberty the Fifth, had Time and Conveniency enough to settle a Christian Church in *Britain*.

That he had Encouragement and Invitation to do so, will not be denied, if we consider not only the infinite Numbers of People mentioned by *Cæsar*, and the new Settlements that were daily made by the *Romans*, after their first Success here under *Claudius*: but also the particular Inducements he might have at *Rome* to come hither from *Pomponia Græcina*, and *Claudia Ruffini*, both Christians, and both probably converted by *St. Paul* himself. These are supposed to be some of the *Saints that were in Cæsar's Household*. However, we learn from *Tacitus*, that *Pomponia* was a Christian; and 'tis more than probable, that not only *Claudia*, but *Pudens* her Husband, are mentioned by *St. Paul*, in his second Epistle to *Timothy*. That these two Ladies would excite our Apostle to come over into this Island to preach the Gospel, we have Reason to believe, because one of them was Wife to *Plautius*, the *Roman* Lieutenant in *Britain*, and the other a *Britain* born, celebrated by *Martial* for her admirable Beauty and Learning.

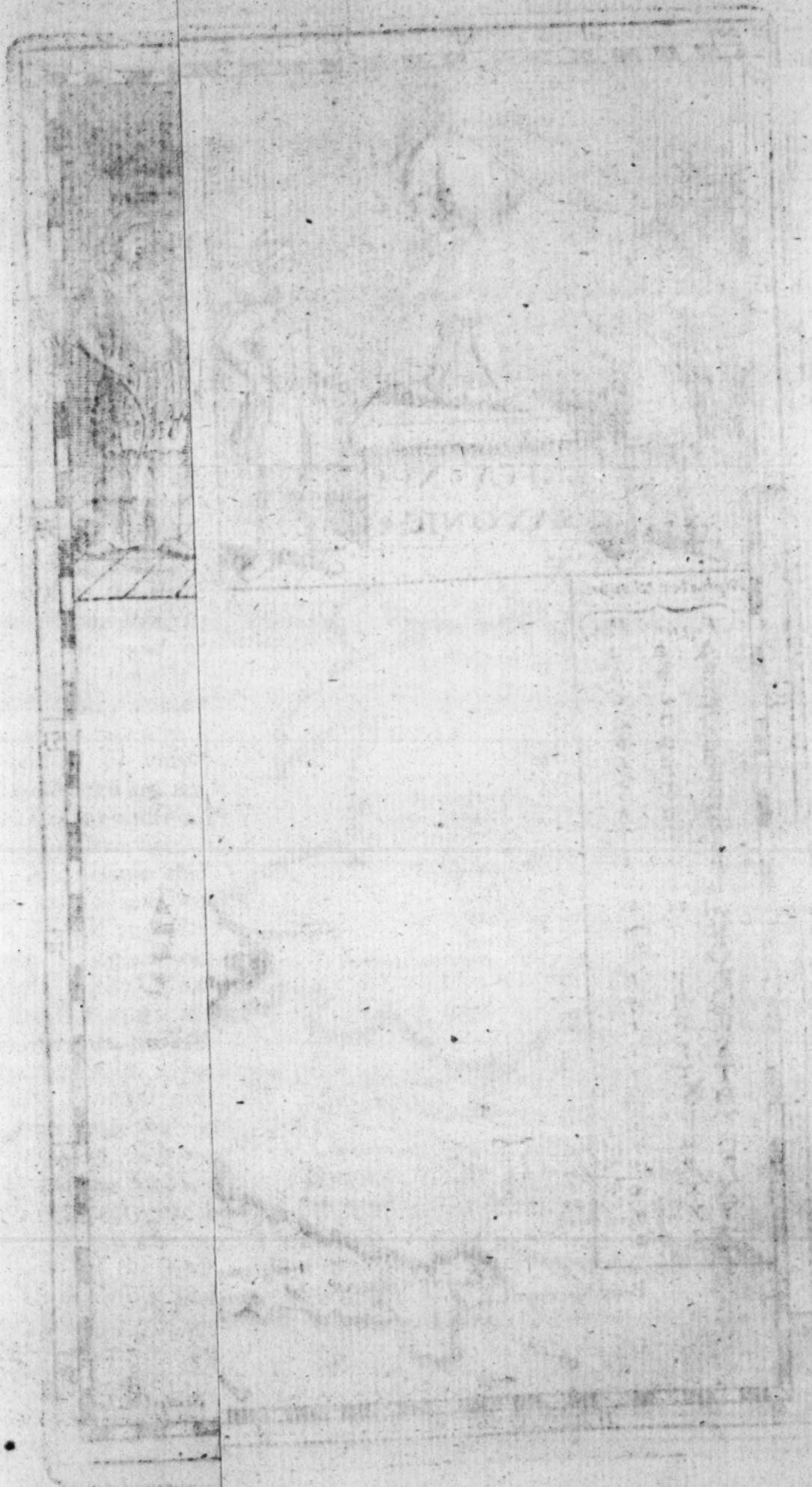
*Claudia Cæruleis cum sit Ruffina Britannis
Edita cur Latæ pectora plebis habet?
Quale decus Formæ! Romanam dicere
Matres*

Italides possunt, Atthides esse suam?

*From painted Britains how was Claudia born
The fair Barbarian how do Arts adorn?*

*When Roman Charms a Græcian Soul commend,
Athens and Rome may for the Dame contend.*

This is the most satisfactory Account we have hitherto been able to meet with concerning the first planting a *Christian* Church in *Britain*: But since we find many Writers asserting that *King Lucius* was the first who introduc'd Christianity into this Island, we will put an End to this Chapter, by telling the Reader, what we look upon to be true in the Story of that King, who is generally supposed to have been the first Christian of that high Dignity in the World. He seems then to have been a King of the *Regni* within the *Roman* Province, a Successor at some Distance of *Cogidunus*, a great Favourite of that People. This being suppos'd, there will be no Improbability in affirming, that *King Lucius* hearing of the Christian Doctrine, either by the old *British* Christians, such as were *Eluanus* and *Medwinus*, or by some of *M. Aurelius's* Soldiers, coming hither after the great Deliverance of the *Roman* Army by the Prayers of the *Christians*, might upon this be very desirous to inform himself thoroughly about that Religion. There was, we know, at that Time frequent Intercourse between *Rome* and *Britain*: He might therefore send *Eluanus* and *Medwinus* to *Eleutherius* Bishop of *Rome*, to be fully instructed in this Matter. These two returning into *Britain*, together with *Faganus* and *Duvianus*, (as they are usually called) did probably baptize *King Lucius*, with many others, and by that means increased the Christian Church in *Britain*. So that *King Lucius* is to be looked upon as one that *Enlarged* or *Revived* Christianity in this Island, rather than the Person that first introduced it.





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C H A P. VII.

Of the Conquest of BRITAIN by the Saxons.

ABOUT the Decline of the Roman Empire under *Valentinian III.* Britain was not only robbed of the best of her own Men, but abandon'd by the Roman Soldiers. For *Maximus*, in his Expedition against *Gratian* and *Valentinian*, carried over the Flower of them with him into *Gaul*; where they remain'd, never returning home, and gave Name and Original to the *Britains* of *Bretagne* in *France*. Upon this, *Vortigern*, having usurped a Command over the *Britains* either to secure himself in it, or to defend his Country against the *Scots* and *Picts*, or both, called in the *Saxons* to his Assistance. It is very probable these *Picts* were abetted and encouraged underhand by *Gratian* and *Valentinian* to give *Maximus* a Diversion. But however that be, 'tis certain that, at *Vortigern's* Request, the *Saxons*, under the Command of *Hengist* and *Horfa*, soon arriv'd in *Britain*. These *Saxons*, immediately after their Arrival, had such Success against the *Scots* and *Picts*, in two several Engagements, as rais'd their Reputation considerably. Hereupon more of them were sent for over; into whose Hands were put the Garrisons on the *Picts* Wall, and on the *Kentish* Shores. This, as Bishop *Stillingsfleet* has rightly observed, was very bad Policy in *Vortigern*: For by this means the *Saxons*, being possessed of the Frontier Garrisons, had an Opportunity of letting in what Numbers they pleas'd of their own People, to strengthen their own Party against

those they had a Mind afterwards to call their Enemies; which at last proved an Occasion of the utter Ruin of the *Britains*. For *Hengist* and his Company having tasted the Sweets of this Island, and finding the Air, Situation, Fruitfulness, and other Conveniencies of it, far exceeding those of their own Country, they never left off wheedling *Vortigern* with fair Promises, and a Necessity of greater Succours, 'till they had got together such a Force as put them in a Condition of bidding Defiance to the *Britains*. As soon therefore as they found themselves thus powerful, under Pretence of ill Pay and short Diet, having first made a League with the *Picts*, they turned their Arms against their Entertainers, and rais'd a bloody War in several Parts of the Islands. The poor Inhabitants were put to the Sword, their Lands wasted, and their Cities razed; insomuch that after some Struggles and Resistance, made chiefly under *Aurelius Ambrosius*, and the renowned King *Arthur*, the *Saxons*, tho' the Success was sometimes various, at last proving superior, drove the *Britains* out of the best Part of the Island, into that Part of it now called *Wales*, where their Posterity remains to this Day. It is reasonable to believe, that the poor *Britains* of those Times bore all that a barbarous Conqueror can be imagined to inflict, or a miserable conquer'd Nation can be supposed to fear.

In the Chapter concerning the various Divisions of Britain, we will give some
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Account of the *Heptarchy*, or seven Kingdoms erected in this Island by these victorious *Saxons*. At present it will be more proper to enquire into the true Original of the *English* Nation, generally descended either from these *Saxons*, or the People that came over with them, the *Jutes* and *Angles*. This we will endeavour to do by tracing, in good Authors, not only the Names of these People, but the Places, from whence they originally came.

1. The *Saxons* then, according to *Isidore*, had their Name from *Saxum*, i. e. a *Stone*; because they were, as he observes, a *hardy* and a warlike Nation: But the Name itself, according to the Northern Antiquities, is older even than the *Latin* Tongue. *Krantzius* derives it from *Aschanes*, the Son of *Gomer*: But this he does without any Authority. *Goropius Becanus* fetches it from *Sacæ*, a People about *Armenia*; so that *Saxones*, or *Saxons*, is only a Contraction of *Sacæ-jones*, i. e. the Sons of the *Sacæ*. But *Strabo*, who is *Goropius's* Author, affirms that the *Sacæ* were utterly destroyed by the *Persians*; and besides this, no good Account can be given how these *Sacæ* came into *Saxony*. Not to mention *Saxo*, the Brother of *Vandalus*, or the Remains of *Alexander's* Army, from whence some are so absurd as to deduce the *Saxons*; that which seems most probable to us, is, that the Name at first came from the *Short Swords* they usually wore, called *Sachs* or *Seaxen* in their Language, and *Sags* in the *Runic*: Or the Name may come from *Saison* or *Seifson*, as it is in *Megeferus*, which signifies a *Hook*, or a *Sword* with a hooked Point; for such *Swords* were in use among the *Saxons*. A Confirmation of this, or the former Opinion, if there be any material Difference between them, may be seen in *Tacitus*, who says. the *Northern Germans* were distinguishable by a round *Shield* and a *short Sword*: Nay the Arms of *Saxony* at this Day, as *Pön-*

tanus observes, are two *short Swords* across. So that we cannot agree to what is affirmed by *Reineccius* and *Gryphlander*, that the *Saxons* had their Names from *Sassen* or *Saten*, which signifies *Natives* or *Inhabitants*; because it is not easy to conceive, how that which was common to other *Germans*, should give a peculiar Denomination to the *Saxons*.

2. Concerning the *Saxons*, strictly so called, enough has been said already. But the Name *Saxons*, in a larger Signification, comprehended also two other powerful Nations, that came over into *Britain*, and are by our own Historians and others called *Jutes* or *Getes*, and *Angles*.

The *Getes*, before they came so far this Way as *Denmark*, where is a *Peninsula* named *Jutland* from that People, seem to have lived upon the *Euxine* Sea, above or about the Mouth of the *Danube*. This is the Country that *Ovid* was banished to; and he is said to have lived so long among our Ancestors, that he learned their Language, and wrote several Books of Verses in it.

This seems to have been the same with the *Goths*. By ancient Writers they are called *Getae*; by those of the middle Age, *Jutæ* and *Jotæ*; in the Laws of *Edward the Confessor*, *Gutæ*. Some of the printed Copies of *Beda* falsely read *Vitæ*, whereas the MSS. have *Jutæ*, and the *Saxon* Version *geatun*. This however led *Verstegan* into a Mistake, who makes the *Vitæ* Inhabitants of the Isle of *Wight*, and deduces the Name of it from the Name of that People.

Arngrim Jónas thinks they were called *Getes* from the Bigness of their Bodies; because *Jet*, in *Saxon* *geat*, signifies a Giant. But 'tis more agreeable to History to derive this Name from *Geta*, one of their prime Leaders: Tho' 'tis not improbable he might receive his Name from the Largeness of his Stature; for he was a mighty Warrior, and one of the Progenitors of *Woden*.

3. The

3. The third Nation that came over with the Saxons, were the *Angels*, or *Angli*, or *Angili*, as *Tacitus* calls them. They were Part of the *Suevi*, who were a Branch of the *Cimbri*; and so of the same Original with the Saxons.

Saxo Grammaticus deriveth their Name from *Angelus*, the Brother of *Danus*: But in this Opinion he is singular, and not followed in it by any Author of Note, that we know of. Others fetch the Name from we do not know what Queen, named *Angela*: *Goropius Besanus* from *Angelen* or *Anglen*, Fish-Hooks, because living near the Sea-Shore, nothing in or upon the Water could easily escape them; but this is a foolish and a forc'd Derivation, like the rest of that Author's.

Mr. *Sheringham*, in one Part of his Book, seems to approve of the common Opinion, to which Mr. *Camden*, *Verflegan*, and others incline, That they took their Name from *Angulus*, an *Angle*, Corner, or narrow Neck of Land, their ancient Country near *Sleswick*; tho' in another Place he shews some Dislike of it. It cannot however be true; because they were called by that Name long before they came into *Holstein*: So that the Place had its Name from them, and not they from the Place.

Mr. *Camden* carries them from this *Angulus* down into *Germany*, making them in their Wanderings give Names to several Places; as *Ingelstad*, *Engleburg*, *Engelheim*, the Birth-place of *Charles the Great*, &c. But the contrary of this is most certainly true; for it was not 'till after their Movements in *Germany*, and after they had given Names to those and other Places, that they came into the *Cimbriæ Chersonese*, from whence they sailed into *Britain*.

Sammes seems to be sensible of this, and therefore endeavours to deduce the Name from *ANG* or *ENG*, which in the *Teutonic* signifies a narrow or streight Place; and hereupon concludes,

that the *Angili* or *Angli* were so called, because they inhabited the streight Passages in the mountainous Parts of *Germany*. As a Confirmation of this Conjecture, he affirms, how he has been credibly informed, that both *Engern* in *Westphalia*, and *Angloen* in *Pomerania*, so named from the *Angles*, are situate in such narrow Passages.

But *Woden*, the great Progenitor of the English Saxon Kings, had among many others a Son named *Ingo* or *Engo*, whose Posterity were called *Inglingar* or *Inglingas*. Hence the Genealogical Songs of the *Scaldri*, that went no higher than this *Ingo*, are, in the Language of the Northern Nations, *Inglingatal*. He seems to have been made by his Father King of that Part of the *Suevi*, which afterwards from their first King called themselves *Inglish* or *Inglingas*. That they called themselves *Inglish*, is past Doubt; and that likewise anciently they went by the Name of *Inglingas*, is as certain as that they were named *Angles*, because the *Byzantine* Historians, particularly *Nicetas* and *Codinus*, call the *Angles*, Ἰγγλῶν, i. e. *Inglini* or *Inglingas*.

This is the most probable Origination of the Name *Angles*, we can at present furnish the Readers with. We shall therefore say no more of it, having already perhaps said too much upon a Subject of no great Importance.

Mr. *Camden* has by several Arguments, endeavoured to prove, That the Saxons came over into *Britain* some Time before the Year of *Christ* CCCCXLIX. But his Reasons, upon Examination, being found to have no great Weight in them, we shall leave the *Era* of their Coming fix'd, by many and good Authorities, to the Year above mentioned.

The English Saxons were a Warlike People, eminent for their Tallness, Proportion of Parts, and Exactness of Features. Their Cloaths were loose, and generally Linen, as we learn from *Dionysius*; the Trimming broad made up

of several Colours. They were excellently skilled in Maritime Affairs, so that they vexed the Shores of *Britain* and *Gaul*, even as far as *Spain*, with their Piracies to that Degree, that in the Decline of the *Roman* Empire, it was thought necessary to keep Guards along the Shores, under a new Sort of Officers, called upon that Account, *Comites Littoris Saxonici*, i. e. *Governors of the Saxon Shore*. Notwithstanding this Precaution, the *Saxons*, by means of their swift Boats, often plunder'd the *British* Coasts with great Barbarity.

They were a People of great Obstinacy, and would rather kill themselves, than be exposed to the Contempt of other Nations. A remarkable Instance of this we meet with in *Symmachus*, who had provided a Number of them against the publick Shows. But on the Day they were to be brought into the Theatre, *Symmachus* found that no less than twenty-nine of them had strangled themselves; so that the People were disappointed.

They were very superstitious, taking great Notice, among other things, of the *Neighing of Horses*. They were much addicted to a peculiar Way of casting Lots. To know what would be the Event of a War before they engaged in it, they used this Method: They took a Captive of that Nation they designed to invade, and made him fight with one of their own Country-men. They were both to fight in the Habit, and with the Arms of their Country. According to the Issue of this Duel, they judged of that of the War.

The common Account of the *Saxon* Gods; as, that *Woden* is the same with *Mercury*, *Thor* with *Jupiter*, and *Friga* with *Venus*, among the politer Heathens, is so far removed from Truth, that it not only confounds the Manner of Worship among the Idolatrous *Saxons*, but all the Northern History that has yet come to Light. For *Woden*, the chief

God among the *Saxons*, is so little like *Mercury*, according to the Opinions the *Saxons* and *Romans* had of those two supposed Deities, that if we must be put upon comparing the false Gods of one Pagan Nation with those of another, it is very manifest, that *Woden* much more resembles *Mars* than *Mercury*. And 'tis agreeable to the Genius of the *Saxons*, to look upon their supreme Deity as a Warrior, because they ow'd all they were possess'd of to the Sword, and because they had learn'd from the Odes of their *Scaldri*, that *Woden* was the first, if not the only Heroe, that had anciently led them into those Possessions.

Besides, if we should allow to *Pontanus* and other modern Writers, that in some Respects *Woden* may look like *Mercury*, and *Thor* like *Jupiter*, yet there is a Difference behind, that can never be got over: For according to all the Mythology we have yet met with, either among the *Greeks* or *Romans*, *Mercury* is affirmed to have been the Son of *Jupiter*; whereas we know from undoubted Records, preserv'd in the Northern Historians, that *Thor* was the Son of *Woden*.

Taking it therefore for granted, that the common Opinion in this Case is not without Caution to be listen'd to, we shall say something of the *Saxon* Deities, as they come in our Way, without nicely comparing them with those of any other Nation, that had the like Misfortune with our Ancestors, to live, for some Time, in the Doubts and Darkeness of Paganism.

Woden then, as we observed before, was the first God among the *Saxons*. He was, according to their Notions, to be appeas'd by Sacrifices no less than Human, and to be made propitious by many barbarous Rites. From this Idol, the fourth Day of the Week receiv'd its Name of *Wodensday*, or, as we now call it, *Wednesday*.

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His Son *Thor* was to be applied to after the same inhuman Manner; from whom the fifth Day of the Week was called *Thorseday*, or *Thursday*.

Woden's Wife *Frea*, *Friga*, or *Frigga*, was a noted Goddess among the Saxons. She has, not without some sort of Resemblance, been compared to *Venus*. However that be, certain it is, that *Friday*, the sixth Day of the Week, had its Name from her.

It is not so easy to determine why we call the seventh Day *Saturday*. We are not unwilling to believe that 'tis so named from *Saturn*, and that *Seaten* is the Saxon Word for *Saturn*. For tho' *Verstegan* makes *Seaten* different from the Roman *Saturn*, yet we have not been able to find such an Idol among the Saxons. And we the rather distrust *Verstegan* in this Case, because we know he has affirmed many other Things of greater Moment, without vouching any good Authority for what he says. So the first and second Day of the Week had their Names from the *Sun* and *Moon*, which as they were worshipped by the Romans, so we are assured they were in a more peculiar Manner by the Saxons.

Thor had a Wife, a Goddess among his Posterity, whose Name was *Thisa*. She was looked upon to be the Goddess of *Justice*. From her the third Day of the Week was called *Tijfday*, or, as we now pronounce it, *Tuesday*; and not from one *Tuisco*, as *Verstegan* vainly imagines.

Many more Deities, of an inferior Rank, were worshipped by the Saxons. The Names of several of them may be seen in *Schedius*, who has wrote a particular Tract upon this Subject. To our present Purpose it will be sufficient to observe, that among many others, they had a Goddess called *Eostre*; and from her Festivals celebrated in *April*, they gave that Month the Name of *Eostre-Monath*. Some Remains of this Word we still see in our *Easter*.

Another Deity called *Tanfan*, these Pagans also worshipped. *Loccenius* ingeniously interprets *Tan*, *Abies*, and *Fan*, *Dominus*; as if it had been a God adored in some Grove of Firrs. But the learned Mr. *Sheringham*, with more Probability, looks upon him to have been the God of *Lots*; for *tan* in Saxon signifies a Lot; and that the Saxons were much given to this Sort of Divination, (if we may so call it) we have before observed.

It may perhaps not be unacceptable to assure the Reader, that these Idolaters sacrificed even to *Elves*, which we now call *Fairies*. These were supposed to be a Diminutive Sort of Deities, which are not yet got out of the Imaginations of some weak People. These little Circumstances are worth remembring, because Men of great Genius's have made good Use of them in Poetry; as we find a late most ingenious Author has done, in his excellent Poem entitled, *Pygmaeo-Gerano-Machia*.

Hitherto the Reader has had the Dis-satisfaction of viewing our Ancestors in the worst Part of their Character. They will look like another People in the next Chapter, and appear amiable in their willing Reception of the Gospel of Peace. For tho' we have observed them to have been superstitious before, after their Conversion, we shall find them zealous in their Religion, and abounding in all the Works of Charity, the most certain Sign of a true Christian.

Their Language was a Dialect of the ancient *Teutonic*: And tho' *Ovid's* Works in that Tongue are long since lost, which otherwise might have been an Incitement to search into the Original of our Language; yet now, since the successful Labours of the learned Dr. *Hickes* and others, 'tis so easy to gain a competent Knowledge of the Northern Dialects, especially the Saxon, that we can make no Excuse for a Gentleman, who has any Desire to inform himself in the Antiquities of his Country, that is yet willing to allow himself

himself to be altogether unknowing in these Matters.

The Saxon Language is the Foundation of that we now speak. And tho' it has undergone many Changes, sometimes indeed for the worse; yet in the last sixty Years it has been so much improved, that it is at present inferior, in many Respects, to no Language in Europe. Nay, if we should affirm, that in Force and Significancy it exceeds most of them, we should say no more than what much better Judges have said before us. In Relation to the French, now so much in Vogue, we will take the Liberty to produce the Sentiments of a great Man, and a very good Judge:

*But who did ever in French Authors see
The comprehensive English Energy?
The weighty Bullion of one Sterling Line,
Drawn to French Wire, wou'd thro' whole
Pages shine.*

*I speak my private, but impartial Sense,
With Freedom, and, I hope, without Offence:
For I'll recant, when France can shew me
Wit,*

As strong as Ours, and as succinctly writ.

Roscommon.

The Language of the Britains seems to be full of Greek Words, which is a Confirmation of the Arguments before of-

fer'd, that they owe their Original to the Trojans. To this may be added the Opinion of the Saxons concerning their Descent, which we shall give the Reader in the Words of an old Saxon Poet, as they are published from a Cambridge MS. by *Wheloc* and *Sheringham*:

— Of alle for one puman
Dat Heleane par iclepes þar bataille
fuprt bigan
On þeyman par þep bixop ðat
iclepes par Dapban
Of him com þe gode Bpurt þ par
ðe fuprt man
Dat Loveþ þar in Engleland are
ich eu telle can

And elsewhere:

Aften Bpurt his ope name he cle-
pes hit Bputayne.

In English Prose thus:

This Trojan War began at first upon the Account of one Woman only, whose Name was *Helena*. But some Time before there was in *Troy* a Prince called *Dardanus*: Of him, I can tell you, was the good *Brutus* descended, who was the first that ruled in *England*, and then gave it the Name of *Britain*, from his own Name.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Conversion of the SAXONS.

IT is not improbable, but that some at least of the Saxon Nation had Christianity preached to them before the coming of St. *Austin* the Monk. For tho' both the Christians in Britain, and those of France, are blamed by Historians for their Negligence, and even Backwardness, in propagating Christianity among those Pagan Conquerors; yet, by laying several Circumstances together, it will appear, that they were not all equally to be blamed; and that *Austin* and his Companions were not the first that brought the Knowledge of the Christian Religion among the English Saxons.

The first Settlement we find the Saxons made in this Nation, was after the Defeat of *Hengist* by *Aurelius Ambrosius*. This happen'd according to *Matthew of Westminster*, in the Year 1490. when *Ambrosius* entering into a League with them, gave them a Country neer Scotland. So that here we find the Britains and Saxons in some Measure united; and this too so early, that *Henry of Huntington* places it but forty Years after the first Arrival of the Saxons in Britain. The Name of *Cumberland*, and the Rising of *Caedwalla*, Prince of the Britains, against *Edwin*, King of the Northumbers, shew, that the Britains continued long in those Parts. For *Caedwalla* was slain by *Oswald* about the Year 635. and the Britains, according to *Bede*, enjoy'd their Liberties several Years after. Now into this Kingdom of the Cambri or Cumbri, St. *Kentigern*, or St. *Mungo*, (as he is called by

the People of those Countries) came, and preached Christianity; and shew'd particularly, that *Woden*, the chief God of the Saxons, was a Man, a King of that People, from whom many Nations were derived. This we know from *John of Tinnmouth* in *Capgrave*; and *Alford* himself places this A. D. 560. some Years before the Landing of St. *Austin*. Here is then a plain Intimation that *Kentigern* was one of the first that endeavour'd to convert the Saxons: And so much is ingenuously owned by *Bollandus*, tho' both *Alford* and *Cressy* will have it he only recover'd the *Picts*, who had relapsed into the Saxon Idolatry.

The next Settlement we find, is that of the West-Saxons in 495. made by *Cerdic*, a renowned Warrior, and tenth in Lineage from *Woden*. This *Cerdic* did so weary out the Britains, that *William of Malmesbury* assures us, they willingly yielded themselves to him, and lived quietly, together with the Saxons, under his Government. It is very unlikely, that not one of the many Saints, who flourish'd in that Age, should offer to instruct their Neighbours in the Doctrines of Christianity: Especially if we consider the Zeal in propagating the Gospel in the *Orcades*, and as far as *Iceland*; we cannot easily suppose they would neglect the Conversion of those Infidels, that were so very near to them.

Nay, it will admit of some Dispute, even in relation to *Kent* itself, whether St. *Austin* the Monk, was the first that brought:

brought Christianity thither. We know from *Gregorius Turonensis* and others, that *Ethelbert* married *Bertha*, a Princess of the Royal Family of *France*, whilst his Father was living. She was the only Daughter of *Charipertus* King of *Paris*; and being a Christian, was given to him in Marriage by her Parents upon Condition, that she should have the Liberty of professing her Religion, and *Luidhardus* or *Letardus*, Bishop of *Senlis*, to attend her. We have good Authority to believe, that *Charipertus* died about *A. D.* 567. So that, from the Death of this Prince to the coming of *St. Augustin*, we have the Space of near thirty Years for the Saxons about *Ethelbert*, and the *Kentish Court*, to learn something of that Religion, the Offices and Exercises of which were constantly performed by *Luidhardus*. And hence it is, that some are of Opinion, the Conversion of the Saxons to Christianity is, in some Measure, owing to this excellent Queen. This is the more probable, because *Gregory* in a Letter to her (tho' he seems to call her *Adilberga*) attributes the Success of his Missionaries to her Kindness and Prudence. So that perhaps *Hadrianus Valesius*, a noted French Antiquary, had some Reason to say, *That the Christianity of England was owing rather to the Franks, than to the Romans.*

These, or such as these, are the Circumstances some have laid together, and the Probabilities they have insisted on, to discredit the common Opinion of *St. Augustin's* being the first Apostle of the English. But far be it from us, upon bare Probabilities, (provided the Circumstances were true) to rob *Gregory* the Great, or *St. Augustin* the first Archbishop of *Canterbury*, of the Honour which is really due to them in planting Christianity among our Saxon Ancestors. We will proceed now therefore to set down the Conversion of the Saxons, as it is reported by *Bede*, and generally by all our best Historians.

Gregory, the VIth of that Name, Bishop of *Rome*, tho' not without his Faults, was certainly a very good Man, and, in many Respects, one of a truly Primitive Spirit; so that he very justly merits the Veneration of succeeding Ages. For, to pass by other Instances, the Share he had in the Conversion of the Saxons is never to be thought on without Gratitude, nor to be mention'd without Honour. *Bede*, in one Place, resolves this glorious Design of his into a holy Inspiration; which is not inconsistent with what he says in another, that he was moved to it by a noble Pity, occasioned by seeing some of the English expos'd to Sale in *Rome* as Slaves. For, as the Historian goes on, *Gregory* one Day walking thro' the Market, and observing that certain Youths of fine Features and Complexion were set to Sale, he enquired of the Merchant, that disposed of them, of what Country they were? He answer'd, *They came from England*, and that all the People of that Country had the same Advantage of Person. Upon this *Gregory* asked whether they were Christians? The Merchant told him, *They lived under the Unhappiness of Heathenism*. Then *Gregory*, fetching a deep Sigh, said, *It was a lamentable Consideration, that the Prince of Darkness should be Master of so much Beauty, and have so many graceful Persons in his Possession.*

Upon this, *Gregory*, having piously projected the Conversion of the Saxons, applied himself to *Benedict*, then Bishop of *Rome*, and earnestly requested, that some Persons might be sent to preach Christianity to the Saxons. Others were unwilling to undertake the Mission; so that *Gregory*, by Permission from *Benedict*, undertook the Business himself: But before any considerable Progress could be made in it, upon the Death of *Pelagius II.* he was advanced to the See of *Rome*. This therefore made him resolve to do that by others, which had hitherto been impracticable for himself.

Being

Being fixed therefore in his Resolution to attempt the Conversion of the *English-Saxons*, he made Choice of *Austin*, Prior of the Monastery of *St. Martin* in *Rome*, for the Conduct of it; and, together with about forty other Monks to be Assistants to him, sent him towards *Britain*, in the Year 596.

But *Austin* coming to *France*, was so frightened by the Character he there received of the *English-Saxons*, and the Consideration of his being entirely a Stranger to their Language, that, leaving his Company in *France*, he returned to *Rome*, and represented to *Gregory* the Hazard, and uncomfortable Views of his Undertaking; and with much Importunity intreated to be excused: But having proceeded so far, the Wisdom and Honour of *Gregory* were engaged in the Prosecution of the Attempt; and therefore having quieted or over-ruled the Fears of *Austin*, *Gregory* sent him back to *France* again, with a Letter of Encouragement to his Brethren. And to give new Life to the Hopes of *Austin*, he recommended him by his Letters to the Kings and Queens, and several Bishops of *France*, and desired that they would favour him with their best Assistances in his Undertaking.

Austin, having provided himself of Interpreters in *France*, sailed in the Year 597 into *Britain*; and having landed in the Isle of *Thanet*, he dispatched some of his Company to *Ethelbert*, then King of *Kent*, to acquaint him with his coming, and with the Importance of his Errand. Having received this Message, the King commanded he should continue in the Isle till farther Orders; and in the mean Time, should be treated with all Gentleness and Humanity: And, after some Time, appointed a Day to hear his Message. To this End, the King, together with some of his Nobility, went into the Island: But, out of the Superstitions of the Pagan Worship, he seems

to have suspected some Fascination; for, according to a receiv'd Notion, that Charms could have no Power over him in the open Air, he took up his Seat in the open Field, and commanded *Austin* to attend him there. *Austin*, having received this Command, put himself and his Followers into the Form of a Procession, and erecting his Silver Cross, and carrying in his Arms the Picture or Image of our Saviour, he and his Company singing their Litany, came to the Presence of the King.

The King having heard, by the Interpreters of *Austin*, an Account of the Nature and Promises of the Gospel, before he dismissed him, gave him Leave to preach the Christian Religion in his Kingdom, and assigned him a House in the City of *Canterbury*. *Austin* therefore hastening to *Canterbury*, to reap the Benefit of the Grant that Prince had made him, he enter'd that City in the same Manner as he had before address'd himself to the King in the Isle of *Thanet*, in the Form of Procession, and singing the Office *Gregory* had not long before prepared upon the Occasion of a great Plague in *Rome*.

Austin being settled in *Canterbury*, joined himself and his Company to the Queen's Chapel; and, by God's Blessing upon his Endeavours, and the Influence and Example of that Princess, great Numbers were brought over to the Christian Religion; and, if we may rely upon the Authority of *Baronius*, before this Year ended, King *Ethelbert* declared himself a Christian, and was baptized: Tho' at the same Time he gave one of the most certain Marks of a Christian Spirit, and did a great deal of Honour to the Instructions of *Austin*, by declaring, that Christ required no other than a voluntary Obedience, but forbid Violence and Force; yet the Example and Zeal of that Prince were great Instruments, and drew great Numbers of his

Subjects to follow his Example. In short, the Success of *Austin* was so extraordinary, that *Gregory*, in an Epistle to *Eulogius*, Patriarch of *Alexandria*, saith, that the Miracles of those who engaged in this Undertaking, shone like those of the Apostles; and that on *Christmas-Day*, more than ten thousand of the *English* were baptized.

This same Year, or the Year after, *Austin* went over into *France*, and received Consecration from *Escherius*, Archbishop of *Arles*. Some Time after his Consecration, *Gregory* resolving to honour him with the Character of an Archbishop, as a Mark and Acknowledgment thereof, at the Coming of *Mellitus* with *Iustus* and *Paulinus* into

Britain, in the Year 601, sent him over a Pall; and together with that a Model or Platform of the Government he was to establish in the Church. In this, *Austin*, in Consideration of his Merits, was constituted Primate of the *English* Church, and had a Power given him to erect another Metropolitane See at *York*; but with Subordination to him as Primate of the *English*.

This seems to us to be the true Beginning of the *English* Church. As to what concerns the Succession of Archbishops and Bishops in their several Sees, that will be more properly related in another Place.

CHAP.

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C H A P. IX.

Of the ENGLISH-SAXON Names.

WE intend not here to write an *Etymologicon* of Saxon Names, which would be dry, uninstruative, and exceed the Compass of our Design; but chuse rather to lay down such general Rules, as may in some Measure enable the Reader to make a probable Guess at the Origination of ancient *English* Names, both of Places and Persons, as often as he may occasionally meet with them. In this we profess in the main to follow Mr. *Camden*, and other approved Authors; particularly the learned Dr. *Gibson*, who seems to have treated this Subject with greater Accuracy than any other Writer, in his Additions to the *Saxon Chronicle*. To these Rules concerning the Names of Places and Persons, we shall add something relating to Surnames; and shew, by a short List, how several of them are called in our old *Latin* Records and Historians. The Reader may please to observe then,

I. That in the *English-Saxon* Names of Places,

AB, at the Beginning of such a Name, is usually a Contraction of *Abbot*. So that hence, generally speaking, it may be concluded, either that there was formerly an Abbey there, or that the Place belonged to a Monastery elsewhere. An Instance of this may be *Abington*; or, as it was anciently wrote, *Abbandun* or *Abbendon*.

AC, **AK**, and **AKE**, at the Beginning or End of a Name, is the *Saxon* Word *Ac*, which signifies an *Oak*: So *Atton* or *Aketon*, and *Austin-ac* or *Austines-ac*.

AD, or **AT**, are the same with *apud* among the *Romans*. Every Reader therefore will easily discover the Meaning of *Ad-Ston*, *At-Hill*, *At-Wood*, &c.

AL, **ATTLE**, **ADLE**, when they are initial, seem to be a Contraction of the *Saxon* Word *Æpel*, *Noble*, *Excellent*; as *Adlestun* for *Æsthelestun*. But if *ing* follow any of the Syllables above mentioned, the Name is to be deduced from *Æbeling*, *Splendid*, *Famous*; as *Allington*, *Adlington*; which anciently were written *Eshelingatun*.

AL, **ALD**, **AU**, in the Beginning, seem to flow from *eald*, *old*; as *Albrough*, *Aldersey*. Of the same Original are Names beginning with *Au*; *l*, according to the Custom of the *Normans*, being melted into *u*; as *Auborn*, anciently perhaps *Alsburn*; and *Aunton* for *Al-dington*.

AL, **HAL**, come from the *Saxon* Word *Healle*, which signifies a *Hall*, *Palace*, or any remarkable Building; as *Halsted*.

ASH, **ASK**, or **AS**, at the Beginning, shews the Name to owe its Original to *Ærc*, in *Saxon* an *Ash*, or indeed generally any Sort of Tree; as *Ashton*, *Askham*, *Aston*.

BAM, or **BEAM**, when they are seen at the Beginning of a Name, discover to us the Nature of the Place, which we conclude either to be at present, or formerly to have been, woody; from the *Saxon* *Beam*, which signifies a Piece of Timber, as *Bamton*.

BARROW, whether it come singly or be added to the Name of a Place, is derived

derived from the Saxon *Beane*, a *Grove*. And several Words beginning with *BAR*, seem to have been anciently written *Barrow*; so that *Barton* is but a Contraction of *Barrowton*, &c.

BRAD is from the Saxon *brad*, wide, broad; as *Bradfield*, *Bradford*.

BRIG (and perhaps *Brix* in *Brixworth*) comes from *Brice*, a *Bridge*, which in the Northern Counties is still called a *Brigge*; as *Brigstow*, now *Bristow*, or *Bristol*.

BRUN, BRAN, BROWN, BOURN, BURN, at the Beginning or End of Names of Places signifies a *River*, from the Saxon *Born*, *Bounn*, *Brunna*, *Burna*, a *Fountain*; as *Branburb*, *Branston*.

BURROW, BURK, BURG, at the end of a Word, is a *City, Town, Castle, or Camp*, and seems to be derived from the *Tentnick Berg*, which signifies a *Mountain*. For anciently Towns were built upon Hills. Hence in our Histories we find the Inhabitants often removing Towns from Hills, where they were first built, to Valleys, where they now stand, for the better Conveniency of Water. *Salisbury* or *Salisbury* is a remarkable Instance of this Kind.

BYE or BEE at the End of a Name signifies a *Dwelling-Place*, from the Saxon *By*; as *Ponsonby*.

CAR and CHAR, are from *Caer*, which signifies a *City*; as *Carlisle*. But these are *British* Words, and so do not properly belong to this Place.

CASTER and CHESTER, at the End of Names, is a *City, Town, Castle, or Camp*. It seems to be of *Roman* Original from *Castrum*. For as Mr. *Burton* observes, the Saxons added these Terminations to such Places only, where there had been a *Camp*, &c. of the *Romans*.

CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, shew the Place to be a *Market-Town*; or at least to have been so, when the Name was first given it. From *cyppan*, *ceapan*, to *buy* and *sell*; as *Chipping-Wicomb*, *Chipping-Norton*, *Chipnam* for *Chippen-Ham*, *Cheapside*.

CLIF or CLIVE, at the Beginning or End of a Place, signifies a *Rock*, or the *Side of a Hill*; as *Clifton*, *Stancliff*, *Cleveland*.

CLOE, CLOW or CLOUGH, from the Saxon *Clough*, a *Fissure* or open Passage in the Side of a Mountain; as *Cloughton*.

COMB and COMP, at the Beginning of a Name, gives us to understand that the Place stands *low*. It seems to be taken from the *British* Word *Kum*, which has the same Signification; as *Compton*.

COT, COTE or COAT, from the Saxon *Co*, is nothing but a *little House, Cottage, or Hutt*; as *Raby-Coat*, *Cote-Hill*. Hence also *Corswold* in *Gloucestershire* has its Name.

CRAG is of *British* Original, and signifies a *high steep Rock*. **CARG** we suppose is the same, as is likewise **CRAIG and CAREG, or CAROCK**.

DEN, added to the Names of Places, signifies a *Valley*; as *Camden*. *Den* in *Saxon* is not only a *Valley* but a *woody Place*. Hence it is, according to Mr. *Somner*, we meet in *Kent* with *Tenterden*, *Biddenden*, *Marden*, *Smarden*. &c.

Places that have **DER** at the Beginning, were anciently, in all Probability, *Woods or Forests* stor'd with *Wild Beasts*, from the Saxon Word *deop*, a *Wild Beast*. Otherwise, if the Town stand upon a noted River, it may be deduced from the *British* *Dur*, which signifies *Water*.

ER, in the Middle of Names of this Sort, seems to be a Contraction of the Saxon *papa*, which signifies an *Inhabitant*; as *Canterbury*, which was formerly called *Cant-papa-burh*.

EAE, EA, EE, at the End of Names, are either from the Saxon *ig*, an *Island*; as *Ramsay*; or from *ea*, which signifies *Water*; or from *leag*, a *Field*. But of this more hereafter.

FLET, FLEOT, FLOT, from the Saxon *pleot*, which signifies an *Estuary, Canal*,

Canal, therefore to determine must be one of flet, GA fies a North GR a Grove It signifies this some HA of a House this HO joine Islan as St If th some a Hi H ning Appl did H the ny M the min The And all H of a Plac in Z and som I fies som tha are In

Canal, or Bay. The Nature of the Place therefore must be considered, in order to determine which of these Meanings must be follow'd. If it suits with no one of them, we may deduce it from *plet*, a *House*, &c.

GATE, in Names of Places, signifies a *Way*, and so 'tis still used in the North.

GRAVE comes from the Saxon *græf*, a *Grove* or *Thicket*; as *Norgrave*, *Notgrave*. It signifies also a *Den* or *Cave*: And to this Meaning of the Word *Regard* is sometimes to be had.

HAM, either at the Beginning or End of a Name is from ham, in Saxon a *House*, *Farm*, or *Village*. Instances of this kind are needless.

HOLME, HOWME, either singly or joined to other Words signifies a *River*, *Island*, or a *Place surrounded with Water*; as *Step-holme*, *Flat-holme*, *Lawrence-holme*. If this Signification be not applicable to some Places, then perhaps it may signify a *Hill*, or any *rising Ground*.

HOLT, whether it be at the Beginning; as *Holton*: Or at the End; as *Apple-holt*, is a certain Sign that the Place did anciently abound with *Wood*.

HYRST, HURST, HERST, is from the Saxon *hýrst*, a *Wood* or *Forest*. Many Names of Places in *Kent*, *Sussex*, and the County of *Southampton*, have this Termination. The Reason seems to be this: The great *Wood* called by the Saxons *Andneberpeals* extended it self through all these three Counties.

HOW, HOUGH, at the Beginning of a Name, is an Intimation that the Place is of a low Situation; as *Holland* in *Lincolnshire*, is the same with *Howland*; and neither *Hole-land* nor *Holt-land*, as some have imagined.

INGE, in the Names of Places, signifies a *Meadow*, from the Saxon *ing*. So some sort of *Meadows*, especially those that border upon a *River* or other *Water*, are in the Northern Counties still called *Inges*.

LADE, LOD, is usually the *Mouth* of a *River*, tho' sometimes it signifies a *Ford*, as *Creeklade*, *Lechlade*, *Fromlade*.

LEY, LEE, LEG, LAY, whether at the Beginning or End of a Name, is nothing but a *Field* or *Pasture*; but such a *Field* as is not often ploughed. It comes from the Saxon *leag*.

MARSH, MARS, MAS, is the same with the Saxon *Mere*, which signifies a *Lake*, or *Ground* encumber'd with *Water*, or at least liable to be overflowed at some Seasons.

MER, MERE, either at the Beginning, Middle, or End of a Name, signifies a *Lake* or *standing Water*. Hence it is that in *Lincolnshire* and *Cambridgeshire*, which are remarkable for such Sort of *Waters*, the Names of many Places end with *Mere*.

OVER, generally signifies the *Bank* of a *River*, from the Saxon *orpe*, a Word of the same Import: So *Brownsover*, and *Over* a *Town* in *Gloucestershire* upon the *Bank* of the *Severn*. But if there be any *Town* near it that has *nether* join'd to it, then *Over* is to be deduced from *urep*, which is the same with *upper* or *higher*; as *nether* is from *niden*, which is *lower*.

PREST, PRES, in *Preston*, *Prestbury*, and such like, seem to come from the Saxon *pneort*, a *Priest* or *Presbyter*.

RIG, RIGE, as in *Lindridge*, *Cothe-ridge*, *Waldridge*, signifies the *Top* of a *Hill*, or any *rising Ground*, from the Saxon *hricge*.

SEL denotes the Greatness of a Place; as *Selun* is the same as *great Town*. Hence it is that *Afferius* translates *Sealpubu*, the Name of a noted *Wood* in *Somersetshire*, by *Magna Silva*, or the *great Wood*.

SHORE is from the Termination of the Genitive Case, which among the Saxons ended in *er*, and *opa*, a *Coast*: So *Cerdickshore* in Saxon is written *Eesbicer-opa*. *Scope* indeed among the Saxons did signify what we call a *Shore*; but it is not used in the Names of Places.

STEAD,

STEAD, STED, come from the Saxon *stæb*, *stýb*, a *Place*. But Words ending in *sted*, when applied to Places that lie near the Bank of a River, are to be derived from *stæbe*, which signifies a *Bank, Shore, &c.* So *Sulhamsted* in *Berkshire*, lying upon the Banks of the *Kenet*, is so called to distinguish it from another *Sulham*, placed at a greater Distance from the River.

STOKE, STOAK, is often added to the Names of Places. It is from *stocce*, which is as much as to say, *the Trunk of a Tree*. So that where you meet with either of these, you may probably presume there is, or has been, Plenty of Wood at, or near, that Place; as *Basingstoke*.

STOWE, STOE, from the Saxon *stow*, signifies a *Place*; as *Godstowe*, anciently wrote *Godesþrow*, i. e. a *Place consecrated to God*. For here was a noted Nunnery, to which the famous *Rosamond* belonged.

THORP, THROP, THREP, TREP, TROP, are from the Saxon *þoppe*, a *Village*, as *Crackanthorp*. And that *throp* or *trep* is the same, is probable from *Adlestrop*, which seems to be a Contraction of *Adlesthorp*.

TUN, TON, at the End of Names of Places, are to be fetched from the Saxon *tun*, which is a *Hedge* or *Ditch*, or any Thing of that kind surrounding a Place, in order to defend it. So that *tun*, by a Metaphor, signifies a *Village, Town, or Habitation*. 'Tis probable however, that the Saxon *tun* is originally from the *British Dun*, which signifies a *Mountain*; because anciently Towns were generally built upon Hills, as we have elsewhere observed.

WEALD, WALD, WALT, either singly, or at the Head of Names of this kind, mean nothing but a *Wood, Forest, or Grove*, from the Saxon *weald*, which is the same. And the Reader need not doubt, as often as he meets them, that the Places to which such Names are applied, were at first, when such Names

were given them, if not (at this Time, plentifully stocked with Wood.

WERTH, WEORTH, WYRTH, at the Beginning or End of such Names, as we are speaking of, are to be deduced from the Saxon Word *weorth*, which signifies a *Farm, Road, Court* or *Village*.

WIC, WICH, from the Saxon *wic*, have three Significations in that Language: For they signify not only a *Village*, but a *Bay, Bank, or crooked Turning of a River*, as also a *Castle* or *Fortress*. How these several Significations are to be applied to the Names of Places, must be determined by the Situation of them. We shall only observe here, that *Giggleswick* in *Craven* has Part of its Name from *wic* in the second Signification, because it stands upon a Turn of the River *Ribble*.

WIN signifies *Victory*. So that no Doubt is to be made of the Meaning of this Syllable at the Beginning of any Name of a Place where there has been a *Battel*; for in that Case it is to be derived from the Saxon Word *winnan*, to *fight* or *conquer*.

WIS seems to be the same with *West*, because we find the *Western-Goths* often called *Wisigothi*.

WOLD, either by it self, or in Conjunction with other Words, is a *Plain*, or a *Place without Wood*; as *Stow in the Wold*. Mr. *Camden* interprets it *Hills without Wood*; and so it may signify, for a *Down* is a *Plain* upon a *Hill*.

WYRT, WERT, WYRD, come from the Saxon *wyr*, a *Plant* of any kind. So we find *Wurtsburg* in *Germany* usually rendered by the learned Men of that Nation, *Herbipolis*. Perhaps *Wirtzburg* is to be deduced from the same Original.

These Rules seem to be sufficient to enable an intelligent Reader to make a probable Conjecture at the Origination of many of our *English-Saxon* Names of Places. But to the several Parts of Names here mentioned, numberless others are frequently joined, which cannot be accounted for by the Northern Lan-

Languages. In this Case he is desired to use his Skill in searching after them in the *British* and *Roman* Tongues. For that this is the only true Way to meet with them, will abundantly be made appear, by several undeniable Instances, as we go on in this Work. In the mean time we shall only add the few following Observations.

BACH seems to be the same with BEC, which is still used in the North, and signifies a Brook or Rivulet. In Dutch 'tis Beke; for such was the Name of L. Torrentius, a famous Critic and Bishop of Antwerp.

BIGGIN, a Building; as *New-biggin*. Mr. Camden from *Ælfric* writes it BEGIN.

BENT, according to Mr. Camden, is a Place where Rushes grow. But in this he seems to be mistaken; for *Bent* is a different Thing from Rushes, tho' not altogether unlike it, which grows plentifully in some marshy and moorish Grounds.

BOLD, from the Dutch *Bol*, a Fenne.

BOIS, a Wood; but this is of French Original.

BOTTLE, a House, as *New-Bottle*.

BRIEUR, a Heath; but this Word as well as *Bois* is French.

CAPELL, the same as Chapell.

CAR, a low watery Place where Alders grow; or, a Pool; as *Cardew*.

CARNE is the same with Stone; as *Blencarne*.

COVE, is a small Creek.

COB, a forced Harbour for Ships; as the *Cob* of *Lime* in *Dorsetshire*.

COPE, the Top of a high Hill. Hence *Copland* in *Cumberland*.

CROFT, a Slip of Ground adjoining to the House, which is called the TOFT. So formerly they would say of a very poor Man, that *He had ne Toft, ne Croft*,

i. e. He had neither House nor Land. Mr. Camden seems to have been at a Loss for the true Meaning of these two Words.

DELLE is said by Mr. Camden to signify a Dike.

DICH, or Disb. So Mr. Camden.

FELL, a Cragg, or barren and stony Hill. A Word commonly used in the North to this Day.

FONT or FUNT, a Spring.

FRITH, a Plain amidst Woods. It otherwise signifies a narrow Sea, and then it is from the Latin *Fretum*.

GARNET, a large Granary.

GARTH, a Yard.

GILL, a small Water, according to Mr. Camden. But we take it to be a low deep Place at the Bottom of a Mountain, where indeed there runs usually some small Water.

GLIN, a Dale; but this is a British Word.

GORST, Bushes. So Mr. Camden.

GRANGE, a Barn.

HAUGH, a green Plot in a Valley.

HAY, in French a Hedge.

HEAD, or HEVED, or HEVETH, a Foreland, Promontory, or high Place; as *St. Bees-Head*.

HERNE, a House. So *Bede* translates *Candida Casa*, *Whitherne*.

HITH, a Haven; as *Lambeth*, which was anciently called *Lambith*.

HILL, in Composition, is often changed into *Hull* and *Ell*.

* HOPE, the Side of a Hill; but in the North, says Mr. Camden, a low Ground amidst the Tops of Hills.

HOW or HQO, sometimes signifies a high Place as well as a low one, and so it answers to *altus* in Latin; as *Torpenbow*.

HURNE or HORNE, a Corner, according to *Ælfric*.

KNOLL or KNOW, the Top of a Hill, or any rising Ground.

* We remember no such Word, now used in the North in that Sense, and are therefore willing to believe that Mr. Camden, notwithstanding his Mother was related to one of the best Families in Cumberland, in this Case took the Saxon *p* for a *p*. and indeed they are not easily to be distinguished in ancient Writings. If there be any thing in this Conjecture, then Hope will melt into Hlope, and so be the same with HOW, or HQO, that immediately follows.

KIRK or KYRK, a Church, from *Kueiland*, i. e. the Lord's House. So *Kirk-Bride* is a Church dedicated to St. Bridget.

LATH, LAITH, or LEATH, a Barn. Still used in some Parts of the North.

LAUND or LOUND, a Plain among Trees.

LAW, a Hill among the Borderers.

MESNILL or MENILL, in Norman-French, a Mansion-House.

MINSTER, a Contraction of *Monastry*.

NESS or NEESE, a Promontory, because it runneth into the Sea like a Nose; as *Skinberness*.

PEN, in *British*, the Top of a Hill.

PRINDLE. So Mr. Camden puts this Word, and makes it the same with *Croft*. We think it should be *Pindle* or *Piddle*, for so we still find a *Croft* called in some Counties of England.

ROW, in the North RAW, a Street.

ROS, a Heath. This is a *British* Word, and so is

RYTH, a Ford.

RY, a Shore, Coast, or Bank.

SCARR, a craggy, stony, steep Hill.

SCHELL or SKELL, a Spring or Well.

SHAW, many Trees near together, or the Shadow of Trees. So Mr. Camden.

STRAND, the Bank of a River. Some think that *Strond* and *Strond* are the same.

STAPLE or STALE, a Storehouse.

STRATH, a Vale along a River.

THWAIT, a high Ground, where there has formerly been Wood.

TOFT. See CROFT above.

TOR, a Tower or high Place; as *Glastenbury Tor*.

TREY, from the *Brit.* *Tref*, a Town.

VAULX, a French Word signifying a Vale, seems to come from the Latin Word *Vallis*.

WARK or WERK, a Work or Building; as *Southwark*.

WATH, a Ford; as *Windernwath*. *Wath* is a Word still commonly used in the North.

WYCHE, a Salt Spring. Hence in *Cheshire* we meet with several Names of this Termination.

II. What more immediately concerns the Names of Men or Women among the *English-Saxons*, may most of it be reduced to the following Observations.

EL, EAL, and AL, in Compound Names, as *ay* in Greek, signifies All or Altogether. Hence *Aelwin*, altogether Conqueror; *Albert*, all Illustrious; *Aldred*, altogether Reverend; *Alfred*, altogether Peaceful. To these in some measure answer *Pammachius*, *Pancratius*, *Pamphilus*, and such like among the Greeks.

AELF, which according to the Difference of Dialects is pronounced *Ulf*, *Wolph*, *Hulph*, *Hilp*, or *Helfe*, is what we now call *Welp*. So *Aelwin* is *Victorious Help*; *Aelswold*, an auxiliary Governor; *Eligiva*, a Giver of Aid or Assistance. Not unlike to these are *Boethius*, *Symmachus*, *Epicurus*, and the like.

ALCH, from the Saxon *alc*, is all: As *Alchpes*, all Counsel.

Ask or *Ayc*, was the Name of the first Man, according to some Northern Writers, and hence it signifies *Mankind*; as *Aescwine* is a Friend to Men; *Eswige*, a Leader of an Army, or a courageous Man.

AN or EAN, from the Saxon *an*, signifies one alone or only; as *Anbryht*, bright, or famous beyond others; *Eanbald*, eminently bold; *Eanfrith*, remarkably peaceful.

ARD, is natural Disposition or Temper; as *Bernard*, filial Affection.

ATHEL, ADEL, ETHEL, signify Noble or Famous; as *Aethelred*, famous for Counsel; *Ethelard*, a noble Disposition; *Ethelbert*, eminently noble; *Ethelward*, a noble Guardian. Of the same Original seem to be *Aegel* and *Aye*; for *Aethelbert*, the famous King of Kent, is called also *Aegelbert* in the Saxon Chronicle; and *Aethelwulf* is called *Athewolf* in the same History.

BEORN

BEORN is a poetical Word, which among the Saxons signifies a Prince, a Peer, or other chief Man. Hence Beornred, chief in Counsel; Beornmod, a Princely Mind.

BALD is the same with the Latin Word *Audax*, and is still commonly used in the North for Bold. Hence Baldwin, or by Transposition Winbald is a bold Conqueror; Ethelbald, nobly bold; Eadbald, happily bold. Something like these are Thrasceas, Thasimachus, Thrasibulus, and such like.

BERT is what we now call Bright; in Latin it signifies *Illustris*: So Ecbert is ever illustrious; Sigbert, a famous Conqueror. Bertha therefore, the Wife of King Ethelbert, is the same with Eudoxia among the Greeks. Of the same Sort are Phædrus, Epiphanius, Photius, Lampridius, Fulgentius, *Illustris*.

BURH is a Saxon Word, which signifies a Tower or Castle, and from that a Defence or Protection. So that Queenburh is a Woman ready to assist; and Cuthburh, eminent for Assistance.

Len is Stout, Magnanimous, Warlike; as Kenric, a warlike Prince. Much the same with Crataarchus in Greek. According to Mr. Camden, 'tis the same with Kin, which signifies Kinsfolk; as Kinhelm, a Defender of his Kindred. There is also cyn, or cyne, which denotes Kingly.

Leol a Ship. So Ceolwulph is an Aid to Ships.

CUTH signifies Knowledge or Skill. So Cuthwin is a skilful Conqueror; Cuthred, a wise Counsellor; Cuthbert, famous for his Knowledge. Like to these are Sophocles, Sophianus, and such like.

EAD, from Eadig, is happy, blessed. So Edward a happy Preserver; Eadulph, lucky Assistance; Eadgar, happy Power; Eadwin, happy Conqueror. Not unlike to these are Macarius, Eupolemus, Faustus, Fortunatus, Felicianus, and some others. Some Words beginning with Ead may

be deduced from *eaðe*, which signifies easy, mild, gentle. *Æd* and *Ed* are of the same Original.

FRED, FREOTH, FRETH, FRITH, FRID, are the same with our Peace. Our Ancestors call'd their Sanctuaries *Fredstole*, i. e. Seats of Peace. So Frederic is powerful in Peace; Winsfred, victorious Peace; Reinsfred, sincere Peace; Wilsfred, one that is delighted with Peace. In Greek, Irenæus, Galenus. In Latin, Serenus, Clemens. Ferth or Forth, a common Termination, and comes from *Fýpð*, an Army.

GAR, a Dart, or any Sort of Weapon. Hence Ethelgar, which was never written Ethelgard, as *Verstegan* imagines.

GISLE, a Pledge. So Gislebert, an illustrious Pledge; Fredgisle, and by Transposition Gislefred, a Pledge of Peace. This we take to be the same Name with Gilsfred.

GUTH is a Saxon Word, and signifies Water.

HEARD, either at the Beginning of a Name, as Heardberght; or at the End, as Cyneheard, signifies a Guardian or Keeper.

HOLD is often the same with Wold, a Governor; but sometimes it signifies Love; as Holdic, Lovely.

HELM signifies Defence; as Eadhelm, happy Defence; Sighelm, victorious Defence; Berthelm, illustrious Defence. Like Amyntas, and such like in Greek.

HARE and HERE, differently pronounced, signify an Army or a Lord. So Harhold, a General of an Army; Hareman, a chief Man in the Army; Herebert, famous in the Army; Herwin, a victorious Army. Like to these among the Greeks were Stratocles, Polemarchus, Hegeisistratus, &c.

HILD in Ælfric's Grammar is tender'd a Hero or Heroine. So Hildebert, an illustrious Hero; Mathild, a noble Virgin. Wiga is found in the same Sense.

LEOD, a Nation or People. Hence *Leodwald*, Governor of the People.

LEOF denotes Love. So *Leofwin* is a winner of Love; *Leofstan*, best beloved. Like *Agapetus*, *Erasmus*, *Erastus*, *Philo*, *Amandus*.

MÆR, MER, in *ÆLMÆR* and *ÆTHELMER*, are from the Saxon Word *Meere*, famous, noted. So we say, a *meer Clown*, i. e. a noted Clown. Tho' possibly *meer* in this Say may come from the Latin Word *merus*.

MOD signifies the Mind or Soul; as *Beorn-mod*, above in *Beorn*.

MUND is Peace. Hence our Lawyers call a Breach of the Peace, *Mundbrech*. So *Edmund*, happy Peace; *Æthelmund*, noble Peace; *Ælmund*, all Peace. Of the like Signification are *Hefychius*, *Pacatus*, *Tranquillus*, &c. *Verstegan* translates this *Mund* by *Mouth*; but the Saxons did not use *Mund* for *Mouth*, but *Muð*.

NOTH in *Nothelm* is derived by Dr. Gibson from the Saxon Word *not* or *note*, an Office.

ORD, an initial Syllable in Saxon Names of Men, signifies an Edge or Sharpness; as *Orðhelm*, *Orðbryht*. Hence in Chaucer:

He striketh him upon his Speres Wyde.

RAD, RED, ROD, differing only in Dialect, signify Counsel; as *Conrad*, powerful or skilled in Counsel; *Ethelred*, a noble Counsellor; *Rodbert*, or as we now call it *Robert*, famous for Counsel. If ever Man answered his Name, the present Lord Treasurer most certainly does, in a most eminent Manner. Of the like Import are *Eubulus*, *Aristobulus*, and the like.

RIC, signifies powerful, as we learn from *Fortunatus*, who interprets *Hilpericus* by *Adjutor fortis*, i. e. Stout Helper. So *Alfric* is altogether strong; *Æthelric*, nobly strong or powerful. Like to these are *Polycrates*, *Crato*, *Plutarchus*, *Opimus*.

SIG was used by the Saxons for Victory. Hence *Sigbert* or *Sigeberht*, famous

for Victory; *Sigward*, a victorious Preserver; *Sigard*, a conquering Genius. In almost the same Sense we meet with *Nicoles*, *Nicomachus*, *Nicander*, *Victor*, *Victorinus*, *Vincentius*.

STAN, a final Syllable, seems to be the Sign of the Superlative Degree. So *Æthelstan* is most noble; *Betstan*, best; *Leofstan*, dearest; *Wistan*, wisest; *Dunstan*, highest.

WEARD, whether initial or final, signifies Watchfulness, Care, from the Saxon *peapban*, to guard or keep.

WIG, WIGE, signifies War. Tho' the final Syllables of this kind may perhaps with more Probability be derived from *piça*, a Hero or Demi-God.

WIGHT or WIHT, signifies strong, nimble. Hence Chaucer:

*She could eke wastle by very might,
With any young Man, were he never
so wight.*

WI, Holy: as *Wimund*, holy Peace; *Wibert*, famous for Sanctity; *Alwi*, altogether Holy. So *Hierocles*, *Hieronymus*, *Hosius*, and the like.

WILLI, and VILI, as *Billi* among the Germans signifies Many. So *Willielmus* is a Defender of many; *Wildred*, one revered by many; *Wilfred*, Peace to many. Thus Mr. Camden. Of the like Signification are *Polycrates*, *Polymarchus*, *Polyphilus*, and others.

WIN and WINE. The Names of Men, whether beginning or ending with these Syllables, may be deduced either from *pin*, War, Strength, and so they will denote the Martial Temper of the Man; or from *pine*, beloved, dear; and from hence we may be led to think, that the Men first call'd so were Favourites of the People.

WOLD or WALD denote a Prefect or Governor. Hence *Bertwold*, an illustrious Governor; *Ethelwold*, a noble Governor; *Hervald*, and by Transposition *Waldher*, the General of an Army. From this *Waldher*

ber we think *Walter* is to be deduced. But enough of this.

III. SURNAMES given for Difference of Families, and continued as Hereditary, were used by no People anciently but the *Romans*. This Custom they took up after the League with the *Sabines*, and called such Names *Nomina* or *Nomina Gentilitia*, as the former were called *Prenomina*. The *French* and we call them *Surnames*, not as if they were the Name of the *Sire* or Father, but because they are superadded to Christian Names.

The *Hebrews*, to keep up the Memory of their Tribe in their Genealogies instead of *Surnames*, used the Name of their Father with *Ben*, i. e. Son; as *Melchi Ben-Addi*, *Addi Ben-Cosam*, and so on. In like manner the *Greeks*; *Ἰκάρου τῦ Δαδάλου*, i. e. *Icarus* the Son of *Dadalus*, *Δαδάλου* the Son of *Eupalemus*.

The like was used among our Ancestors the *English-Saxons*; as *Ceolwald Cuthing*, *Cuth Cuthwining*, i. e. *Ceolwald* Son of *Cuth*, *Cuth* Son of *Cuthwin*. Hence it is that *William* of *Malmesbury* observes the Son of *Eadgar* was called *Eadgaring*, and the Son of *Edmund*, *Eadmunding*.

The *Britains* use *Ap* for *Mab* in the same Sense; as *Owen Ap-Harry*, *Harry Ap-Rhese*. And so do the *Irish* and *Highlanders* in *Scotland* employ *Mac*; as *Donald Mac-Neale*, *Neale Mac-Con*. The old *Normans* made use of *Fitz* or *Filz* to the same Purpose; as *John Fitz-Robert*, *Robert Fitz-Richard*.

But tho' *Surnames* passing from Father to Son were not anciently in use; yet to these single Names others were frequently joined, which however died with the Bearer, and never descended to Posterity. So *Edgar* was called the *Peaceable*, *Edmund* for his Valour *Iron-Side*, *William I.* *Bastard*; *Henry I.* *Beauclerc*, i. e. fine Scholar.

Hence it appears, that to seek after the ancient *Surnames* of the Royal or most

noble and ancient Families in *Europe*, is to seek what never was.

About the Year of our Lord 1000, *Surnames* began to be taken up in *France*. In *England*, either at the Conquest, or a very little before under *Edward* the Confessor. Certain it is, that as the better Sort, even from this Time, by degrees took to themselves *Surnames*, so were they not fully settled among the common People till about the Reign of King *Edward II.*

This will seem strange to some, who value themselves upon the Antiquity of their Names; and yet sure we are, that after diligent Enquiry made, no *Surname*, descending to Posterity, could be found before the Conquest.

In *Domesday* we meet with the first *Surnames*, brought in then by the *Normans*, who had not long before taken them to themselves in their own Country. They are generally local, with *de* before them; as *Ant. de Grey*, *Walter de Vernon*, *Robert de Oily*, now *D'oyley*.

And indeed the most ancient and noble *Surnames* are local, deduced from Places in *Normandy*, or the Countries adjoining, having been either the Patrimonial Possessions, or Birth-places, of such as served the Conqueror, or came in after out of *Normandy*; as *Mortimer*, *Percy*, *Devereux*, *Neville*, *Harecourt*, *Tracy*, *Lucy*, *Granville*. Of this Sort are most of the Names that have *De*, *Du*, *Des*, *Dela*, prefix'd, and begin or end with *Font*, *Fant*, *Beau*, *Saint*, *Mont*, *Bois*, *Aux*, *Eux*, *Vall*, *Vaux*, *Cort*, *Court*, *Fort*, *Champ*, *Vil*: Which *Vil* in some Names has been corruptedly changed into *Feld*, as *Sackefeld* for *Sackville*, and others into *Well*, as *Freshwell* for *Frescheville*.

Out of *Bretaigne* came the Families of *Morley*, *Lassels*, *Dinant*, afterwards called *Dinham* and *Denham*, with several others.

Out of other Parts of *France*, from Places of the same Name, came *Courtney*, *St. Leger*, *Bohun*, *St. George*, *St. Quintin*, *Villiers*,

Villiers, Fienes, Beaumont, and many more.

From Places in *England* and *Scotland* likewise infinite Numbers of Families have had their Surnames. Such are *Eglesfield, Lancaster, Clifford, Stafford, Berkley, Leigh, Hastings, Booth, Popham, Ratcliff, Cotton, Goring, Windsor, Stanhope, Sydenham, Dimoc, Winnington, Willoughby*, and almost all the Families in *Cornwall*.

In a Word, all the Surnames that formerly had *Of* set before them in *English*, which in some Parts of *Yorkshire* is contracted into *A*, as *William a Paley*; and all such as in old *Latin* Evidences have *De* prefixed, are borrowed from Places.

We have not yet done with local Names; but there are another Sett of a different kind, that in old Records always appear with *Le* before them. Many of these seem to have been taken from some Office, born by the Founders of such honourable Families; as *Le Latimer, Le Despencer, Le Norice*, with some others of the same Sort.

Others there are again without either *De* or *Le* before them; as *Arundel, Howard, Talbot, Bagot, Lovell, Fortescue, Tirell, Blunt*, and some others.

'Tis observable however, that this Distinction of Local Names with *De*, and of others with *Le*, and of some without either *De* or *Le*, was carefully observed in public Records, 'till about the Reign of *Edward IV*.

We may safely affirm, there is not a Town, Village, or Hamlet in *England*, that has not given a Name to some Family or other. Many Names therefore are undoubtedly local, tho' they may not seem to be so, to such as have no Knowledge of the Place: And this is the Case of *Whitgift, Pawlet, Bacon, Alsop*, and many others.

Nay, some of these Surnames are so corrupted and altered by the common Sort of People, who would make all Names Significant in their own Way, that for *Tipstaff* we often meet with *Tip-*

toe; for *Mohun, Moon*; for *Cuckfold, Cuckold*; for *Darwentwater, Drinkwater*, and the like.

It must be observed likewise, that local Names had *At* prefixed to them in old Writings; as *At-More, At-Wood*: Which *At*, tho' it has been removed from some, has been often joined to others; as *Atwood, Atwill*. *S* likewise of late has been added to several Names; as *Knowles, Yates, Holmes, Stokes*, and such like.

From Rivers as well as other Places several Families have had their Names; such are *Derwent-Water, Eden, Troutbeck, Esgill, Wampull, Trent*; just as some among the Romans were called *Tiberii, Aufidii, &c.* from the Rivers *Tibris* and *Aufidus*.

Many Families have likewise had their Surnames from Trees near their Habitations; as *Oak, Box, Beach, Coigniers*, now *Conniers*, i. e. *Quince, Cursey* and *Curson*, the Stock of a Vine, *Chesney* or *Cheyney*, the same with *Oak, Ash*; *Coudry*, i. e. *Haw-wood, Thorn, Brome*, and so on. Anciently these Names had *At* put before them, and hence it is that divers of them are strangely contracted; as *At-Ash* into *Tash*, *At-Abbey* into *Tabbey*. So in Saints Names, *Saint Osyth* has been turned into *Saint Tows*, and *St. Ebbe* into *Saint Tabbe*.

Strangers also coming hither, and residing here, retained the Names of their Countries; as *Scot, Lombard, Fleming, French, Bigod*, i. e. *Norman*, (for so the French called the Normans from their frequent swearing by God) *Bretton, Burgoine, Germaine, Westphaling, Dane, Gascoigne*: And these, as well as those mentioned just now, had *Le* set before them in old Records; as *Le Flemming*, i. e. *The Flemming*.

In respect of Situation to other Places near, arise these common Names, *North, South, West*; and also *Northeote, Southcote, Westcote*; all which had originally *At* before them. *Hall, Church, Lodge*, and such like, seem to have been taken

from

from the Places of Birth, or most frequent Abode.

Now since it appears that *local Surnames* are of no great Antiquity, it may seem strange to find some maintaining that their Ancestors gave Names to Places, especially when we know that the Contrary of this is most certainly true.

Certain it is, and easy to be proved, that many Places which now have Lords called after their Names, had other Lords and Owners, of other Surnames and Families, not many Hundred Years ago. Notwithstanding this, a sufficient Proof it is of ancient Descent, where the Inhabitant hath his Surname of the Place he inhabiteth; as *Compton* of *Compton*, *Dalston* of *Dalston*, *Egerton* of *Egerton*, *Lowther* of *Lowther*, *Wharton* of *Wharton*, and the like.

Some few Names of Places indeed there are which owe their Original to the Fore-Names or Christian-Names of Men; as *Edwardston*, *Alfredston*, *Ubston*, *Malmesbury*, corruptly for *Maidulphesbury*. And likewise evident it is, that some Surnames of Families have been added to the Names of Places, either for Distinction, or to notify the Owner: Such are *Melton-Mowbray*, *Higham-Ferrers*, *Minster-Lovel*, *Stansted-Rivers*, *Drayton-Basset*, *Drayton Beauchamp*, *Stanton-Harcourt*, *Stanton St. Johns*. Neither can it be denied, but that some, dreaming of a Sort of Immortality in this Life, have called their Houses after their own Names: Such were *Camois-Court*, *Hamons*, *Bretts*, *Bailies*, *Theobaldes*, which are now either gone to Ruin and forgotten, or fallen into other Hands.

No one of these Instances makes any thing against what we have before laid down. So that in general the Reader may be certain, that Families have their Surnames from Places, and not Places their Names from Families. We shall only observe farther, that every Person possessed of a local Name, cannot from thence conclude that his Ancestors were

either Lords or Possessors of such a Place; but this he may be certain of, that they were either born there, or came originally from it.

2. Next to *local Surnames*, the most numerous Sort is those, which have been derived from Professions or Occupations: Such are *Taylor*, *Potter*, *Smith*, *Sadler*, *Archer*, *Chaucer*, i. e. *Hosier*, *Weaver*, *Painter*, *Pointer*, *Walker*, i. e. *Fuller*, *Brewer*, *Webster*, *Wheeler*, *Wright*, *Baker* or *Baxter*, *Collier*, *Carpenter*, *Joyner*, *Salter*, *Banister*, i. e. *Balneator*; and most of the Names that end in *Er* in our Language.

There was not any Trade, Craft, Art, Profession or Occupation, tho' never so mean, but had a Name among us commonly ending in *Er*, and Men accordingly denominated from it; tho' some of them now are out of use, and so the Signification difficult to be come at, and others ridiculously mollified by the Bearers, lest they should seem to be disgraced by them: Whereas 'tis well known many of the noblest Romans had no better Names. Of this Nature are *Fibulus*, *Pictor*, *Fabricius*, *Scribonius*, *Rusticus*, *Salinator*, *Agricola*, *Carbo*, *Funarius*, and a Hundred others.

Hitherto may be referred many that end in *Man*; as *Tubman*, *Chapman*, *Spelman*; i. e. Learned Man, Horseman, and others.

3. As from *Places* and *Professions* many Surnames have been assumed, so from *Offices*, as we hinted before, several have had their Rise. Such are *Chamberlaine*, *Cooke*, *Spencer*, i. e. *Steward*, *Latimer*, i. e. *Interpreter*, *Reeve*, *Woodreeve*, *Sheriffe*, *Sergeant*, *Parker*, *Foster*, i. e. *Nutricius*, *Forster*, i. e. *Forrester*, *Hunter*, *Kempe*, i. e. *Soldier*, *Faulconer*, *Fowler*, *Page*, *Butler*, *Clark*, *Proctor*, *Abbot*, *Monk*, *Priest*, *Bishop*, *Deacon*, *Dean*, *Warder*, i. e. *Keeper*. Hence *Woodward*, *Heyward*. *Bond* has anciently been rendred *Paterfamilias*, and rightly enough, as it should seem, because much in the same Sense, in Composition, we use *Husbond* or *Husband*.

4. Not

4. Not only from *Places, Professions, and Offices*, have Surnames been taken, but also from *Honours or Dignities*; as *King, Duke, Prince, Lord, Baron, Knight*. Of the same kind among the *Greeks and Romans* are *Basilius, Archias, Archilaus, Regulus, Flaminius, and Augustulus*.

5. Other Surnames are taken from the *Qualities of the Mind*; as *Goodman, Wise, Bold, Sharp, Blihe, i. e. Merry*; and *Drury, i. e. according to Mr. Camden, Jewell*. So *Rush* is *Subtile*, and among the *Greeks* of this Sort are *Agathias, Andragathius, Eumenius, Thraseas*; and among the *Romans*, *Prudentius, Lepidus, Constans, Pius, Tacitus*.

6. After the *Qualities of the Mind*, shall follow the *Habitudes of the Body*; and from them we have *Strong, Arm-strong, Long, Low, Bigge, Speed, Bell, i. e. Fair*; and, among many others, *Fairfax, i. e. Fairlocks*. As also some *British Names* still in use; as *Vaughan, Little; Moyle, Bald; Fane, Slender, and the like*. Names full as good as *Nero, Romulus, Longus, Longinus, Minutius, Callisthenes, Calvus, Terentius, i. e. Tender; Gracchus, i. e. Thin; Bassus, i. e. Fat; Salustius, i. e. Healthful, and such like*.

7. Others in respect of *Age* have received Names; as *Young, Old, Child*, answerable to *Junius, Juvenalis, Priscus*, and several others of the like Import.

8. Some had their Names from the *Time* they were born in; as *Winter, Summer*, which, by the Addition of *S.* we mentioned before, is now *Somers, Day, May, Noel*; not unlike *Januarius, Martius*. So *Pontanus*, and after him *Mr. Camden*, would have *Virgil* wrote *Vergil*, because, as they say, he was born at the Rising of the *Vergilia*, or Seven Stars. Now tho' *Mr. Camden* understood *Astronomy* very well, and was, as every body knows, a great Favourer of *Astrology*, in which Study, we too some of us have spent some Time, yet in this Case we desire to dissent from him.

9. Others had their Names from what they usually carried; as *Palmer, i. e. Pilgrim*; because, at their Return from *Jerusalem*, they bore a *Palm-Branch* in their Hands. Something like this we see in *Long-Sword, Fortescue*, and perhaps in *Break-speare, Shake-speare, and the like*.

10. Many have had their Surnames from *Parts of the Body*; as, *Head, Legge, Pollard, Hart, Whitehead*; and of this Name is one of the Arch-Hereticks among the Quakers.

11. Garments too formerly have had a Share in Surnames; as *Hat, Frocke*; and, if *Du Tillet* may be credited, *Hugh Capet*, Founder of the Race of the Kings of *France*, had his Name from a youthful Humour of pulling off the Caps of all his Companions.

12. Not a few Surnames have arisen from the Colour of Complexion, or the like: So we often meet with *White, Brown, Read, Green*; and some *Norman Names*; as *Rous, i. e. Red; Blunt, i. e. Flaxen-Hair*. Hence *Russel, Blundel, &c.* *Pigot* is speckled; and to these we may add some *British Names*; as *Gwin, White, Dee, Black, Lhuid, Russel*. These answer to *Albinus, Candidus, Flavius, Fuscus, Rufus, and Niger*, among the *Romans*; and to *Pyrrhus, Chlorus, and the like*, among the *Grecians*.

13. Some owe their Names to *Flowers and Fruits*; as *Lilly, Rose, Nut*, which are not altogether unlike *Lentulus, Piso, and Fabius*, among the *Romans*.

14. Others have had their Names from *Four-footed Beasts*; as *Lamb, Bear, Buck, Fox, Badger*. So we find some of the noblest *Romans* called *Catulus, Aper, Caninius*; and *Cyrus, i. e. Dog*, the Founder of a very great Empire.

15. From *Fishes*, among many others, are such Names as follow: *Place, Salmon, Whiting, Crab*; equal to *Murena, Phocas*, and other such Names among the *Romans*.

16. Birds too have given Names to several Families, some of them Noble; as *Arundel*, i. e. Swallow; *Corbet*, i. e. Raven; *Bisset*, i. e. Dove; *Peacock*, *Swan*, *Crow*, *Wren*, *Parret*, *Finch*; like *Corvinus*, *Aquilus*, *Gallus*, and others among the Romans.

17. To Christian Names also many Surnames owe their Original; as *Herbert*, *Leonard*, *Lambert*, *Gilbert*, *Foulke*, *Godfrey*; and many mentioned in *Domesday*; as *Alan*, *Brient*, *Crouch*, *Degory*, *Elmier*, *Fabian*, *Godwin*, *Harding*, *Kettel*, *Levin*, *Maynard*, *Norman*, *Osburne*, *Payne*, *Reyner*, *Seimar*, *Tovy*, *Vivian*, *Warre*; to which may be added some British Christian Names; as *Merrick*, *Meredith*, *Cecil*, and the like.

By contracting or corrupting Christian Names, we have *Terry* from *Theodoric*, *Cole* from *Nicholas*, *Aubrey* from *Alberic*, *Bennet* from *Benedict*.

By Addition of *S.* to Christian Names, many have arisen; as *Williams*, *Harris*, except they be the same with *Williamson*, *Harrison*. For from *Son* added to the Christian Name, we meet with *Richardson*, *Gibson*, i. e. *Gilbertson*, *Davison*, *Lawson*, i. e. *Laurentii Filius*, *Robinson*, *Nicolson*, *Pearson*, i. e. *Peterson*, *Nelson*, i. e. *Nigelli Filius*. So the ancient Romans had *Publipor*, *Marcipor*, *Lucipor*, for *Publii Puer* or *Filius*, &c.

Many have had their Names from their Mothers; as *Fitz-Parnell*, *Emson*, and the like.

18. Some By-Names have continued to Posterity; as *Maldnit*, i. e. ill taught; *Mallieure*, commonly *Mally-very*, from ill hunting the Hare.

From what we have said, some Insight may be had into the Original of Surnames: To which many things might still be added; but we fear we have said too much already upon so dry a Subject. We shall therefore put an End to this Chapter with a List we promised at the Beginning of it.

IV. In ancient Latine Records,

ASHE is *De Fraxinis*.
 BELLEAU, *De Bella Aqua*.
 BEAUFOE, *De Bello Fago*.
 BOYSE, *De Bosco*.
 BEAUPRE, *De Bello Prato*.
 BOURCHIER, *De Bello Charo*, only once.
 BEAUMONT, *De Bello Monte*.
 BEAUGHAMP, *De Bello Campo*.
 BLOUNT, *Flavus*, sometimes.
 BOWES, *De Arcubus*.
 BOVIL, *De Bovis Villa*.
 CHAWORTH, *De Carducis*.
 CHENEY, *De Casueto*, and *De Querceto*.
 CHAMPAIGNE, *De Campania*.
 CANTLOW, *De Cantelupo*.
 CHAWMOND, or CHAUMONT, *De Calvo Monte*.
 CHAMFLOUR, *De Campo Florido*.
 CAPELL, *De Capella*.
 CREVECURE, *De Crepito Corde*.
 CHAMPERNOUN, *De Campo Arnulphi*.
 D'EVEREUX, *De Ebroicis*.
 D'AUTREY, *De Alta Ripa*.
 D'AUNEY, *De Alneto*.
 D'AUBENEY, *De Albineio*.
 FRESHMERSH, *De Frisco Marisco*.
 FERRERS, *De Ferrariis*.
 HUSSEY, *De Hofato*, and *Hofatus*.
 LORTY, *De Uriaco*.
 LOVE or LOWE, *Lupus*.
 LOVET, *Lupettus*.
 LOVELL, *Lupellus*.
 L'ISLE, *De Insula*.
 MALLOVEL, *Malus Lupellus*.
 MONTJOY, *De Monte Jovis*.
 MANNOURS, *De Manneriis*.
 MINORS, *De Mineriis*.
 MARSH, *De Marisco*.
 MAULEY, *De Malo Lacu*.
 MONTCHENSEY, *De Monte Canisto*.
 MORTIMER, *De Mortuo Mari*.
 MUSSERS, *De Monasteriis*.
 MEWS, *De Melsa*.
 MONT-HERMER, *De Monte Hermerii*.
 MONT-FITCHET, *De Monte-fixo*.
 MONT-

MONTPESSON, *De Monte Pessonis.*
 MOLINES, *De Molendinis.*
 MOIGNE, *Monachus.*
 NEWMARCH, *De Novo Mercatu.*
 NOWRES, *De Noderis.*
 NEVILL, *De Nova Villa.*
 PECHE, *De Peccato.*
 PIERPOINT, *De Petra-Ponte.*
 PUDSEY, *De Puteaco.*
 ROCH, *De Rupe.*
 SELLENGER, or St. LEGER, *De Sancto*
Leodegario.
 SINBERB, or St. BARBE, *De Sancta*
Barbara.
 STRADLING, *Easterling*, because they
 first came out of the East Part of Ger-
many.
 SENLEY, *Sylvanectensis*, and *De Sancto*
Lizio.
 S. FOSTER, *De S. Vedasto.*
 SEMARC, *De S. Medardo.*

SEIMOUR, *De Sancto Mauro.*
 SAMPIER, *De Sancto Petro.*
 SAMPOL, *De Sancto Paulo.*
 SENTLO, *De Sancto Laudo.*
 SENTLOW, *De Sancto Lupo.*
 SENCLER, *De Sancta Clara.*
 SEMARTON, *De Sancto Martino.*
 SINGLIS, in Ireland, *De S. Gelasio.*
 S. OMER, *De Sancto Audomaro.*
 S. OWEN, *De Sancto Audeno.*
 SAMOND, *De Sancto Amando.*
 SURTEYSE, *Super Teysam.*
 SALTMARSH, *De Salio Marisco.*
 SPENSER, or LE DESPENCER, *Dif-*
pensator.
 SCALES, *De Scularis.*
 STRANGE, or LE STRANGE, *Ex-*
traneus.
 VIPONT, *De Veteri Ponte.*
 DE LA ZOUCHE, *De Stipite Sicco.*

CHAP. X.

Of the DANES.

WHETHER the *Danes* were the same with the *Cimbri* of Greek and Latin Writers, as *Petorius* endeavours to prove, is not very material. He seems to have been led into this Opinion out of a Desire of doing Honour to the *Danes* by entitling them to several great Actions against the *Romans*. That they were an ancient and warlike People, descended from the *Getes* or *Goths*, is not to be doubted; tho' the oldest Writers we have met with, that call them by that Name, are *Procopius* and *Jornandes*. How they came by this Name of *Danes*, is not so certainly known. *Goropius's* Conjecture is not worth mentioning. *Andreas Velleius*, a learned Dane, fetches it from the *Daca*, a People of *Scythia*. *Ethelwerdus*, an ancient Historian, a sort of a Translator of the *Saxon Annals*, thought the Name might be taken from the City *Dania*. Mr. *Camden* once thought he had Reason to deduce it from *Danciones*, (as he reads it) a People of *Scandia* mentioned by *Ptolemy*; but *Danciones* seems to be the true Reading. *J. Jacobus Vennsius* first discover'd some Footsteps of the Name in *Cdan* and *CDanonum*, which are melted by *Mela* into *Codanus* [Sinus] and *Codanonia*. It seems probable to us, that not only the Names just now mentioned, but those also of *Danes* and *Denmark*, owe their Original to *Dannus*, the first King of that Nation. Tho' this Opinion be rejected by Mr. *Camden*, yet we find it deliver'd for Truth by *Saxo Grammaticus*, no mean Histo-

rian, and in this he has been followed by many knowing Persons, particularly by the most learned Dr. *Hickes*. Some Time about the Middle of the Eighth Century they were joined by the *Daci*, a People famous in the *Roman History*; and for this Reason, after that Time, in the Writers of the middle Age, we frequently find the *Danes* called *Daci*. This happen'd not long after the Death of Venerable *Bede*; for neither in his Time, nor before, do we remember to have met with any Author that calls them by that Name.

They are by our *Latin* Historians called *Wiccingi*, i. e. *Pirates*: For *Wiccinga*, as we learn from *Ælfric*, in the *Saxon* Language, signifies a *Pirate*. Another Name, they are often called by among the same Sort of Writers, is *Pagani*, or *Pagans*; because they were not yet converted to Christianity. In the Language of this Nation they were named *Deniscan*, and frequently *Heathen Men*, or *Hebhenan*, i. e. *Heathens*, for the same Reason.

Mr. *Camden* cites the following Passage concerning them out of *Dudo* of *St. Quentin*, which he met with in Mr. *Stowe's* Library: The *Danes*, when they were grown up, usually quarrel'd with their Fathers and Grandfathers, and often among themselves, about Estates, because the Land they then inhabited was too little for them. This is the Reason that a Multitude of young Men were sometimes chosen by Lot, according to an ancient Custom, and sent out into other

Nations to seek Habitations with the Sword. At the sending out of such a Colony, they sacrificed to *THUR*, not with the Blood of Beasts, but of Men. This, in their Opinion, was the most precious of all Sacrifices; so that no sooner had the Priest determined by Lot who should die, but the Victim had his Brains beat out at one Blow. After he lay stretched upon the Ground, they searched on the Left Side for the Vein of the Heart. Out of this they took the Blood, and sprinkled it upon the Heads of those that were to be sent abroad. Having in this Manner, according to their Notions, appeased the Gods, they immediately set Sail, and fell to their Oars.

Another Method of appeasing their Gods, or rather a barbarous Piece of Superstition, usual among the *Danes*, is described by *Ditmarus*, somewhat older than *Dudo*, in the following Manner: *Because I have heard strange Things concerning the Sacrifices of the Danes, I will not pass them by altogether untouched. There is a certain Place, the Capital of this Kingdom, called Lederun, in the Province of Selon, where, after every nine Years, in January, a little after the Epiphany, they all meet, and there sacrifice to their Gods Ninety-nine Men, and as many Horses, with Dogs and Cocks, for the Hawks that were sent them, not doubting but these Things were most acceptable to their Deities.*

The first Time we hear of the *Danes* in *England* is in the Year 787, when they arrived on the *English* Coast with three Ships, as 'tis related in the *Saxon Chronicle*. In 793, they destroyed the Church of *Lindisfarne*, and the Year after over-run *Northumberland*.

Egbert, the first *English* Monarch, had put an End to the Heptarchy, and was in the Height of his Glory, when in 832 the *Danes* invaded the Isle of *Shepey*. The next Year they landed at *Charmouth* in *Dorsetshire*, where they defeated King

Egbert. But in 835, *Egbert* gained a compleat Victory over them.

In the Reign of King *Ethelwulf*, the *Danes* were very troublesome in *England*. But in 845, they were met with by the Men of *Somersetshire* and *Dorsetshire*, who at the Mouth of the River *Pedridan*, gave them such an Overthrow, that we find no more of them in *England* for some Years.

In the Time of King *Ethelbert*, the *Danes* landed at *Southampton* with a powerful Navy, when they took and plunder'd the City of *Winchester*. As also in the Days of his Brother *Ethelred*, their Devastations in most Parts of *England* were most terrible, and almost numberless.

Even the great King *Alfred* himself was forced by these Pagans to retire for some Time into the woody and boggy Parts of *Somersetshire*; tho' afterwards 'tis true he engaged the whole *Danish* Forces at *Edendon* in *Wiltshire*, and gained a most entire Victory over them. They were often after worsted by this glorious Prince; so that tho' they came over in great Numbers, yet were they generally unsuccessful the remaining Part of his Reign.

They likewise received a memorable Defeat at *Canbridge* in *Gloucestershire* in the Reign of *Edward* the Elder; and indeed that powerful Prince so broke the *Danish* Power in *England*, that the whole Army submitted, and swore Obedience to him.

In the Reign of King *Athelstan*, if *Brompton* and others may be credited, *Colebrand* the *Danish* Giant was slain near *Winchester*, in a single Combat, by *Guy* Earl of *Warwick*.

In the Minority of *Ethelred* II. the *Danes* landed again at *Southampton*, took the Town, made some Inroads into the Country, and carried off great Booty. We cannot now follow them into the Isle of *Thanet*, nor their Countrymen into *Cheshire*: But after these and several other

other Advantages obtained by the *Danes*, the *English* were willing to compound with them, and accordingly paid them 10000 Pounds, upon Condition they would quit the Country, and return no more to disturb it. This was the first Tribute paid to the *Danes*, and an infamous Example it was, unworthy of brave Men, to buy that Liberty with Money, which can never be lost to a great Mind.

This 10000 Pounds quieted them for about a Year, when in 993 they landed again in *England*, destroyed *Bambarough*, and marching towards the Mouth of the *Humber*, wasted not only *Yorkshire*, but also *Lincolnshire*, in their Passage, putting all to the Sword, without Distinction either of Age or Sex. The *English* were now every where unfortunate, betrayed by their Commanders, as some Historians affirm, both at Land and Sea.

About this Time *Swane* and *Anlaf*, Kings of *Denmark* and *Norway*, enter'd the *Thames*, with a Design to surprize *London*; but, being bravely repulsed by the Inhabitants, they plunder'd *Essex* and *Kent*, and so broke into *Suffex* and *Hampshire*, where they were again bought off, at the Expence of 16000 Pounds. *Anlaf* was invited by *Ethelred* to *Andover*, where he then kept his Court. Here *Anlaf* seems to have been baptized, and to have had King *Ethelred* for his Godfather. Certain however it is, he was nobly received, and dismissed with great Presents. At his Departure he promised never to see *England* again, in the Quality of an Enemy; and for his Honour let it be remembred, he was as good as his Word.

In a few Years Time the *Danes* were desirous to have more Money. Accordingly they enter'd the *Severn*, and some Time after the *Frome*, and for some Years made such deplorable Devastations, that not only very many remarkable Places in *England* were brought to Deso-

lation, but the two Universities also were laid in Ashes about the Year 1000:

In this Condition continued those two famous Nurseries of Learning for above 130 Years, when *Robert Poley*, about the Year 1133, revived the Study of Divinity at *Oxford*, by his Lectures upon the Scripture. From this Time Scholars have continued without Interruption both at *Oxford* and *Cambridge*. This we learn from *Rodburne*, and *Rouse* the *Warwick* Antiquary, as he is cited by *Leland* in a Book of Collections.

In order to put an End to these Troubles about the Year 1000 above mentioned, a Sum of 24000 Pounds was paid down to the *Danes*, upon Condition, not that they would return Home as before, but that they would desist from all Acts of Hostility. For it appears, that about this Time many *Danes* lived in Peace among the *English*: But they lived after such an insolent idle Manner, that they were usually called *Lord-Danes*; and hence it is, that at this Day, in some Counties, a lazy Fellow is called *Lurdane*. To put an End to this Insolence, and the Authors of it together, and withal to avoid paying Tribute for the future, *Ethelred* sent Letters of Command privately to all Parts of his Dominions to destroy the *Danes*, of all Ages and Sexes, at such an Hour, on the ninth Day of *July* 1002. Which Command was executed with such Rigour, that few of the *Danes*, then in *England*, of what State or Condition soever, escaped with their Lives. Such are the miserable Effects of Popular Fury, especially when supported and backed by Authority. We are unwilling to believe the Women had the greatest Share in this bloody Tragedy, as some Authors have suggested; and yet, if what the same Writers relate may be depended on, in relation to the Attempts of the *Danes* upon their Chastity, they have a double Excuse for their Cruelty in this Case. And that some such At-

tempts were made by the *Danes*, and that the Women were equally, at least, concerned with the Men in this Affair, seems very probable, not only from the Authorities just now mentioned, but from some Privileges they still assume, in some Counties, at a Time called *Wocktide*, which, according to the Opinion of very good Judges, has its Original from this very Massacre.

Swane however, King of *Denmark*, a Man of a furious Temper, exasperated at this barbarous Treatment of his Countrymen, resolved to revenge it. In order to accomplish his Design, he landed somewhere on the South-West Part of *England*, and stormed the City of *Exeter*. The Reader is here again desired to observe, that *Swane's* Power, notwithstanding he was joined by other Nations, was inferior to that of the *English*, if they had not been betrayed by their own Leaders: Insomuch, that if the Commanders of the *English* Armies had been true to their King and Country, *Swane*, without the Misfortune of a Famine, which then happen'd in *England*, might have been drove into his own Country after another Manner. By this Means, all the Miseries that befel *England* at that Time, might have been prevented, without buying a dishonourable Peace at the Price of 36000 Pounds, which was an immense Sum in those Days.

It would be endless, and foreign to our Design, to reckon up all the Sufferings of this Nation from these barbarous Invaders. It will be sufficient here to observe, that about the Year 1012, the *English* consented to pay still a greater Sum, no less than 48000 Pounds, to purchase a Peace with these unreasonable Intruders.

Dangeld is a Word in every Body's Mouth, tho' commonly it seems not rightly to be understood. For it is not so properly the Sums, we have already mentioned, as a Sort of a Tax, a Shilling upon every Hide of Land in the Nation, to maintain such a Number of Soldiers, as were then thought sufficient to guard the Coasts against the *Danes*, or any other Pirates. Hear an ancient *English-Saxon* Law cited to this Purpose by the incomparable Mr. *Camden*: *Danigeld was first payed on Account of Danish Pirates, who invaded this Nation after such a Manner, as if their only Design was to lay it wast. To suppress the Insolence of such Rovers, it is decreed, that Danigeld, i. e. Twelve Pence upon every Hide of Land, shall be raised Yearly, to hire such a Number of Men, as may reasonably be thought able to obstruct the Invasion of such Pirates. No Church however, nor any Lands belonging to any Church, wherever such Lands may lie, shall be obliged to pay any thing towards Danigeld; because the People of England have more Confidence in the Prayers of the Church, than in any Defence they can make in a Military Way.*

From this single Instance, the *Englishmen* now living may learn, what singular Regard their most religious Ancestors had to the Church. And tho' *Swane* almost subdued this Nation, and left the *English* Throne, in some Measure, open to his Son *Canute*; and tho' *Canute*, after many doubtful Struggles with *Edmond Ironside*, who was betrayed by his own Men, had the good Fortune to be succeeded by two of his Sons, yet in a little Time it reverted to the *English-Saxon* Line, in the Person of *Edward the Confessor*.

C H A P. XI.

Of the NORMANS.

AS anciently the *Franks* and *Saxons*, from the Northern Parts of *Germany*, infested *Gaul* and *Britain*, and at length made themselves Masters of those two Nations; so in After-Ages they were followed by the *Danes*, and after them by the *Normans*, in the same Manner, and with much the same Success.

Altho' *Adamus Bremenensis* be of Opinion, that *Norwegia* is strictly and properly speaking *Normania*, or the Original Country of the *Normans*, yet he owns, that not only the *Danes* and *Swedes*, but also all the People beyond *Denmark* towards the North, are called so by the ancient Historians of *France*. So we find *Eginhardus*, in the *Life of Charles the Great*, delivering himself to this Effect: *The Danes and Swedes, which we call Normans, possess the Northern Shore, and all the Islands adjoining. And elsewhere: Lastly, he fought against the Normans, which are also named Danes. Albertus Stadenfis* speaks to this Purpose: *The Danes, and the rest of the People beyond Denmark, are all called Normans.*

They were called *Normans*, i. e. *Northern Men*, because they came out of the Northern Countries. *Odericus Vitalis* expressly affirms they came out of *Denmark*; and not only *Dudo*, but *Gulielmus Gemeticensis*, assure us, that the Father of *Rollo*, the first Duke of *Normandy* in *France*, was a *Dane*. This being either not known, or not attended to by *Crantzius*, has caused great Confusion in his Writings; for he all along attributes

the Actions and Atchievements of the *Normans* to the *Norwegians*, as if there had been no other People named *Normans*, but the *Norwegians* strictly so called. That therefore the *Normans*, most of them at least, were of *Danish* Extraction, and that they were also called *Norib-Lendi*, i. e. Northern People, the Reader need make no Doubt.

'Tis recorded, when these *Norman* Rovers first entered the *Mediterranean*, in the Reign of *Charles the Great*, That that Emperor wept; not so much out of Fear of any Hurt they could do him, as out of a Foresight of the Mischief they would do his Posterity. Nay with so much Cruelty did they manage their Piracies, that some Time after, in the Public Litanies, we meet with the following Supplication: --- *From the Fury of the Normans, good Lord deliver us.*

In the Reign of *Charles the Bald*, *Hastings*, Commander of the *Norman* Pirates, was bought off with the County of *Chartres*. *Carolus Crassus* gave to *Godfred* the *Norman* Part of *Neustria*, together with his Daughter in Marriage. They afterwards by Force settled about the Mouth of the *Seine*, and possessed themselves of all *Neustria*, which was Part of *Westrasia*, as 'tis called by the Writers of the middle Age, or, as the *Germans* named it, *Westenrych*, i. e. the Western Kingdom.

This *Neustria* was afterwards called *Normania* or *Normandie*, from these new Inhabitants; about the same Time, as it should seem, that this Country was given

given as a Fee to *Rollo*, the first Duke thereof, by *Charles the Simple*, who was not only his Godfather when he was baptized, but had also given him his Daughter *Gista* to Wife.

When *Rollo*, on account of these great Favours, was required to kiss the King's Foot, he answered, *Ne se by God*, i.e. *Not so by God*. Hereupon the King and his Nobles derided him, and misrepeating his Words called him *Bigod*, and the *Normans*, *Bigods*. Hence probably it is, that *Bigot* in *French* still signifies Superstitious; and hence also we have our Words *Bigot*, *Bigotry*, and the like.

William, surnamed *Longa Spata*, from a long Sword he usually wore, was Son to this *Rollo*, who at his Baptism was named *Robert*. *William* was succeeded in the Dukedom of *Normandy* by his Son *Richard*, and he by his Son and Grandson successively both of the same Name. *Richard* the III. dy'd without Issue, which let *Robert* his Brother into the Government. *William*, commonly called the Conqueror, was natural Son of this *Robert*, the sixth Duke of *Normandy*, by *Arlette*, a very beautiful Virgin of *Falaize*, with whom he fell in Love, as she stood gazing at her Door, while he passed through that Town. For this Reason he is called *Gulielmus Bastardus*, or *William* the Bastard, by many Writers of that and the following Ages. And some Authors have deduced *Harlot*, a Word still common among us, denoting a lewd Woman, from his Mother's Name, which was, as we observ'd before, *Arlette*.

But we shall pass by this improbable Conjecture, and the Opposition he met with in his Minority. We shall only observe, that when Duke *William* was in the Vigour of his Age, and in full Power at Home, having overcome all his Opposers, *Edward*, for his Piety, surnamed the Confessor, the last King of the Saxon Race in *England*, departed this Life, to the great Grief of his Subjects. This *Edward* had formerly, in the Time

of his Afflictions, been kindly received in *Normandy*, and nobly entertained by the Duke. Then it was the King promised, in case he should die without Issue, Duke *William* should be his Successor. The King did die without Issue, and *William* accordingly claimed the Crown by Vertue of a Testament from that King, and an Engagement from *Harold*. But *Harold* denied both, and set up boldly for himself. The Duke was so spighted at this perfidious Dealing of *Harold*, and his Insolence to the *English* Nation, in seizing the Crown and Government, against all Justice, or so much as Pretence of Right, beyond the People's Submission, that he assembled his Estates of *Normandy*, exposed to them his Claim to *England*, the Wrong done him by *Harold*, his Resolution of prosecuting both with his utmost Power, his Hopes of Success, and the Glory as well as Justice of the Enterprize. What Success this Enterprize had, we desire to relate in the admirable Words of Sir *William Temple*.

"What the Number was of the Army the Duke brought over into *England*, is not distinctly related, or well agreed; but must be concluded to have been very great, by that of the Ships wherein they were embarked, which were between Eight and Nine Hundred. Besides, they were all chosen and brave Troops, excellently disciplin'd, commanded by gallant Officers, strongly united by the Love of their Prince, and encouraged by the common Hatred of *Harold* his Enemy, both at Home and Abroad: A known Usurper, cruel in his Nature, of *Danish* Extraction, and thereby ungrateful to the *English*; a Hater of his own Blood, and who had never triumphed but over his own Brother; and by a bloody Victory at *Stamford* had lost the bravest of his Troops, as he had done before the Hearts of his Subjects.

The

The Duke landed his Army at *Hastings* in *Suffex* about the Beginning of *October*; and expecting a general Submission of the *English* to his Right and Title, (pretended from the Testament of *Edward* the Confessor) or the Desertion of *Harold*, as an Usurper, by his own Army; he made at first no Show of invading a hostile Country, but rather of his encamping in his own; forbidding all Injuries to any of the Inhabitants, and all Spoil of the Country about him: And so continued with his whole Army in a quiet and peaceable Manner for about a Fortnight, either to refresh his Troops, or to expect how his Claim to the Crown, and his Arrival upon it, would be received in *England*.

But after this Time expired, he was soon roused by the Approach of *Harold*, who returned from the Defeat of his Brother, and his *Danish* Assistants, with all the Forces he had employed in that Expedition, and all he could invite or collect out of the Country as he passed. The first were standing Troops, numerous and brave, which he kept for the Defence of his Person and Title, knowing they were both generally hated in *England*. The last were ill disciplin'd, and worse affected, and served only to increase the Number of his Army, which was very great.

Upon Approach of his Enemies, he sent Spies into the *Norman* Camp, who were taken, and courteously used by the Duke, carried through all his Troops, shew'd their Discipline and Disposal, and sent back with Rewards. At their Return they told *Harold*, that the *Normans* looked rather like an Army of Priests than of Soldiers, by their great Silence and Order in their Camp, as well as by their Faces being all shaved.

'Tis said, the Duke before the Battel sent an Offer to *Harold* to decide the Quarrel between them by single Combat, and thereby spare their Subjects

Blood: Which *Harold* refused, and said he would leave it to God to determine. Upon which his Brother desired him, that he would not be present at the Battel, because he had formerly sworn to Duke *William* to assist his Title upon King *Edward's* Death, and leave it rather to them who had a juster Cause, and should fight only for Defence of their Country, and without Breach of Oath. But the Courage of *Harold* was more than his Conscience, and so both Parts disposed their Armies for a pitched Battel next Morning, after the *English* had passed the Night in Songs and Feasting, and the *Normans* in much Devotion.

The Fight began with great Fury, and equal Bravery as well as Order on both Sides. The *English* were cruelly gauled by thick Showers of Arrows from the *Norman Long-Bows*, before the Battel joined; which was a Weapon then unused in *England*, and thereby the more surprizing by Wounds coming from Enemies so far out of reach, and not suddenly to be revenged. But when they came up to close Fight, the *Normans* were hewed down by the *English Bills*, which of all Weapons give the most gashly and deplorable Wounds. Besides, their Points were so strong and so close together, that no Charges of the *Norman Horse* could break the *English Ranks*, though the Duke assaulted them so often, and with so great Bravery, that he had three Horses killed under him in the Attempt. But finding them continue firm, he at length, by a Signal, caused a sudden Flight to be feigned by his *Normans* that were most advanced. Upon which the *English*, easily deceived by their own Courage as well as Hopes, began such an eager Pursuit, as by it they dissolved their Ranks, that had been otherwise impenetrable. Upon this Incident before expected, and soon discover'd by the Duke, and upon no Signal given, the *Normans* returned with greater Fury

Fury than before, broke into the disorder'd Body of the *English*, routed and pursued them to a rising Ground, where their broken Forces made a Stand, fell again into Order, and encouraged by the Speeches, but more by the brave Example of *Harold*, they renewed the Fight, and made a mighty Slaughter of the *Normans*, as they endeavoured to force them against the Disadvantage of the Hill which they defended.

The Fierceness and Obstinacy of this memorable Battel was often renewed by the Courage of the Leaders, wherever that of the Soldiers began to faint, till the *Normans* leaving the Assault of the Hill, too obstinately defended, and keeping a little Distance, fell again to their Arrows, with one of which *Harold* was shot quite through the Head, and fell to the Ground; and by his Death gave the Victory and the Field to the *Normans*, which had hitherto continued doubtful on both Sides; and seemed thus far to have been fought with equal Courage and with equal Loss. But the Flight of the *English* upon *Harold's* Fall soon determin'd it, and was follow'd by a long and bloody Pursuit of the *Normans*, which continued 'till Night, and left many *English* slain in their Flight that had been safe in the Battel, and the rest of them wholly dispersed, tho' covered by the Night. So different are the Effects of Courage and of Fear, and so just the Rewards of both; the first which seeks Dangers often avoids them; the other often runs into them, by endeavouring to escape them: Much greater Numbers falling in all Battels by the Pursuit of those that fly, than by the Slaughter of those that fight.

Nothing seems to show the Greatness of *England* so much at this Time, as that *Harold* should be able to assemble so mighty an Army to oppose this Invasion; and find above Threescore Thou-

sand Men, brave enough, not only to fight, but to lose their Lives in his Defence; for so many are agreed to have been slain of the *English* at this Battel of *Hastings*, where he lost his Crown and his Life together, and left the Field, with the Kingdom, to this brave *Norman* Conqueror. This was the Man, these the Forces, and such the Circumstances, that contributed to so famous an Enterprize, by which the Fate of *England* was determined, in or about the Year 1066.

'Tis not to be doubted, notwithstanding what some late Writers have said to the contrary, but that *William*, after this Battel of *Hastings*, treated the *English* like a conquered Nation. One great Instance of this Treatment was his laying aside the ancient *English* Laws, and introducing the Custom of *Normandy*; and ordering all Causes to be pleaded in *French*; which Practice continued for some Reigns after. Hence it is that many of our ancient Law Books are written in *French*, and the Students in that Faculty still find it necessary to learn that Language. He likewise dispossessed the *English* of their Hereditary Estates, and divided them among his Soldiers; yet so, as he reserved the direct Propriety to himself; so that the great Officers held of the King as chief Lord, and the Soldiers of the Officers, who were a Sort of Feudatory Lords. This brought in a great many *Tenures*, mentioned by *Littleton*; most of which are now antiquated, except that of *Socage*.

He afterwards took a Survey of the whole Nation; so that there was not a Hide of Land in *England*, but he knew both the Value of it, and the Owner. Neither was there any Place, but it was entered in the King's Roll, together with its Rent, Revenue, Tenure, and Possessor, by certain Taxers chosen out of every County for that Purpose. This Roll

Roll is still extant, and is sometimes call'd the *Roll of Winchester*, but most commonly * *Domesday* or *Domesday-Book*.

He made a Seal with this Inscription on one Side :

Hoc Normannorum Gulielmum disce Patronum.

And on the other Side :

Hoc Anglis Signo Regem fatearis eundem.

From this Time England was renowned all the World over, and reckon'd one of the most flourishing Kingdoms upon Earth, not only in the Arts of War, but in those of Peace also. The *English* were sent for as far as *Constantinople*, by some of the later *Grecian* Emperors, to be their Guards : Which makes it the more strange, that *Chalcocondylas*, the latest *Greek* Historian, should leave such a Blot upon the *English* Wives, as to affirm they were common among Friends. Mr. *Camden* thinks it Answer sufficient to deny the Fact. But a better Account of the Matter having been lately given, we will shut up this Chapter with the

Words of the Author of it, who is an excellent Antiquary, and a very fine Writer.

† I will only offer one Criticism, in order to wipe off a Blot from the *English*, that has been unjustly cast upon the Nation, either by the Author or Interpreter. I have already said in another Chapter, that *Chalcocondylas* does report of the *English*, that upon a Visit made to a Friend, it is permitted the Stranger by Way of Complement to lie with his Neighbour's Wife : This the Learned Interpreter of *Chalcocondylas* does plainly say, and it stands so in the last Royal Edition of that Author. But the Word in *Greek* is *Kύσις*, ‡ which one would suspect was rather meant of *Kyssing*. No doubt some wandering *Greek* had been in *England*, and having observed our Way of *Kyssing* our Neighbours Wives, which might as well be let alone, had reported it to *Chalcocondylas* in a Word of nearest Affinity in the *Greek*, and thereby given Occasion to this Mistake. This Account seems so probable, that (with Submission to the Critics) I durst almost venture from thence to add one Word to our Glossaries.

* Perhaps the Word is nothing but a Corruption of *Domus Dei Book*, from the Place where 'twas kept ; tho' we know the common Opinion runs otherwise.

† See Mr. *Baker's* Reflections upon Learning, p. 202.

‡ *Kύσις* being a proper Word for *Kyssing*, there can be no doubt of the Correction I made, nor needs the Word be thrown into a Glossary any otherwise, than as it seems to be there render'd from the *English*.

CHAP. XII.

Of the DIVISION of BRITAIN.

THE most ancient Division of Britain we read of, is that made among the three Sons of Brutus into *Loegria*, *Cambria*, and *Albania*, i. e. into *England*, *Wales*, and *Scotland*. The first Part of the Island was named from *Loegrinus*, the second from *Cambrus*, and the other from *Albanactus*. That there is something of Truth in this Division, mentioned by many of our Historians, seems probable from the Remains of these Names in the ancient British Language: For the Britains to this Day call *ENGLAND*, *Loeger*; and themselves, who inhabit *Wales*, *Kymri*, as

the Scots call themselves *Albinich*, and their Country *Albin*.

II. Some think they have found the most ancient Division of this Island in *Ptolemy*: But this is so far from being the most ancient, that 'tis really no Division at all. For by *Great Britain*, he means the same that we do now, no less than the whole Island; and by *Little Britain*, *Ireland*.

III. That Part of *Great Britain*, now comprehending *England* and *Wales*, was, at the Arrival of the Romans, divided into a great many little Principalities, govern'd by their own Princes. A Table of which be pleased to take as follows:

1. CANTII,
2. REGNI,
3. DUROTRIGES,
4. DUNMONII,
5. BELGÆ,
6. ATREBATII,
7. DOBUNI,
8. CATTIEUHLANI,
9. TRINOBANTES.

10. ICE NI,

Inhabitants
of

1. Kent.
2. { *Sussex*.
 Surrey.
3. *Dorsetshire*.
4. { *Devonshire*.
 Cornwal.
5. { *Somersetshire*.
 Wiltshire.
 Hampshire.
6. *Berkshire*.
7. { *Gloucestershire*.
 Oxfordshire.
8. { *Warwickshire*.
 Buckinghamshire.
 Bedfordshire.
 Hertfordshire.
9. { *Essex*.
 Middlesex.
 Suffolk.
10. { *Norfolk*.
 Cambridgeshire.
 Huntingdonshire.

11. CO-

II. CORITANI,

12. CORNAVII,

13. BRIGANTES,

14. OTTADINI,

15. SILURES,

16. ORDOVICES,

17. DIMETÆ,

Inhabitants
of

- II. } Lincolnshire.
Leicestershire.
Rutlandshire.
Derbyshire.
Nottinghamshire.
Northamptonshire.
Worcestershire.
Staffordshire.
Shropshire.
Cheshire.
Yorkshire.
Lancashire.
Durham.
Westmorland.
Cumberland.
Northumberland.
and 4 Counties in
Scotland.
Herefordshire.
Radnorshire.
Brecknockshire.
Monmouthshire.
Glamorganshire.
Montgomeryshire.
Merionethshire.
Caernarvonshire.
Flinshire.
Denbighshire.
Caermarthenshire.
Pembrokeshire.
Cardiganshire.

IV. The Roman Emperors, after they had conquer'd Britain, divided it into Provinces. *Severus* seems first to have thrown it into two Provinces, by a Line drawn from *Clausentum* to *Gabro-sentum*, i. e. from Southampton to Gateshead near Newcastle. So that all the Country on the East Side of the Line was called *Britannia Prima*, as lying nearer to the Sea and to Rome, which in the Language of *Dio* is *ἡ Κἀτω*, i. e. *Britannia Inferior*; as all on the West Side was named *Britannia Secunda*, and by *Dio* *ἡ Ἀνω*, or *Superior*. But since *Sextus Rufus* reckons four Provinces in Britain, 'tis probable that *Maxima Caesariensis* and *Flavia Ca-*

sariensis were taken out of the other two by *Constantine the Great*, and not by *Maximus Clemens*, as *Pancirollus* reports. For *Sextus Rufus*, who wrote in the Reign of *Valentinian I.* mentions *Maxima Caesariensis*, whereas *Clemens Maximus* was an Usurper under *Theodosius the Great*. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, who liv'd under the same *Theodosius*, mentions the Province *Valentia*; and after him the *Notitia Imperii* numbers five Provinces in Britain, and among them *Valentia*. It was added to the other four by *Theodosius*, Father of *Theodosius the Great*; and seems before to have been Part of *Maxima Caesariensis*.

The Order therefore of the British Provinces was this:

1. *Britannia Prima*, or *Inferior*, the Eastern Part of the Island in the Reign of *Severus*.

2. *Britannia Secunda*, or *Superior*, the Western Part of the Island under the same *Severus*. Out of these two *Constantine the Great* made two more; one of which was named from himself.

3. *Flavia Cafariensis*, and the other

4. *Maxima Cafariensis*. The former had *Glevum* or *Gloucester* for its chief City, and comprehended the middle Counties of the Island, together with the *Iceni*. The latter was extended over all the Northern People as far as they were subject to the *Romans*. That Part of it lying between *Severus's* Wall and that of *Lollius Urbicus*, having been recover'd by *Theodosius*, was by him named

5. *Valentia*, in Favour of the Emperor *Valentinian*. This, as well as *Maxima Cafariensis*, was a *Consular* Province; whereas the other three were *Presidial*. How these five Provinces were separated the one from the other, may be seen in the Map entituled *Britannia Romana*.

V. After the *Romans* had quite abandoned this Island, the *Britains*, called in the *Saxons* to assist them against the *Scots* and *Picts*. These *Saxons*, as we related before, in a little Time, turned their Arms against the *Britains* themselves, and driving them into *Wales*, erected 7 Kingdoms in that Part of the Island now called *England*, which are commonly known by one general Name, the *Saxon Heptarchy*.

1. The first of these seven Kingdoms was that of *KENT*, containing the present County of that Name, begun by *Hengist* in the Year 457, after the Battel of *Crecanford*, now *Crayford*.

A.D.

457. *Hengist* reigned 31 Years.

488. *Aesk*, his Son, 24.

512. *Oeta*, or *Otha*, his Son, 20.

532. *Ermenric*, his Son, 29.

560. *Ethelbert*, his Son, 56. the first Christian King among the *Saxons*.

616. *Eadbald*, or *Ethelbald*, his Son, 24.

640. *Ercombere*, his Son, 24.

664. *Egbert*, or *Egbert*, his Son, 9.

673. *Lotharius*, his Brother, 12.

685. *Eadric*, an Usurper.

686. *Wistred* and *Wabberd*, jointly Usurpers.

694. *Wighired* restored the Royal Family, and left three Sons, which all reigned after him successively.

727. *Ethelbert II.* reigned 22 Years.

749. *Eadbert*, 11.

760. *Alric*. In the Person of this King the Royal Line was extinct.

764. *Heahbert* and *Sigared* reigned together, and divided the Kingdom between them.

778. *Eagfert*, an Usurper.

786. *Eadbert*, or *Ethelbert*, surnamed *Prem*. He was taken by *Kenwolp*, King of *Mercia*, who gave *Kent* to

794. *Cuthred*. This *Cuthred* was tributary to *Kenwolp*, and reigned 8 Years.

805. *Baldred*, 18. He was the last King of *Kent*, and lost his Kingdom to *Egbert*, K. of the *West-Saxons*.

2. The second Kingdom was that of the *SOUTH-SAXONS*, containing the Counties of *Sussex* and *Surrey*. It was founded by

A.D.

491. *Aella*, who reigned 24 Years.

515. *Cissa*. How long he reigned is not known. Here is a *Charm* in the Succession of the Kings of this Province.

618. *Ethelwalch*, or *Athelwald*, slain by *Keadwalla*. *Bertun* and *Antun* divided the Kingdom, and were suc-

A.D. succeeded by several Kings, the Names of which are unknown, except of

725. *Aldwin*. He lost his Life and his Kingdom to *Ina*.

3. The third Kingdom of the Heph-tarchy, and that which swallowed up all the rest, was that of the WEST-SAXONS. It was erected by *Cerdic*, and contained all *Cornwall*, *Devonshire*, *Dorsetshire*, *Somersetshire*, *Wiltshire*, *Hampshire*, and *Berkshire*.

A.D. 519. *Cerdic*, the first King. He reigned 15 Years.

534. *Cynric*, his Son, 26.

560. *Ceawlin*, his Son, 31.

591. *Ceolric*, his Kinsman, 5.

597. *Ceolwulf*, 14.

611. *Cynegilsus*, the first Christian King.

613. *Cwichelm*.

643. *Kenewale*, or *Kenewalchin*.

672. *Sexburga*, his Queen.

674. *Æskwin*, his Son, 2.

676. *Centwin*, 9.

685. *Ceadwalla*, 3 and a half.

688. *Ina*, 39.

728. *Æthelheardus*, 14.

741. *Cuthred*.

754. *Sigebert*, 13.

755. *Cynwulf*, 29.

784. *Brihtic*, his Cousin, 18.

802. *Egbert*, his Kinsman, the first English Monarch.

4. The Kingdom of the EAST-SAXONS, comprehending *Essex*, *Middlesex*, and Part of *Hertfordshire* is the fourth in Order, and was begun by

A.D. 527. *Erchenwin*, who seems to be the only Prince that was not descended from *Woden*.

--- *Sigebert*.

535. *Saichelm*.

A.D.

587. *Sleda*, reign'd 9 Years.

596. *Seabert*, or *Sebers*, the first Christian King.

617. *Seaxred*, *Seward*, and *Sigebert*, three Brothers, 6.

623. *Sigebert*, surnamed the Little, 25.

648. *Sigebert*, the Good.

660. *Swithelm*, his Brother, 2.

663. *Sigherus* and *Sebba*, Cousins. The Reign of the former was very short. The latter, after a Reign of 30 Years, took upon him a Religious Habit in *St. Paul's*.

693. *Sieghardus* and *Swenfredus*, 7.

700. *Offa*, 9.

709. *Selred*, his Cousin, 39 and a half.

746. *Swithred*. After his Death there were but few Kings of the East-Saxons. And they seem to have submitted to the rising Empire of the West Saxons, about the same Time with those of Kent.

5. The fifth Kingdom in Order of Time, and a very large one, was that of *Northumberland*; so called, because it comprehended that Part of the Roman Conquests which lay beyond the *Humber*: No less than all *Yorkshire*, *Lancashire*, *Cumberland*, *Westmoreland*, *Durham*, *Northumberland*, and all beyond the *Tweed* as far as *Edinburgh-Frith*. It was founded by *Ida*, the tenth in Descent from *Woden*, in the Year 547. Not long after its Erection, it was divided into two in the Year 559. After the Division, one of these Kingdoms was called *Deira*, containing all the Counties North of *Humber* to the River *Tweed*; and the other *Bernicia*, extending it self from the River *Tweed* to *Edinburgh*. They were not always separated, but often united under one King: And when they were separated, the more powerful King of the two usually styled himself King of the *North-humbers*.

The INTRODUCTION, being BERNICIA.

A.D.

547. *Ida* reigned 12 Years before *Alla* set up for himself in *Deira*.559. *Adda* or *Odda*, Son of *Ida*, 5.564. *Clappa*, 7.771. *Theodwulf*, 1.572. *Freothwulf*, 7.579. *Theodoric*, 7.588. *Ethelric*, 5.

The two last were Sons of *Ida*, and governed this Province while *Alla* reigned in *Deira*.

593. *Ethelfrid* ruled both these Kingdoms 24 Years.

617. *Edwin*, Son of *Alla*, being restored, reigned also over both Provinces 17 Years. This *Edwin* was the first Christian King of that Kingdom. *Edwin* being slain, it was again divided.

634. *Eanfred*, Son of *Ethelfrid*.

634. *Oswald*, Brother of *Eanfred*, reigned 9 Years over both Provinces. But he being slain, as *Edwin* was before, there reigned

642. *Osny*, Brother to *Oswald*, 9 Years in *Bernicia*.

A.D.

559. *Alla*, about 30 Years.

589. *Edwin*, Son of *Alla*, was soon after expelled the Kingdom by *Ethelfrid* King of *Bernicia*, who having possessed himself of both Kingdoms, reigned 24 Years, till *Edwin* was restored.

634. *Ofric*, 1 Year.

644. *Oswin*, Son of *Ofric*, 7 Years in *Deira*, when he was slain by *Osny*.

Upon the Death of *Oswin*, *Osny* united the two Kingdoms, which were never after separated. So that *Osny* may, in some Sense, be reckoned the first absolute Monarch of *Northumberland*. He reigned after the Death of *Oswin* 28 Years.

A.D.

670. *Egfrid*, or *Egbert*, the Son of *Osny*, 15 Years.685. *Alfred*, his Brother, 20.705. *Osred*, the Son of *Alfred*, 11.716. *Kenred*, 2.718. *Ofric*, Brother of *Kenred*, 11.729. *Ceolwulf*, 8.

737. *Eadbert*, or *Egbert*, who after a Reign of One and twenty Years, retired into a Monastery.

751. *Osny*, his Son, 1.

A.D.

759. *Ethelwald*, or *Edilwald*, 6.765. *Alfred*, or *Alured*, 9.774. *Ethelred*, or *Ethelbert*, 4.778. *Alfwold*, 11.789. *Osred* II, 1.790. *Ethelred*, or *Ethelbert*, restored, 4.794. *Osald*, 27 Days.

795. *Eardulf*, 10. About this Time, being much molested by the Danes, it became a Province of the West-Saxons.

6. The sixth Kingdom was that of the *EAST-ANGLES*, containing the present Counties of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridge*, together with the Isle of *Ely*. It was founded by *Uffing*, the Eighth from *Woden*, about the Year 575. *Henry of Huntington* tells us, the Kings of this Province from *Uffa* were called *Uffings*; which is not unlikely, because *Uffing* is no more than the Son of *Uffa*.

A.D.

575. *Uffa* reigned probably about three Years.

578. *Tutylus*, or *Tutyla*, succeeded him; but how long he reigned precisely is not known.

593. *Redwald*, the first Christian King.

599. *Earpwald*, or *Earpenwald*.

636. *Sigebert* the Great.

638. *Egric*, his Brother.

643. *Anna*.

654. *Ethelther*, his Brother.

656. *Ethelwald*.

664. *Aldwulf*, the Son of *Ethelther*.

683. *Elfwold*, his Brother.

690. *Berne*. *Simeon of Durham*, and the *Chronicle of Mailross*, make *Huntean* and *Albert* Successors of *Elfwold*, and say they divided the Kingdom: but since *Matthew of Westminster* calls them *Beorne* and *Athelbert*, it should seem that *Huntean* is no other than *Beorne*, and that *Athelbert* is the same with

749. *Ethelred*, the Son of *Ethelwald*, who after the Death of *Beorne* reigned singly; but how long not known.

793. *Ethelbert*, the Son of *Ethelred*, slain by *Offa*. After him, for the Space of about 60 Years, till the Death of *St. Edmund*, several petty Kings ruled in this Province, probably Tributaries to the *West-Saxons*. In some Years however after the Death of *St. Edmund*, it was entirely united to that rising Empire,

7. The last, and greatest of all the seven, was the Kingdom of *Mercia*: So called, because being seated in the Middle of *England*, it was a *March* or *Border* to all the rest. It comprehended *Gloucestershire*, *Herefordshire*, *Worcestershire*, *Warwickshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Rutlandshire*, *Northamptonshire*, *Lincolnshire*, *Huntingtonshire*, *Bedfordshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, *Oxfordshire*, *Derbyshire*, *Staffordshire*, *Shropshire*, *Cheshire*, and that Part of *Hertfordshire* that was not under the Kingdom of the *East-Saxons*. The Extent of its Dominions made it continue powerful a long Time; but at last, as well as the rest, it was made subject to the *West-Saxons*. This Kingdom was founded by *Crida* or *Creoda*.

A.D.

585. *Crida* or *Creoda*, the first King of *Mercia*.

— *Wippa*, or *Wibba* his Son.

What Time *Coarl* was King of *Mercia* is not certainly known. Some place the Beginning of his Reign at the Year 614, as they do that of *Wibba* at 593.

627. *Penda* reigned near 30 Years.

655. *Peada*, the first Christian King of this Kingdom.

656. *Osury*, King of *Northumberland*, seized the Kingdom of *Mercia* for the Space of three Years. But he being driven out,

659. *Wulhere*, Son of *Penda*, succeeded in his Brother's Kingdom.

675. *Ethelred*, Brother to *Wulphere*, 30.

704. *Kenred*, Cousin to *Ethelred*, after a Reign of five Years, went to *Rome*, and became a Monk.

709. *Ceolced*, Son of *Ethelred*, 9.

719. *Ethelbald*, surnamed the Proud, 36.

755. *Beormed* governed about half a Year. He seized the Kingdom either by Force or Treachery.

756. *Offa*, 40.

796. *Egbert*, Son of *Offa*, scarce half a Year.

A.D.

A.D.

796. *Kenwulf*, 24.
 819. *Kenelm*, Son of *Kenwulf*, murth'rd
 by his Aunt *Quindreda*.
 820. *Keolwulf*, his Uncle, 1.
 821. *Beornwulf*, 3.
 824. *Ludican*, 1 and a half.
 825. *Witblas*, or *Wiglas*, 14.
 839. *Bertwulf*, 13.
 852. *Burhed*, 22. He was vanquish'd by
 the *Danes*, who gave *Mercia* for
 a Time to *Ceolwulf*, but afterwards
 dispossessed him.

It is to be remembred, that several of
 the Kings above-mentioned were Tribu-
 taries to the *West Saxons*; so that *Edward*
 the *Elder*, having expelled the *Danes*,
 gave *Mercia* to *Ethelred*, with the Title
 of *Earl*. His Wife was the renowned
Elfreda, or *Ethelfleda*, Sister to King *Ed-*
ward, who after the Death of her Hus-
 band govern'd that Kingdom. And
 hence it is, that she is often called *Queen*
 of *Mercia*. After her Death, *Edward*
 took Possession of the Kingdom, and ad-
 ded it to his own, which before had
 swallowed up all the rest of the *Heptar-*
chy.

Some think they have discovered a
 Sort of Monarchy even in the *Heptarchy*
 it self; and have affirmed, that the most
 powerful of the Kings above-mentioned
 gave Laws to the rest in their Turns, till
 they were all united in the Empire of
 the *West-Saxons*. The Kings who seem
 to bid fairest for such a Superiority are
 these that follow:

A.D.

485. 1 *Hengist*, King of *Kent*.
 491. 2 *Ella*, King of the *South-Saxons*.
 495. 3 *Cerdick*, King of the *West-Saxons*.
 534. 4 *Kemrick*, King of the *West-Saxons*.
 561. 5 *Ceulin*, or *Celingus*, King of the
West-Saxons.
 562. 6 *St. Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*.
 616. 7 *Redwald*, K. of the *East-Angles*.
 617. 8 *Edwin*, K. of *Northumberland*.

A.D.

634. 9 *Oswald*, K. of *Northumberland*.
 643. 10 *Oswy*, K. of *Northumberland*.
 659. 11 *Wulphere*, K. of *Mercia*.
 675. 12 *Ethelred*, King of *Mercia*.
 704. 13 *Kenred*, King of *Mercia*.
 709. 14 *Ceolred*, King of *Mercia*.
 719. 15 *Ethelbald*, King of *Mercia*.
 756. 16 *Offa*, King of *Mercia*.
 796. 17 *Egferi*, or *Egfrida*, King of
Mercia.
 796. 18 *Kenwulf*, King of *Mercia*.
 802. 19 *Egbert*, K. of the *West-Saxons*.

This *Egbert* was the first absolute Mo-
 narch of the whole *Heptarchy*; for ha-
 ving either subdued or made tributary
 the other *Saxon* Kings, he first called the
 South Part of the Island *England*, which
 Name has continued to this Day. The
 Monarchs that succeeded down as low
 as the *Norman* Couquests were,

A.D.

837. *Ethelwulf*.
 857. *Ethelbald*.
 860. *Ethelbert*.
 866. *Ethelred*.
 871. *Alfred*, by some reckon'd the first
 absolute Monarch of *England*.
 901. *Edward*, the *Elder*.
 925. *Athelstane*.
 94. *Edmund*.
 946. *Eldred*, or *Edred*.
 955. *Edwin*.
 957. *Edgar*.
 973. *Edward*.
 978. *Ethelred*.
 1016. *Edmund*, surnamed *Ironside*.
 1017. *Canute*, King of *Denmark*.
 1036. *Harold*, surnamed *Harefoot*, his
 Son.
 1039. *Hardicnute*, his Brother.
 1042. *S. Edward* the *Confessor*.
 1066. *Harold*, Son of *Earl Godwin*, slain
 at the Battel of *Hastings*.

'Tis very well worth observing, that
 as *Egbert*, the first *English* Monarch,
 about

about the Year DCCC. united in some measure the Saxon Heptarchy, so about 800 Years after James I. united the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland under the Name of Great Britain. Of this Union under one Head, William, Earl of Sterline, has the following Lines:

Of this divided Isle the Nurslings brave,
Earst from intestine Wars could not desist,
Yet did in foreign Fields their Names engrave,
Whilst whome one spoild the other would a list.
These now are One; whilst such a Head
they have,
What World of Worlds were able to resist?
Thus has thy Worth, great JAMES,
conjoyn'd them now,
Whom Battels oft did break, but never
bow.

There was however still a nearer Union earnestly desired; which was, among many other Blessings, reserved for the Glorious Reign of our most excellent Sovereign Queen Anne. But what we have to say upon this HAPPY UNION, and the Consequences of it, cannot be expressed better than in the fine Lines of a late admirable Poet:

From Thee [i. e. Fergus] James
descends,
Heav'n's chosen Fav'rite, first Britannic King.
To him alone Hereditary Right
Gave Pow'r Supreme; yet still some Seeds
remain'd
Of Discontent: Two Nations under One,
In Laws and Int'rest diverse still pursu'd
Peculiar Ends, on each Side resolute
To fly Conjunction; neither Fear, nor Hope,
Nor the sweet Prospect of a mutual Gain,
Cou'd ought avail, till Prudent ANNA
said,
There shall be UNION: Straight
with Rev'rence due

To her Command, they willingly unite,
One in Affection, Laws, and Government,
Indissolubly firm: From Dubris South,
To Northern Orcades, her long Domain,
And now thus leagu'd by an eternal Bond,
What shall retard the Britons bold Designs,
Or who sustain their Force; in Union knit,
Sufficient to withstand the Pow'rs combin'd
Of all this Globe? At this Important Act,
The Mauritanian and Cathaian Kings
Already tremble, and th' unbaptiz'd Turk
Dreads War from utmost Thule; uncontrol'd
The British Navy thro' the Ocean vast
Shall wave her double Cross, th'extreamest
Climes
Terrifie, and return with od'rous Spoils
Of Araby well fraught, or Indus' Wealth,
Pearl, and Barbaric Gold; mean while the
Swains
Shall unmolested reap, what Plenty strows
From well stor'd Horn, rich Grain and
timely Fruits.

Mr. J. Philips.

V. Tho' England, under the Heptarchy, was not divided into Counties, as it is now; yet it was canton'd out into certain little Regions, containing so many † Hides. A noble Fragment of this ancient Division is preserved in Mr. Camden, supposed by him to contain the Cis-Humbrian Counties. He professes to have receiv'd it from Mr. Fr. Tate, one well vers'd in the Antiquities of our Law. Be pleas'd, therefore, to take it as follows:

Myrcna contains 30000 Hides.
Woken-Setna, 7000 Hides.
Westerna, 7000 Hides.
Pec-Setna, 1200 Hides.
Elmed-Setna, 600 Hides.
Landes-Farona, 7000 Hides.
Suth Gyrwa, 600 Hides.
North Gyrwa, 600 Hides.

† A Hide is supposed to be as much Land, as one single Plow is able to manage in a Year. Others make it the same with 4 Virgats or Yard-Lands.

East-Wixna contains 300 Hides.
West-Wixna, 600 Hides.
Spalda, 600 Hides.
Wigesta, 900 Hides.
Herefinna, 1200 Hides.
Sweordora, 300 Hides.
Eysla, 300 Hides.
Wicca, 300 Hides.
Wight-Gora, 600 Hides.
Nox-Gaga, 5000 Hides.
Obt-Gaga, 2000 Hides.
Hwynca, 7000 Hides.
Ciltarn Setna, 4000 Hides.
Hendrica, 3000 Hides.
Unecung ga, 1200 Hides.
Aro-Seatna, 600 Hides.
Fearfinga, 300 Hides.
Belmiga, 600 Hides.
Wuherigga, 600 Hides.
East-Willa, 600 Hides.
West-Willa, 600 Hides.
East-Engle, 30000 Hides.
East-Sexena, 7000 Hides.
Cant-Warena, 15000 Hides.
Suth-Sexena, 7000 Hides.
West-Sexena, 100000 Hides.

Some of these Names discover, at first Sight, what they are; but since the learned Mr. *Camden* professes his Ignorance of others of them, we shall not here stay to guess at their Meaning. We shall only observe, that some of these Places seem to lie North of the *Humber*; so that probably this Fragment may have more in it than is usually imagined.

VI. Notwithstanding the *West-Saxon* Kingdom and some others might, before the Reign of King *Alfred*, possibly have been divided into Districts and Shires; yet certain it is, that he was the first who divided *England* into Counties as they now stand, allowing for some small Additions, which will be accounted for by and by. The Occasion of this Division we will, for the most part, relate in the Language of Sir *John Spelman*.

War had so long reigned in the Land, and in so licentious a manner, as that there was no Part sincere in the Common-wealth. And in the Close of the War, the Disorder was greater than in the Continuance of it; which tho' it be usual at the Breaking up of Armies, yet this was beyond all Example. The Armies were of different Nations, and both of them residing in the same Land together: The *Danes* destitute of any present Fortunes to betake themselves unto, at their returning; and the *Saxons* generally deprived of theirs by the *Danes*: The *Danes* Infidels and Barbarous; and the *Saxons* long inur'd to the Practice of the same Impieties with them; and both of them by their Necessities press'd to dare the utmost, whensoever there was the least Offer of any Means of Supply, whether warrantable or unwarrantable. So that Violence, Robberies, and Murthers, did infinitely abound. And tho' the Laws were stricter than formerly, yet the Means and Prosecution was not answerable to what the Condition of the Times as then required.

In this sad Case stood the Land, when the King, desirous to find Remedy for so great an Evil caused first a † Survey to be made of the whole Kingdom; and finding it parted into many small Divisions, (according to the divers Settlements of the *Saxons* Plantations) he, pretermittting them as being of little use, divided the whole Kingdom into *Shires*, the *Shires* into *Tithings* or three Pairs, and so into *Hundreds* or *Wapentakes*, and them again he subdivided into *Decennaries* or *Tubings*, that is to say, into Societies of Ten Men, (were they more or less) who, being the Householders in every *Decennary* stood commonly Pledges to the King for their good Abbearing and Appearance, if Need were, both of themselves and of all the *Head-boroughs* of their *Decennaries*. And there was no

† This seems to have given Birth to the Conqueror's Survey before mentioned.

Man to be accounted a Liege Man, or one that lived legally, but was comprehended within a certain *Hundred*, and a certain *Tithing* or *Decennary*; otherwise, as it seemeth, he was to be taken for a Foreigner and an Invader, who was either presently to abjure the Kingdom, or else his Life and Fortune were at the Mercy of every one that would lay Hands on him.

If any one of any *Decennary* were suspected or questioned of any Offence, and the Head-Boroughs or Chief-Pledges of the *Freebourg*, (for so were the *Decennaries* also called, because they were Suretyships of Freemen mutually ty'd one for the other) if they, we say, would not undertake for his Appearance and Acquittal of himself, he was to be imprisoned, and to expect his Trial and the Severity of the Law. If he fled, (whether before his finding of Sureties or after) and were not brought to answer, both the *Hundred* and the *Tithing* that he was of, incurred a Mulct or Fine to the King.

It should seem, that in many Cases there lay an Appeal from the *Tithing* or *Decennary* to the *Hundred-Court*, and from the *Hundred* to the *Trithing-Court*, and from the *Trithing* to the *County-Court*, called anciently *Scyptemot* and *Shire-mote*. In this Court the Bishop and Earl sat together as Judges, the one of *Sacred Causes*, and the other of *Civil*, till they were separated by the Conqueror. In some extraordinary Cases, even from this Court, there lay an Appeal to the King in his *Great Council*, called by the Saxons *Witten-Gemot*.

The Manner hereof appears more at large by the Laws of *Edward the Confessor* to have been thus: The Delinquent flying, the *Freebourg* or *Tithing* had 31 Days given them to find him and bring him forth. If they fail'd of this, then the Headborough or Chief-Pledge of that *Freebourg*, with two more of the same

Freebourg, procured three Chief-Pledges of three of the next *Freebourghs*, with two more out of each of those *Freebourghs*, (which made 12 in all) to swear with them, that in their Conscience the *Freebourg* was innocent, both from Privy of the Fault and Flight of the Delinquent. If the Neighbour *Freebourghs* could not be drawn to this, then the *Freebourg*, whence the Suspected fled, was by a good round Fine compelled to make Satisfaction to the King according to the Quality of the Fact committed, to which Fine the Goods of the Delinquent (if any he had) were in the first place liable as far as they would go; but they failing, the Residue was to be supplied by a general Levy upon all the whole *Freebourg*, who besides were put Man by Man to purge themselves by their Corporal Oath from being privy either to the Fault or Flight, and to swear that they would bring forth the Delinquent to Judgment whensoever they could find him out.

If it happen'd that a Way-fairing Man (Friend or Stranger) lodg'd in any Man's House, and grew to be suspect of any Offence, if when he was sought for he could not be found, it was enquired how long he had stay'd in the House. If it appear'd he had not stay'd above two Nights, the Householder might by the Oath of himself and two of his Neighbours purge himself from Suspicion of Privy with the Delinquent, which if he did, he was discharged; but if the Guest had lodged three Nights in the House, the Master was then to have him forth-coming, or to answer for him as for one of his own Family. Whereupon it became a Proverb among them; *tya night gert. Dnis night agen hine* i. e. *Two Nights a Guest, and the third one's own Servant or one of the Family*.

When the King had distributed the Subject into distinct Shires, Trithings, Hundreds, and Decennaries, and thereby

obtained a ready Means of discovering Delinquents, he took away the Use of *Vidomes* from the Earls, because that Officer had not only the Charge of all Things, privately and ministerially belonging to the Earl, but had also (as it seemeth) the sole Administration of Justice under him; and instead of the *Vidome*, he in the Affairs of the County substituted the Sheriff or Reeve of the Shire, who from that Institution has ever since continued, first as a Deputy to the Earl, and since as an immediate Officer to the Crown. And besides the Sheriff, he, for the better Administration of Justice, ordained in every Shire peculiar Justices, by what Names and with what Jurisdiction we cannot expressly say. Perhaps they were styled *Wites* or *Wisemen*. However by this Means the Prefecture of the *Vidome* was broken into the Offices of a Judge or *Justiciary*, and a Sheriff; the first of which seems to have had a meer Juridical Function, the other either a Ministerial only or a mixed.

When so he had reduced the Quality of the Officer to a Condition more agreeable to the due Execution of Justice, he settled also (as it seemeth) the Means of Suit and ready Prosecution of Right: Ordaining, that, for the Ease of the Subject, *Original Writs* should, without any special Petition to the King, be of Course granted by the Officer, as Things of Duty and not of Grace.

So strange and sudden a Change did these Institutions produce in the Kingdom, that whereas before there was no Travelling without a safe Convoy of Arms; presently there was not only safe Passage, but all Places became so secure, that when the King, for Experience sake, caused Golden Bracelets to be hung up in the Cross-Ways, they seemed to mock the Passengers, for that no Man durst lay his Hands upon them. Virgins might safely travel any where

alone. Nay (saith *Ingulphus*) if one left his Money all Night in the High-ways, he might come the next Morning and be sure to find it all, whole and untouched. A wonderful Effect of a noble Ordinance, and such as perhaps one would hardly believe either so suddenly to have ensued, or so far to have prevailed. But who can imagine that so exact a Distribution of People, under so severe a Rule, and so strict a Subordination of Government, should produce less than an extraordinary Effect?

These Counties at first were but xxxii in Number, as we learn from *Malmesbury*, who in his Life of King *Ethelred* writes to this purpose: *The Danes about this Time invaded xvi of the xxxii Counties, that were then reckoned to be in England.* At the Survey made by the Conqueror, if *Higden* the Monk of *Chester* may be credited, here were xxxvi Counties in England; but in *Domesday* we meet but with xxxiv. For *Durham*, *Lancashire*, *Northumberland*, *Westmorland*, and *Cumberland*, were not then reckoned in the Number, because the three last were probably, at that Time, subject to the Scots, and the other two either not taxed, or comprehended under *Yorkshire*. These five, together with *Monmouthshire*, now usually reckon'd among the English Counties, make the Number xl complete. To which if we add twelve Shires in *Wales*, the whole Number will be lii. Eight of these, namely, *Carmarthenshire*, *Glamorganshire*, *Pembrokeshire*, *Cardiganshire*, *Flintshire*, *Chernarvonshire*, *Anglesey*, and *Merionethshire*, seem to have been of ancient Date, in the Time of *Edward I.* The other four, *Radnorshire*, *Brecknockshire*, *Montgomeryshire*, and *Denbighshire*, were settled by Act of Parliament in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* A County may in *Latin* be properly called *Conventus* or *Pagus*: In *English* we call it *Shire*, from the *Saxon* *Jcype*, a Division.

VII. Mr. Camden cites *Hermanthus* to prove, that *Canute* divided the Kingdom into four: That of the *West-Saxons*, which was the largest, he kept to himself; *Mercia* he gave to one *Edric*; *Northumberland* to *Yrnis*; and *East-Anglia* to Earl *Turkill*. Some such *Tetrarchy* as this is supposed by Sir *John Spelman* to have happen'd before the Days of King *Canute*; for (says he) the *Saxon Heptarchy* in its Decline, came at last to be contracted into a *Tetrarchy*, to wit, into the Kingdoms of the *West-Saxons*, of the *Mercians*, of the *East-Angles*, and of the *Northumbrians*, the other Kingdoms being all swallowed up of these.

VIII. It is the Opinion of all our best Antiquaries, and delivered for Truth by our best Historians, that the *xxii* Counties above-mentioned were in the Days of *Ethelred*, and so down as low as the Conquest, divided into three Parts, according to the three different Sorts of Laws by which they were govern'd. *Kent*, *Sussex*, *Surrey*, *Berkshire*, *Hampshire*, *Somersetshire*, *Dorsetshire*, and *Devonshire*, were under the *West-Saxon Laws*, called *West-Saxenlage*. *Yorkshire*, *Derbyshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Lincolnshire*, *Northamptonshire*, *Bedfordshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, *Herefordshire*, *Essex*, *Middlesex*, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridgeshire*, and *Huntingtonshire*, were subject to the *Danish Laws*, called *Denelage*; and the other eight, namely *Gloucestershire*, *Worcestershire*, *Herefordshire*, *Warwickshire*, *Oxfordshire*, *Cheshire*, *Shropshire*, and *Staffordshire*, were governed by the *Mercian Laws*, called *Merchenlage*.

We are very unwilling upon slight Grounds, to part with Codes of Laws, or indeed any ancient Opinion, that is well

attested by the best of our Historians. And yet if a Conjecture proposed by my Lord of *Carlisle*, a Person well skilled in our Antiquities, should happen to take place, all that has been said upon this Head, from the *Confessor's* Time down to the Reign of *William III.* is trifling, and deserves no Credit. However, as far as we are able to judge, the Opposition his Lordship has been pleased to make against the received Opinion, amounts to no more than this, That *Laga* may possibly sometimes signify a Country or District, and therefore never means a Law. 'T would be hard perhaps to prove, that it certainly means any thing else; but that it does signify a Law, setting aside other Authorities without Number, appears from *Matthem Paris*, who in the Person of *Henry the first* has the following Words: *Lagam Regis Edwardi vobis reddo cum illis Emendationibus, quibus eam Pater meus emendavit.* It may reasonably be asked in the Language of the present Lord Bishop of *Rochester*, the finest Writer of the Age; Does *Laga* here signify the *Confessor's* Name or his Country? And it were to be wished my Lord of *Carlisle* would be pleased to clear up this Point in a second Edition of his *Historical Library*, which is an excellent useful Work, and very much wanted.

IX. All England is now however govern'd by the same Laws; and for the more convenient Administration of Justice, besides the Sheriff above-mentioned, there are *Justices of the Peace* in each Shire, first appointed by *K. Edward III.* who take Cognizance of *Murders*, *Pelonnies*, *Trespases*, and other Misdemeanors. In relation to the Judges Itinerant, England is divided into six Circuits.

† In this Account *Hampshire* passes for two Counties; the City of *Winchester* being at that time reckoned one of them.

1. Home Circuit,

2. Norfolk Circuit,

3. Midland Circuit,

4. Oxford Circuit,

5. Western Circuit,

6. Northern Circuit,

Containing

Essex, Hertfordshire,
Sussex, Surrey, and Kent.
Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire,
Huntingtonshire, Cambridgeshire,
Norfolk, and Suffolk.Warwickshire, Leicestershire,
Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire,
Lincolnshire, Rutlandshire, and Northamptonshire.Berkshire, Oxfordshire,
Gloucestershire, Monmouthshire,
Herefordshire, Shropshire, and Worcester-
shire.Hampshire, Wiltshire,
Dorsetshire, Somersetshire,
Cornwall, and Devonshire.Yorkshire, Durham,
Northumberland, Cumberland,
Westmorland, and Lancashire.

At the *Lent-Affizes* the Judges go not either to *Durham*, *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, or *Westmorland*; but to all the rest twice a Year.

X. *Honorius*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, following the Example of the Bishops of *Rome*, who had already in several Places assigned the Cure of single Churches to single Presbyters, began first to divide *England* into Parishes about the Year 636.

The Bishops of the *British* Church were subject to the Archbishop of *Caer-
Leon* upon *Usk*. The See of this Archbishoprick was removed by *David*, in the Reign of King *Arthur*, to a Place called *Menew*, now *St. Davids* in *Pembrokeshire*, so named in Honour of *David* the first Archbishop. The *British* Bishops continued in Subjection to this See, long after the Conversion of the *English*, till about the Year 1115, when

Bernard the *Norman* submitted himself and Church to the See of *Canterbury*.

All *England* and *Wales*, in relation to Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, is at present divided into two Provinces, *Canterbury* and *York*. The Archbishop of *Canterbury* is styled, *Primate of all England and Metropolitan*; and the Archbishop of *York*, *Primate of England and Metropolitan*.

Under these are Twenty four Bishops, Twenty one under *Canterbury*, and three under *York*.

The Names of the Bishopricks, together with the Counties in each Diocese, as also the Number of Parishes, and how many of them are appropriate, may be seen in the following Scheme.

Provinces.	Dioceses.	Counties.	Parishes.	Impropriations.
In the Province of CANTERBURY are the Dioceses of	CANTERBURY	Kent Part.	257	140
	LONDON.	Essex.	623	189
		Middlesex.		
		Hertford Part.		
		Southampton.		
	WINCHESTER.	Surrey.	362	131
		Wight Isle.		
		Guernsey Isle.		
		Jersey Isle.		
	CHICHESTER.	Sussex.	250	112
	SALISBURY.	Wiltshire.	248	109
		Berkshire.		
	EXETER.	Devonshire.	604	239
		Cornwal.		
	BATHE and WELLS.	Somerset.	388	160
	GLOUCESTER.	Gloucester.	267	125
	WORCESTER.	Worcester.	241	79
		Warwick Part.		
	HEREFORD.	Hereford.	313	166
		Shropshire Part.		
	LICHFIELD and COVENTRY.	Stafford.		
		Derby.	557	250
		Warwick Part.		
		Shropshire Part.		
	LINCOLN.	Lincoln.	1255	577
		Leicester.		
		Huntingdon.		
		Bedford.		
		Buckingham.		
		Hertford Part.		
	ELY.	Cambridge.	141	75
		Ely Isle.		
	NORWICH.	Norfolk.	1121	385
		Suffolk.		
	OXFORD.	Oxford.	195	88
	PETERBOROUGH.	Northampton.	293	91
		Rutland.		
	BRISTOL.	Dorset.	236	64
	ROCHESTER.	Kent Part.	98	36
		Pembroke.		
		Cardigan.		
		Caermarthen.		
	St. DAVIDS.	Brecknock.		
		Radnor.	308	120
		Glamorgan Part.		
		Monmouth Part.		
		Montgomery Part.		
		Hereford Part.		

Containing the Counties of

Provinces

Provinces.	Dioceses.	Counties.	Parishes.	Impropriations.	
CANTERBURY.	BANGOR.	Containing the Counties of	Caernarvon.	107	36
			Anglesey.		
			Merioneth Part.		
			Montgomery Part.	177	93
			Denbigh Part.		
			Monmouth Part.		
	LANDAFF.		Glamorgan Part.	121	19
			Denbigh Part.		
			Flin Part.		
	St. ASAPH.		Montgomery Part.		
	Merioneth Part.				
	Hereford Part.				
In the Province of YORK are the Dioceses of	YORK.	Cont. the Counties of	York.	581	336
			Nottingham.		
			Durham.		
	DURHAM.		Northumberland.	135	87
			Chester.		
			Richmond.		
	CHESTER.		Lancaster.	256	101
			Cumberland Part.		
			Cumberland Part.		
	CARLISLE.		Westmorland.	93	18
In all				9284	3845

The Bishop of *Man* is by some reputed a Suffragan to the See of *York*.

After the Archbishops of *Canterbury* and *York*, the first in Rank among the Bishops is the Bishop of *London*; because, as some say, his See is the King's chief Chamber. Next to him the Bishop of *Durham* takes Place; because, in the Defence of his Sovereign, within the Diocese, he wears Armour as a Knight in the Field, and has also his Prerogative as the Sovereign hath. After him comes the Bishop of *Winchester*, as always Prelate of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*. The rest take Place according to the Time of their Consecrations.

Mr. *Camden* reckons 26 Deaneries: We suppose he means of Cathedral Churches; for otherwise there are some few more, 13 of which were erected by *Henry VIII.* 60 Archdeacons, and 544 Dignities and Prebends.

It appears from the foregoing List, that of 9284 Parochial Churches, reckoned to be in *England* and *Wales*, no less than 3845 are Impropriate; for Appropriations, at the Dissolution of Monasteries, to the great Damage of the Church, were made Lay Fees.

There were in this Realm in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* above Six hundred Monasteries, near a Hundred Colleges, besides those in the Universities, above a Hundred Hospitals, almost Two thousand Four hundred Chauntries and Free-Chapels; most of which were in a little time demolished, and their Revenues squander'd away. Insomuch, that almost all the public Charities of the *English*, from their first Reception of Christianity, were dispersed as it were in a Moment, and sacrilegiously profan'd. CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Titles of Honour in BRITAIN.

Nothing need here to be said of the Titles belonging to the Royal Family, because they are all very well known. The highest Title of a Subject is that of

I. DUKE. It is not indeed the most ancient, as will be made appear by and by: But we give it this Place, because a *Duke*, as such, is now in the first Rank of Nobility.

Dux, or *Duke*, was originally in the Roman Empire the Title of a Military Officer. The *Dukes* seem to have been added as Assistants to the *Comites* or *Counts*, who were Officers in the *Frontier Provinces* immediately under the *Magister Peditum* and the *Magister Equitum*, or as we may call them, the *Master of the Foot* and the *Master of the Horse* to the Emperor. We suppose the *Master of the Foot Soldiers* had the Preference to that of the *Horse* among the *Romans*; because they depended chiefly, in all *Battels*, upon their *Legions*: Each of which consisted of about 6000 *Foot Soldiers*, wing'd with about 200 *Horse*, sometimes more, but rarely or never above 400. So in the *Notitia* we meet with *Dux Britanniarum*, who was nevertheless inferior to the *Comes Britannie*, as appears from the same *Notitia*.

Cluver and some other Writers, would have us believe, that the Original of the Title of *Count* and *Duke* was owing to the *Germans*; because the *Romans*, after the Conquest of that Nation, in Imitation of their *Graven* and *Hertzogen*, (so they still call *Counts* and *Dukes*) ap-

pointed the Officers before-mentioned. This may seem a probable Opinion to those that are unacquainted with the Pride of the *Romans*, who are well known to have often given *Laws* and *Customs* to other Nations, but very seldom to have received any from them.

After the Fall of the Empire, in the *Saxon Times*, *Duke* still continued, here in *England*, to be the Title of an Office. *Ælfric* renders it *heperoga*; but *Mr. Camden* says, a *Duke* was called *Ealdorman*. This is very true too, for *Ealdorman* seems to be a general Name, under which not only *Duke*, but *Earl* also, was anciently comprehended. These Names, before they were made Titles of Honour, were often confounded by the Writers of the middle Age: So we find that *Malmesbury* calls *William Duke of Normandy*, who conquer'd *England*, *Comitem*, i. e. *Count* or *Earl of Normandy*.

Long it was however after the Conquest, before *Duke* was made a Title of Honour in *England*. The King himself was then *Duke of Normandy*; which was perhaps the true Reason why he did not think fit to raise any Subject to that Dignity, in the Sense we are now speaking of, notwithstanding it was of elder Date in *France*. We are the rather inclined to believe so, because the first *Duke* we meet with in *England*, properly so called, was no less a Person than *Edward the Black Prince*, eldest Son to King *Edward III.* This young Hero, afterwards educated at *Oxford*, in a College which still glories in having received

its Name from his illustrious Mother Queen *Philippa*, was by his renowned Father, in the 11th Year of his Reign, created in Parliament Duke of Cornwall.

The Investiture of this young Prince to the Duchy of Cornwall was performed without any other Ceremony, as appears from the * Charter it self, besides that of *Girding him with the Sword*. Those who add the Ring, Rod, and Coronet, seem to confound the Ceremonies afterwards used when he was made Prince of Wales, with this his being raised to the Dignity of Duke of Cornwall.

The same Investiture also, by the Sword only, is mentioned in the Creation of Henry, first Duke of Lancaster, about fourteen Years after. He was created for Life, and the Clause of his Investiture runs thus: *Nomen Ducis Lancastrie imponimus, & ipsum de Nomine Ducis dicti loci, per cincturam Gladii, presentialiter investimus.*

Afterwards however, in the 36th of Edward III. John of Gaunt was made Duke of Lancaster, and had Investiture not only by the King's girding him with a Sword, but by putting on him also a Cap of Furr, & under a Coronet of Gold, set with precious Stones.

In the same manner Edmund of Langley, Earl of Cambridge, and Thomas of Woodstock, Earl of Buckingham, were created Dukes of York and Gloucester, in the 9th of Richard II. But, in the 21st of the same Richard, Henry Duke of Hereford, Thomas Duke of Surrey, John Duke of Exeter, Edward Earl of Arundel, and Thomas Duke of Norfolk, were created *per appositionem Cappæ suo capiti, & traditionem Virgæ aureæ*, i. e. by putting a Cap upon their Heads, and by delivering a Golden Rod into their Hands.

This is the Language of their Patents; but the Parliament Roll says, the King made them by girding them with Swords, and putting upon every of their Heads a Cap of Honour. It is observable, that as here we have no mention of the Coronet, so in the 36th of Edward III. we meet with nothing concerning the Rod. But in After-Times they were all generally used, not only the Sword and Coronet, but the Cap and Rod of Gold also.

II. Immediately after Duke, in the Order of Nobility here in England, comes the Title of MARQUESS. He too originally was an Officer employed in the Government of such a Province, and such a one only, as lay on the Frontiers of the Empire. He is called in Latin *Marchio*, and sometimes *Marchianus*; in Italian, *Marchese*, from which Name the later Greeks formed their *Marquis*. It properly signifies *Præfectus Limitaneus*, i. e. one appointed to guard the Frontiers of a Province; and has its original from *Mark* or *March*, which in the Language of the Northern Nations is a *Limit* or *Bound*.

It appears then from the Nature of the Thing, that this Office must be of a very ancient Date; but the Name of *Marchio*, or *Marquess*, occurs not in Story before the Reign of Charles the Great. This Emperor, we are sure from *Aimoinus*, appointed Governors by that Name in *Gascony*: And in one of his Constitutions, published by *Goldastius*, we meet not only with *Duces*, which Name was of elder Date, but *Marchiones*, or *Marquesses*.

In Germany these *Marquesses* were anciently, as they are at this Day, called *Markgraves*; but it is very certain, from what we have before observed, that *Granzius* is mistaken, when he al-

* — *Ipsūq; in Ducem Cornub' o-præsimus, & Gladio cinximus, sicut decet.*

† — *Deus un Cercle d' or & des pierres are the Words of the Roll.*

figures us, that the Name of *Marchio* is not to be found in the Empire, before the Reign of Henry I.

As Duke, for many Ages before it was a distinct Dignity of it self, was often put for Earl, so *Marquess* seems in ancient Writers to have sometimes taken into its Meaning, not only Earl, but Baron also, especially such as were Lords Marchers, or Lords of Frontiers. So Malmesbury calls Brian, who was Lord of Walsingham Castle in the Reign of King Stephen, *Marquess of Walsingham*, because, as we suppose, *Walsingham* Castle, then well fortified, was a Sort of a Frontier, or March, between those of the Party of King Stephen, and those of Maud the Empress.

In like manner *Joannes Sarisburiensis* calls the Lords of the *Marches* betwixt England and Wales, *Marchiones*. And we learn from the Red Book of the Exchequer, that at the Coronation of Eleanor, Queen to Henry III. John Fitz-Alan, Ralph Mortimer, John of Monmouth, and Walter of Clifford, as *Marchiones de Marchia Wallie*, Lords Marchers of Wales, claimed it as their Right to carry the Canopy, which belongs to the Barons of the Cinque-Ports.

Notwithstanding all this, certain it is, that *Marquess* was not a distinct Title of Honour before Richard II's Time; for he it was who first created Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, *Marquess of Dublin* in Ireland for Life, in the 9th Year of his Reign. This Title in Robert de Vere was an English Dignity; and by Vertue of this Dignity he was placed between the Dukes and Earls in Parliament. He was created by the King in Parliament, as appears from the Rolls, *per Gladii cincturam & Circuli Aurei suo Capiti impositionem*.

Here we see the Investiture was by the Sword and Coronet; but in the 21st

of the same King Richard, John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, was created *Marquess of Dorset*, *per impositionem Circuli Aurei Capiti suo*, and *Marquess of Somerset*, *per Cincturam Gladii*.

Remarkable however it is, that this Dignity being taken from him in the Beginning of Henry IV. and the Commons afterward, in the Parliament of the fourth of the same King, recommending his Merit to the King and Lords, and so making it their Suit that he might be restored to the Title of *Marquess*; he gave them hearty Thanks for their Kindness, but humbly declared himself to the King, that he was unwilling to have any such Title, because it was then so strange and new in this Kingdom.

In the Patents of Creation, in succeeding Times, the Clauses of Investiture have not been always the same. So in that granted to Thomas Gray, created *Marquess of Dorset*, in the 15th of Edward IV. it is only *per Cincturam Gladii, & Cape Honoris & Dignitatis impositionem*, i. e. by girding with the Sword, and putting upon his Head the Cap of Honour. The Coronet is here omitted, tho' tis not unlikely that it was made use of in the Act of Investiture.

The Form of the Patent of the Creation of a *Marquess* has been indeed somewhat varied, in the Ages that have past since the Erection of that Dignity here in England; But of late Years, and at present, there is little or no Difference, besides the Names, betwixt it and that of an

III. EARL, who is the next in Dignity to a *Marquess*. † *Comites* or *Counts* seem to be as old as the Roman Empire it self. They were originally Attendants on the Emperor. Afterwards Governors of Provinces were called *Comites*, as were

† There are several sorts of Counts in the Empire; but that Matter comes not properly under our Consideration here.

indeed all Officers that either were or had been of the Emperor's Retinue. They were generally of the best of the Nobility, and were used by the Emperors as a Sort of a Standing Council.

Something like these *Comites*, were the Governors of Provinces under the British Kings, which our Latin Historians call *Reguli*.

In the Saxon Time they were called *Ealbonmen*, and by the Danes, *Eorlas*, i. e. *Honourable Men*, as we learn from *Ethelwerd*. And from this Name a little melted, we still call them Earls.

In the first Age of the Norman Kings, *Earl* is often render'd by *Consul*; as may be seen in *William of Malmesbury*, *Huntington*, *Hoveden*, and others. But the Use of that Word, in this Sense, seems to have ended with the Reign of King *Stephen*. *Dux* in the same Authors is sometimes put for *Earl*, tho' very rarely. The usual Latin Word for *Earl* is *Comes*.

They were for a long Time called *Earls*, without any Addition: Afterwards the Names of Places, over which they exercised Jurisdiction, were added to *Earl*. But still the Dignity was not yet Hereditary. This Title was first made so in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*. And yet we learn from *Domesday*, that the Earls of those Times were called so, without the additional Name of any Place or County; as *Earl Hugh*; nor *Hugh Earl of Chester*, or the like.

There are no Charters of Creation to this Dignity, properly so called, older than the Time of *Maude* the Empress. The Grant made by *William the Conqueror* to *Alan Duke of Bretagne*, of the Honours and Lands of *Earl Edwin* in *Yorkshire*, does indeed somewhat resemble the following Terms of Creation; and something of the Nature of such Forms also has been hinted at by our ancient Writers, before the Days of *Maude*: But the first formal Charter of this Kind, now in being, is that of the

aforesaid Empress given to *Geoffrey of Mandeville*, by which she creates him Earl of *Essex*. It runs thus: *I Maude, Daughter to King Henry, and Queen of the English, do grant and give to Geoffrey of Mandeville, for his Service, and to his Heirs after him successively, the Earldom of Essex, and that he have the third Penny of the Pleas of the County, as an Earl ought to have.*

As the Earl had the third Penny, so the other two went into the Exchequer for the Use of the King. From the Earls thus sharing with the King in the Profits of the County, some of our old Writers have ignorantly derived the Word *Comes*; whereas it is certain, that even here in *England*, long before the Grant of the third Penny, the Earls were called *Comites*; as were also afterwards those of Counties Palatine, where they had the whole Profits. But as to the true Origination of *Comes*, there is no doubt to be made, but that *England*, as well as other Nations, borrow'd that Word from the *Romans*, and that the *Comites* in the Empire were originally a Sort of Companions constantly attending upon the Emperor, as has in Part before been observed. The Conceit however about the Derivation of *Comes*, mentioned above, seems to have been of no long Continuance in *England*. It began but about the Time of *Henry II.* and after the Reign of King *John* we hear no more of it. And yet even in those Times, the best Writers, such as *Joannes Sarsburiensis* and *Bracton*, derive the Title of *Comes* no otherwise, than the Authors of other Nations.

They were created anciently without any other Ceremony, than that of delivering to them the Charter. *Stephen* made very many, and much wasted the Crown-Revenue upon them. Several of the Earls however made by this King were afterwards called *imaginary* and *falsely* *Earls*: For *Henry II.* at his Resumption of the old Possessions of the Crown, in the

the Beginning of his Reign, deprived them of their Dignities. King John was the first that used the girding with a Sword. For Roger Hoveden writes, That John, on the Day of his Coronation, girt William Marshal with the Sword of the County of Strigulia, (afterwards Pembroke-shire) and Geoffrey Fitz-Peter with the Sword of the Earldom of Essex; which two, tho' they were both called Earls, yet had they not before been girded with the Sword of the County. After which Ceremony, we are told by the same Historian, they served at the King's Table with their Swords on. In the following Age was added the Custom of putting on a Cap, with a Golden Circle (which is now changed into a Coronet with Rays) and a Robe of State. These three, i. e. the Sword with a Belt, the Cap with a Coronet, and the Robe of State, are, at this Day, carried by so many Earls, before him who is to be created Earl. He being thus introduced to the King, sitting upon his Throne between two Earls Robed, and kneeling down while his Patent is read, at these Words: *The same K. we advance, create, prefer to, and constitute Earl of O. and M. and accordingly give, grant, and by the girding of a Sword really invest in him the Name, Title, State, Style, Honour, Authority and Dignity of Earl of O. and M.* The Prince puts on him the Robe, hangs a Sword at his Neck, covers his Head with a Cap and Coronet, and delivers into his Hands the Instrument of his Creation, as soon as 'tis read.

This has been the Custom ever since the Reign of Edward VI. but from King John down to that Time, the Investiture is mentioned in the Charter to be by girding with the Sword only.

2. The most honourable Sort of Earls were those called *Earls Palatine* or *Counts Palatine*. For as *Palatinus*, or *Palatine*, was a Name common to all those, who

had any Office in the King's Palace; so *Count Palatine* was a Title of Honour given to one who was before *Palatinus*, together with a Sort of Regal Jurisdiction of judging in his own Territory. They were received here in England doubtless out of the Use of the Empire and France, and seem to have been not unlike the Earls of the Saxon Times, who had not only their Earldoms to their own Use, but also, under the King, all Legal Jurisdiction, insomuch as that the King's Writ of ordinary Justice did not run there. Such was *Ethelred Ealdorman of Mercia* under King Alfred; for tho' the Name it self be not found here in the Days of the Saxons, yet the thing it self was fully in that Earldom. Now to be *Earl Palatine*, or *Count de Palais*, (as he is sometimes called in our Law-Books) was to have the Title of Earl, or the Seisin of a County or Earldom, and, under the King, *Regal Power in all Things*, as Bracton well expresses it, where he speaks of granting Pardon to Felons. What Alteration the later Ages made in the Jurisdiction of *Counts Palatine*, may be seen in the Statute of the 27th of Henry VIII. * by which their Power of granting Pardons, of issuing out Writs in their own Name, and the like, are taken away.

3. The Titles of Earls before mentioned are *Local*; but there is one Title of Earl behind, which is *Personal*, and that is *Earl Marshal of England*. It is a Title of *Jurisdiction* as well as *Honour*. The first that we find honoured by Charter with this Title, i. e. with the Office of Marshal, having the Title of Earl prefix'd to it, was *Thomas of Mowbray*, Earl of Nottingham, whom Richard II. first made Marshal of England for Life, and then created him *Earl Marshal*, by Patent, to him and the Heirs Male of his Body begotten. But by reason of the

Judgment given against this Earl (when he was Duke of *Norfolk* also) not long before the End of the Reign of *Richard II.* this Honour and Office were forfeited during his Life, and the Office, for the same Time, committed to others. He died in the Beginning of *Henry IV.* and his Posterity afterward, by reason of that Creation received from King *Richard*, had the Honour and Office till the 15th of *Edward IV.* when the Issue Male failed, and so the Honour ended. But *Richard III.* revived it to *John Lord Howard*, whom he made also Duke of *Norfolk*. This Lord *Howard* was Son to one of the Co-heirs to *Thomas Mowbray*, who was first created *Earl Marshal*. The Patent of *Richard III.* is of the same Kind with that of *Richard II.* and the Limitation is alike also. By reason of an Attainder in Parliament the first of *Henry VII.* the Honour and Office was forfeited, and granted in Tail to *William Earl of Nottingham*, afterward *Marquess Berkley*; but he within few Years dying without Issue, *Henry VIII.* gave the same Honour for Life to *Thomas Earl of Surrey*, afterwards Duke of *Norfolk*, and the Heirs Male of his Body, which continued without Interruption (excepting only the Reign of King *Edward VI.*) to the 14th of Queen *Elizabeth*. Since that Time, down as low as the Reign of King *Charles II.* that Honour and Office has been usually for Life only: But in the 24th of *Charles II.* *Henry Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk*, was created *Earl Marshal of England*, with Limitation of that high Office to the Heirs Male of his Body; and in that illustrious Family it has continued ever since.

IV. **VISCOUNT**, or *Vicecomes*, is the next Dignity to that of an Earl. The Original of this Dignity seems to have been this: The *Counts*, in ancient Times, having gained to themselves large Dominions, placed in certain Towns and Divisions of their Territories, such

Governors and Delegates under them, (which were hence named *Viscounts*) as did, in Imitation of their Superiors, get to themselves, either by Feudal Gift, or by Usurpation, an Inheritance in the Dominions and Jurisdictions of those Towns and Divisions, and thence also this settled Dignity, which continued to their Posterity. This seems to have been the Case of *Viscounts* in *France*, and other Nations; but with us this Title of Honour is no older than the Time of *Henry VI.* who in the 18th Year of his Reign created *John, Lord Beaumont, Viscount Beaumont*, in Parliament.

V. The next Title of Honour to that of *Viscount* is **BARON**. Many and frivolous have been the Conjectures of several Writers concerning the Origination of this Name. It may here be sufficient to observe, that *Baro* in *Cicero* and *Perfius* is quite of a different Meaning from the same Word used by the Northern Nations. Neither is *Barones* in *Hirtius* and *Isidore* any thing to our present Purpose. The true Derivation of the Word *Baron* is from *Bar*, *Barn*, or *Bern*, which in some of the Northern Languages signifies a *Man*, exclusive of the other Sex, as *Vir* does in *Latin*. So in our Law-French, *Baron* still signifies a *Man* in the Sense before-mentioned.

The Word thus signifying a *Man*, came by Application to signify a Dignity: But when it first came over into this Island, cannot certainly be determined. The *Britains* have no such Word; neither do we meet with it among the *Saxons*. A free Lord, which answers to our *Baron* was called *Thane* by the *Danes*. Some time after the coming in of the *Normans*, the Word *Thane* seems to have been succeeded by *Baron*; yet so, as that *Thane* also was some time used. In like manner for *Thanelands*, which were Honorary Possessions, the Word *Baronia* was used.

So

So *Ingulpus*, who lived in the Court of *William* the Conqueror, tells us how that King distributed the *Counties*, or *Earldoms*, and *Baronies*, or *Thanelands*, among his *Normans*. Ever since the Time of that King, therefore, the Title of *Baron* has been frequently used, tho' it be but rare in *Domesday*.

But *Baron*, as well as many other Titles, hath anciently had, and still hath, various Acceptations. It has been used to denote all Sorts of Lords in Parliament, as well Earls as others; and the Word *Baronage* still signifies the whole Body of the Nobility Collectively. *Baronie* is employed in the same Sense by *Gower*.

*The Privilege of Regalie
Was safe, and all the Baronie
Worshipt was in his Estate.*

Oftentimes also *Baro* has been put to signify the greater Sort of Tenants; and in this Sense it is used by *Walsingham*, the Historian. Nay, the Lords of Manors have been from ancient Time, and are at this Day, called *Barons*; as are also the Judges of the Exchequer. And so have formerly the Burgeses of some Towns in *England* been styled, beside those of the *Cinque-Ports*. The *Barons* of the Exchequer probably retain that Name, because they were anciently made of such as were *Barons* of the Kingdom.

The ancient *Barons* of this Nation held their Baronies of the King by Knights-Service, and so were *Barons* by Tenure. But *Henry III.* finding them numerous and turbulent, summoned to Parliament by his Writs such only of them as were esteemed well qualified

every Way to advise and assist him. And this seems to be the Original of Parliamentary *Barons*, properly so called. However, certain it is, that tho' he begun this but a little before his Death, yet he was strictly followed in it by his Son, King *Edward I.* and his Successors So that from that Time, no one was looked upon as a Baron of the Kingdom, who was not called to Parliament by the King's Writ of *Summons*, until *Richard II.* in the 11th Year of his Reign, created *John de Beauchamp* of *Holt*, Steward of the Household, *Baron* of *Kidderminster*, by Delivery of a Charter.

From that Time it has been usual with our Kings to confer that Dignity by Patent, as well as *Summons* to Parliament; both which Methods are still practised. They who are thus created, are called *Barons of Parliament*, *Barons of the Kingdom*, and *Honorary Barons*, to distinguish them from *Barons* of the old Constitution, who were feudal, and *Barons by Tenure* only.

These Parliamentary *Barons* are not so only in Name, as they are in *France* and *Germany*, but are all *Peers* and *Nobles* of *England*, and *Counsellors* born; and are summoned by the King to treat of the weighty Affairs of State, and give their Advice thereupon.

They have likewise several Immunities and Privileges, which are too well known to be here insisted on.

2 Besides the two Arch-Bishops, all the Bishops of *England* are *Barons* of the Realm; as were also, in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* several Heads of Monasteries; as

The Abbot of {
Glastenbury.
St. Austin's, Canterbury.
St. Peter's, Westminster.
St. Alban's.
St. Edmundsbury.
Peterburg.

The Abbot of

St. John's at Colchester.

Evesham.

Winchelcomb.

Croyland.

Battel.

Reading.

Abingdon.

Waltham S. Cross.

Shrewsbury.

Cirencester.

St. Peter's in Gloucester.

Bardney.

Hulme St. Bennets.

Thorney.

Ramsey.

Hyde.

Malmesbury.

St. Mary's at York.

Selby.

The Prior of

Coventry.

St. John of Jerusalem, who was
style'd *Primus Anglia Baro.*

3. In ancient Times, next after the *Barons*, were reckoned the *Vavasors* or *Valvasors*, which Name some have most absurdly deduced from *Valve*, i. e. *Folding Doors*. Many of these forced Originations prevailed among the ancient Lawyers, who were generally ignorant in Languages, as they were indeed in almost all other Parts of Learning. *Vavasors* then in *Lombardy*, from whence they seem originally to have come, were inferior to the *Capitanei*, or *Chieftans*; for as the *Capitanei* held of the *Dukes* or *Counts* with Title, so the *Vavasors* had Territory and some sort of Jurisdiction by Feudal Right, without Title. They were nothing but *Validi Vasalli*, i. e. as the Word imports, a more powerful Sort of *Vassals*: and so in a great measure answer to our *Barons* by Tenure. *Vavator* was afterwards a Title of Dignity;

but having been rare in this Kingdom, we shall say no more of it.

VI. Hitherto we have spoken of the greater Nobility, as Mr. Camden calls them: The lesser are the *Baronets*, *Knights* of several Sorts, *Esquires* and *Gentlemen*. Of the most honourable Order of *Knight-hood*, we will give some Account when we come to *Windsor*.

VII. The highest Degree now in *England*, next to that of a *Baron*, is *Baronet*. The Title is but of late Extraction; tho' the Name it self be very ancient. But *Baronet*, as it was anciently used, has no relation to the Title, as we now understand it; for formerly it signified either a *Baron*, as it does in some old Records, or a *Knight Banneret*, as it appears not only from History, but from a Patent passed to Sir Ralph Fane, under Edward VI.

However, notwithstanding the Name, *Baronet* was not made a distinct Title of Honour till the 9th of *James I.* In that Year, on the 22d Day of *May*, several were created to that Dignity by Patent. The first of which was *Sir Nicholas Bacon* of *Redgrave* in *Suffolk* Knight; from whom is descended *Sir Edmund Bacon*, now *Primer Baronet* of *England*.

The Preamble of the Patent sets forth, That *Ulster* having lately been entirely reduced to the Obedience of *England*, and Colonies being designed to be sent thither, it would be necessary, in order to guard such Colonies from the Insults of the *Irish*, to keep a sort of a little standing Army in that Province. To encourage the *English* in their Contributions towards the Maintenance of such an Army, here is a new Honour set on foot, descending to Posterity, and offer'd to such as were desirous of it, and willing to maintain 30 *Foot-Soldiers* in *Ireland*, for Three Years, at the Rate of Eight Pence a Day; the Wages of the first Year to be paid down at the passing of the Patent.

It must be owned, this was not the only thing required of those who were admitted to this Dignity: For there were Instructions issued out to Commissioners, nominated on purpose, to examine into the Qualifications of such as should offer themselves. These Commissioners were not to proceed with any Gentlemen, desirous of the Honour of a *Baronet*, unless he was of good Reputation in the Place where he lived, and was descended of a Grandfather at least, by the Father's Side, that bore Arms, and had moreover a Thousand Pounds a Year *de claro*, either in Possession or immediate Reversion.

Tho' this Commission did not last long, yet the same Qualifications are

still * required. The only Alteration is in relation to the Number: For whereas by the first Institution they were not to exceed 200, and as the Issue should fail the Order was to cease; yet tho' the Issue has actually failed in many of the first 200, the Number is so far from being less'n'd, that there is now almost four times as many.

'Twas order'd in the 10th Year of the same King *James*, that not only the eldest Sons of Baronets, being of full Age, but the Baronets themselves also, should be Knighted; which seems to us effectually to overthrow the Opinion of those Writers, who make *Baronetage* a Species of *Knighthood*. It appears indeed from the Patent, that *SIR* is to be prefix'd to the Names of a Baronet; as *Sir Richard Sandford*; and this seems to have given Birth to the Error just now mentioned, because the same Honorary Particle is set before the Names of Knights also. Baronets then make a distinct Order of themselves, and take Place accordingly, between the Barons, or their Sons, and Knights, whether they be *Bachelors*, of the *Bathe*, or *Bannerets*. And as a farther Distinction, either in a Canton or in an Escutcheon, they bear the Arms of *Ulster*, i. e. *Argent, a Hand, Gules*.

VIII. KNIGHT, in its original Signification, means nothing less than a Title of Honour. For anciently it signified a Boy; as *Leorning-Cniht*, (so it was written by the Saxons) a *School-Boy*. Afterwards it was put for a *Servant* or *Slave*; as *Cepe-Cnihtas*, *Market Slaves*; and so it is still used in the *Danish*; and hence it is, that a Tenant that held by military Service, was called a Knight, and his Tenement a *Knight's Fee*. This is the true Reason why *Miles* in *Latin* signifies a Knight; for the other Sort that

* The Words of the Patent are: *Virum Familie, Patrimonie, Gensu, & Morum Probitate spectatum.*

that fought for Money, were called *Soldarii* or Soldiers. But Knights formerly created in Contradistinction to these, were called *Milites facti*, or *Milites gladio cincti*; for it was Creation, and that only, that made Knight a Title of Honour.

Almost all other Nations, besides the English, express Knight by a Word of like Signification with *Horseman*:

* *Eques ab equo* is said of very right, And *Chevalier* is said of Chevalerie, In which a Rider called is a Knight; *Arragoners* done also specific *Caballero* through all that partie As Name of Worthip, and so took his gining Of Spoors of Gold, and chiefly Riding.

So that perhaps they were anciently called *Rodonihes*, which by a sort of Contraction, too usual with the English, has been shorten'd into Knights. Certain however it is, that *Bracton* uses this Word for a Sort of *Riding-Tenants*.

There have usually been reckon'd four Sorts of Knights in England, † Knights of the *Garster*, Knights *Bannerets*, Knights of the *Bath*, and Knights *Bachelors*.

1. Knights *Bannerets* were much the same with us, as those of ancient Time in France; but with this Difference, that we have no Instance either of Creation by Patent, or making the Title Hereditary, both which were practis'd in France. For tho' we have Patents wherein the Creations of Knights *Bannerets* are mention'd, yet the Mention is as of a Thing past, and is only a Recital of their having receiv'd such a Dignity. 'Twas not unusual indeed with the King, after such Creations to give to certain Knights, so created, something towards the Maintenance and Support of their Honour; and of such Bounties these

Patents were properly Grants. In *Latine* such a Knight is called *Miles Vexillifer*, which is older in our History, than the Word *Banneret* for a Title of Honour.

It is generally said, that no Knight *Banneret* can be created but in the Field; and that too, either when the King is present, or at least his Royal Standard is display'd. But the Creation is much the same with the old French Ceremonies, i. e. by the solemn Delivery of a Banner charged with the Arms of the Person that is to be created; or by cutting off the End of the Pennon or Streamer, to make it a Square; or, which is the same thing, to reduce it to the Form of a Banner. And this was practis'd as often as the Person to be created had his Arms on a Streamer in the Field before his Creation. They were made sometimes before the Battel, and sometimes after. Sir John Chandos was created Knight by Edward the Black Prince, and Pedro King of Castile, before the Battel of Navarre, as may be seen in *Erasmus*. But at the Battel near Newark, we find Henry VII. creating not only Sir Gilbert Talbot, Sir John Cheney, and Sir William Stoner, before the Battel, but also ten more after it.

This Dignity is as old at least as Edward I. for in his Reign we have Mention of some Creations of this Kind. When he lay before *Bernick*, we are told by *Hemingsford*, how he made Henry de Percy with several other Knights *Bannerets*. For that they were of this Kind, appears by the *Vexilla explicata*, or Banners display'd, there mentioned by the Historian.

Under such *Bannerets* served anciently divers Knights *Bachelors* and *Esquires*, and according to the Number of these the *Bannerets* receiv'd Pay. But there being now no Knights *Bannerets* in England, we need say no more of them.

2. As

* *Lydgate apud Seldenum* c. MS.

† See above, p. 26.

2. As we took Notice before, that Knight-Banneret was as ancient here in England, as the Reign of Edward I. so the first express Mention of the Knights of the Bath, as a distinct Order, is at the Coronation of Henry IV. The Esquires, Forry six in Number, who were to be made Knights on the Morrow, watched all the Night before, as we learn from *Froissart*, having each of them his Chamber, and each of them his Bath, in which they bathed that Night. The next Day they were Knighted, and had given them by the King long green Coats, with strait Sleeves, furred with Minivere, and on their left Shoulder they had a double Ribbon of white Silk, with * Tassels; tho' they now wear a Scarlet one. They have their Name from the Ceremony of Bathing just now mentioned. The Ensigns in the Creation of a Knight of the Bath, are, besides Robes and the like, a Sword and gilt Spurs, with which he is invested. After Creation, they dine together, and, as they come from Dinner, the King's chief Cook shews them his Knife, admonishing them to prove good and faithful Knights; which if they do not, he threatens to cut off their Spurs.

This Sort of Knights has been usually created out of the chief of those who had not before received the Order of Knighthood; and the Time of their being thus created was at a Coronation, or at the Creation of a Prince of Wales, or at the making a Duke of York, or some such very great Solemnity. So we find Henry VII. summoning several Lords and Gentlemen, under no less Penalty than 500*l.* to come and receive this Order of Knighthood, at the Investiture of his second Son Henry into the Duchy of York.

3. But the most numerous, as well as most ancient Order of Knighthood, is

that of Knight-Bachelor. Many learned Men derive the Institution of it from the Saxons. And indeed, if *Miles* signifies such a Knight, as we think it does, there is no Doubt to be made of its being common in those Times.

The Persons that conferred this Dignity were anciently Subjects, as well as Sovereigns. So we learn from *Ingulphus*, that Brand, Abbot of St. Edmond's-Bury, created one Heward, and other Gentlemen of Saxon Blood, under the Conqueror. And it appears from *Malmesbury*, that Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, made William Rufus a Knight in his Father's Life-time. These were Ecclesiastical Persons: But we have Instances of the like Nature of Lay-Subjects also. So we read in *Matthew Paris*, that Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester, made Gilbert de Clare a Knight. And which is still more strange, we find in *Stow*, that John Duke of Bedford gave the same Dignity to King Henry VI. as did afterwards Edward, Earl of Somerset, to K. Edward VI. This was a little unusual; yet it seems no more absurd for a Supreme Prince to take such an Honour from a Subject, than from a foreign Prince, tho' this last Way was generally practised.

As the Persons that conferred this Title of Honour were indifferently either Ecclesiasticks or Lay-men, so were those also that received it. And as Kings and Lords, as was intimated before, looked upon this Title as an Accession of Honour to them, so Clergymen of Eminency, that were willing to lay aside their Cures, and turn themselves to some Secular Employment, upon Resignation of their Benefices, were sometimes honoured with it. This, if we understand *Matthew Paris* right, appears from the Knighting of Sir John de Galesden, a Clergyman, by King Henry III.

* Houppelles is the Word in *Froissart*.

From this Difference of Persons conferring such a Dignity, we meet with different Expressions in the Stories of elder Times, employed to signify the Creation of a Knight. If he was made by the Prince, or any inferior Lay-man, the Writers of those Times use *Armis Militaribus*, or *Cingulo Militari donare*, or the like, to express what we mean by making a Knight; but if he received this Honour from an Ecclesiastical Person, then *Consecrare Militem* is generally the Manner of Speech they chuse to follow.

The ancient Ceremonies of Creation are various in the Memoirs, where they are preserved: And yet *girding with a Sword* is rarely or never omitted; tho', of late Days, it has been supplied by a Stroke upon the Neck or Shoulder.

The most ancient Creation, wherein we are sure such Ceremonies were used, is that of *Aethelstan*, by his Grandfather King *Alfred*, who, as *Malmesbury* relates the Story, when he gave him that Honour, gave him at the same Time a purple Robe, a Belt set with precious Stones, and a Saxon Sword with a golden Scabbard.

There are several other Court-Creations on Record, in which we have frequent Mention made of *Feasting*, and *giving Arms* or *girding on the Sword*, but seldom of any other Ceremonies. In the Knighting of *Geoffrey of Anjou* by K. *Henry I.* we meet indeed with a *Helmet*, an armed *Spear*, and *gilt Spurs*, as well as a *Sword*. But all these may very properly be comprehended under the Expression of *giving Arms*. What seems to us most remarkable at *Geoffrey's* receiving this Dignity, was the Length of the Feast, which lasted no less than seven Days. These Sorts of *Feasts* were frequently called, by the monkish Writers, *Festa Tyrocinii*.

At *York*, in the 35th Year of his

Reign, on *Christmas-Day*, *Henry III.* of *England* knighted *Alexander III.* King of *Scotland*; which we the rather take Notice of, because, when the Earl *Marshall* demanded, as his Fee, the King of *Scotland's* Horse and Furniture, the King answered, He conceived no such Fee could be due from him, because he was at Liberty to have received his Knight-hood from any other Prince, as well as his Master, or even from one of his own Subjects. Here by King *Henry's* Command the *Marshal* desisted.

The *Spurs*, sometimes mentioned in these Creations, are supposed to have been gilt: And therefore *Walsingham* tells us, it was expected that *William Murle*, the rich Brewer of *Dunstable*, would have been knighted in the Field by Sir *John Oldcastle*; because he brought with him two Horses trapped with Gold, and a Pair of gilt *Spurs* hid in his Bosom. From these gilt *Spurs* they are called *Equites Aurati*.

The first Mention we meet with of the sacred Ceremonies, used anciently in conferring this Dignity, is in *Ingulphus*, who was Abbot of *Croyland* in the Reign of the Conqueror. On Occasion of Abbot *Brand's* knighting *Howard*, a *Lincolnshire* Gentleman, before mentioned, he tells us, 'twas a Custom among the *English*, That the Person to be * knighted, the Night before he received that Honour, made a solemn particular Confession of his Sins to a Bishop, Abbot, Monk, or Priest; and having received Absolution, he watched and prayed in the Church all that Night: On the Morrow, being about to hear Mass, he offer'd his Sword upon the Altar, which the Priest, after reading the Gospel, deliver'd to him again with a Blessing, putting it about his Neck; and thus having received the Sacrament, he was

* *Militia consecratur*, as above, because the Person conferring this Dignity was an Ecclesiastick.

looked upon to be a true Knight, and honoured as such.

But a little lower, he tells us this Way of making Knights was an Abomination to the Normans; and then goes on to assure us, that this Custom, as well as some others, were changed by them. Yet whatever he means by their changing of it, certain it is, that offering the Sword at the Altar, together with other of these sacred Ceremonies, were commonly practised in succeeding Ages, as appears in *Joannes Sarisburiensis*, *Petrus Blesensis*, *Matthew of Westminster*, and others.

'Tis not unlikely, but that some, if not all, of these sacred Ceremonies, were used likewise when the Honour was conferred by a Prince or a Lay-man. But however that be, sure we are, that now of a long Time, no one in this Nation, besides the Sovereign, or such as he shall think fit to commission so to do, hath any Power or Authority to give this Honour.

The only Ceremony used in later Ages, was a slight Stroke or Touch upon the Shoulder with a naked Sword, which was given to the Party kneeling by the King, whilst he pronounced the following Words: *Sois Chevalier au Nom de Dieu*, i. e. Be thou a Knight in the Name of God; and then, *Avancez Chevalier*, i. e. Rise Knight. The Manner at present is much the same: For the Sovereign orders the Person to be knighted, calling him by his Name, to kneel down. Upon this, touching him lightly upon the left Shoulder with a naked Sword, he says, *Rise up Sir* - - - Such a one. And anciently this *Sir* was thought to be so essential (if we may so speak) to the Name of a Knight, that in the Reign of *Edward I.* we find it retained even by the Jews, in their publick Instruments, without * Translation.

So much Regard, in elder Times, was had to this Honour, that if a Knight committed any Crime, punishable by Death, he was formally degraded before Execution, had his Sword taken away, his Spurs hewed off by his Heels, and his Arms reversed.

'Tis not unlikely they were called *Bachelors* from their serving under the *Bannerets*; for *Bachelier*, as *Menage* observes, seems to be nothing else but *Bas Chevalier*, i. e. an inferior Sort of Knight; and such they are well known to have been with relation to the *Bannerets*. In saying this, we mean not to disparage those learned Men, who have derived *Bachelor* from *Bucellarium*, i. e. a Soldier, so named from *Bucellus*, a Sort of Bisket, which heretofore was a principal Part of their Provision.

IX. Between the Dignity of Knight *Bachelor* and the Title of *Gentleman* is that of *ESQUIRE*. The Original of this Title was doubtless from the Office of *Esquires*; for they were anciently constant Attendants upon Knights, and from bearing their Shields, Swords, or other Arms, were called *Armigeri* and *Scutiferi*. They were sometimes, for the Reason just now mention'd, term'd *Servientes*, though 'tis certain these Names were frequently distinguished.

The oldest Mention made of *Armiger* here in *England*, as a Title of Honour, is in *Ordericus Vitalis*. But under *Richard II.* we find the Name of *Esquire* expressly given, as an Honorary Title, by Patent; for thus *John de Kingston*, in the 13th Year of that King's Reign, was created.

About this Time lived *Chaucer*, a merry old Knight, whose Character of a *Squire* we here offer, as a Relief to the Reader on so dry a Subject.

With

* It is render'd in *Latin* by *Dominus*; but in a Jewish Instrument produced by *Selden*, we meet with *ר' Adam Mistratona*, i. e. *Sir Adam of Straton*, &c.

With him [the Knight] there was his Sonne
 a young Squire,
 A Lover and a lusty Bachilere,
 With his Locks crull, as they were laid in
 presse,
 Of twenty years of Age he was as I guesse:
 And he had be sometime in Chiwauchie
 In Flanders, in Artois, in Picardie,
 And born him well, as of so little Space,
 In hope to stand in his Ladies Grace.
 Curteis he was, lowly, and serviceable;
 And kerst before his Father at the Table.

Here we see not only his Practice of Arms, but his Attendance on his Father as a Knight also, are taken Notice of. And so necessary was this Attendance thought, long before Chancer's Days, that Sir Francis Tias, in the Reign of Edward I. at Wakefield Court in Yorkshire, recover'd no less than five Pounds (a considerable Sum in those Days) of one German Mercer, for arresting the Horse of William Lepton his Esquire, and by that Means making the Knight ride unattended.

The Esquires seem to have held of the Knights in Esuage, as the Knights did of the King by Knight-Service.

In elder Times, at the Creation of an Esquire, the King usually deliver'd to him a Collar of SS, and a Pair of white Spurs; in order, as 'tis said, to distinguish him from a Knight, who wore Spurs of Gold.

In relation to the Collar, we have a remarkable Passage in the Story of King Edward IV. and the Tanner of Tamworth.

A Coller, a Coller, our King gan cry.
 Quoth the Tanner, it will breed Sorrow;
 For after a Coller cometh a Halter;
 I trow I shall be hang'd to Morrow.
 Be not afraid, Tanner, said our King,
 I tell thee so mought I thee;
 Lo here I make the best Esquire
 That is in the North Countrie.

A rare Example of this Sort of Collar may be seen on the Statue of Gower the Poet, still preserved in St. Mary Overies in Southwark; for Gower was not a Knight, as some Authors have told us, but an Esquire only.

As in those elder Times of military Action, such Gentlemen as were employed, receiving their Dignity either at home or abroad, were frequently, for Distinction, and as a Note of Honour, called Esquires (into which Title also some were created) so at length, especially in Times of Peace, when military Service could make but little or no Distinction; they that by Birth or other Eminency were thought worthy of such Honour, above the ordinary Rank of Gentlemen, have generally had the same Title bestowed upon them.

X. The lowest Title of Honour, and the last we shall mention, is that of GENTLEMAN. Esquire and Gentleman are used promiscuously in the Statutes of Edward III. as if there had been no Difference in the Dignities. This has put some upon guessing, that Employment was the only thing that distinguish'd them. So that an Esquire was no more than a Gentleman in Military Service. This might have been the Case of some ancient Esquires; but that it was not so with Relation to all of them, appears from what has been said in the foregoing Section.

Gentleman answers exactly to Nobilis, as it was used in the Decline of the Empire. The other Notion of Noble, which we use in England, when we express our Lords by Noblemen absolutely, is peculiar to us, and not under our present Consideration; for tho' every Nobleman be a Gentleman, yet every Gentleman is not a Nobleman, in the English Sense of the Word.

Gentleman is undoubtedly from the Latine Word Gentilis; but whether in its ancient or later Signification, will admit

of some Dispute. *Gentiles* anciently were such as were of the same Name and Stock, free born, retaining their *Roman* Liberty, and whose Ancestors were always free. These *Gentiles* (every one of which was *Gentilis* to the other) were collectively called *Gens*, which was so distinguished from *Familia*, that whereas the Surnames denoted the Family, the Names only signified the *Gens*. So *Gens* *Elia* extended to all that had the Name of *Elia*; but the Families of that *Gens* were distinguished by the Surnames of *Lamia*, *Patrus*, and the like. Now because *Gentiles* signified Men that were free born, and of the same Name and Stock, and because *Slaves* were excluded the Privilege of having† *Gentem*, it has been believed by very learned Men, that *Gentleman*, or *Gentilhomme*, was used in the Provincial Languages to denote literally *One ennobled by his Stock*. In this Sense it will be the same with *Nobilis*, in the pure Ages of *Latine*. And of much the same Meaning is *Generosus*, in its primary Acceptation, which is now used for the Addition of *Gentleman* in all our Writs and Pleadings.

But it deserves to be remembred, that Use hath alter'd the Signification of *Generosus*; that it did not generally prevail here, in the Sense above mentioned, till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* when the Study of Purity in the *Latine* Tongue began to revive, which led them into the Original Meanings of *Gentilis* and *Generosus*.

That therefore *Gentleman* could not be derived from *Gentilis*, as it has just now been explained, to us seems past Doubt, because it had no such Signification, as we have been speaking of, at that Time, when the Name of *Gentleman* came first into Request.

In order therefore to come at the true

original Meaning of *Gentleman*, another Signification of *Gentilis* will deserve to be considered. It is well known, that anciently the *Grecians*, as the *Romans* did afterwards, called all others besides themselves *Barbarians*. It is likewise certain, that the *Jews* used the Word *Gojim* to comprehend all other Nations, exclusive of themselves. And hence it is, that *Ta'Idon*, which is a Translation of *Gojim*, so frequently occurs in the New Testament in the same Signification; for there it generally signifies the Nations, or, as we often render it, the *Gentiles*, in Opposition to the *Jews* only. Afterwards, upon the Conversion of some of the *Gentiles*, the Word *Gentilis* was opposed not only to *Jews*, but to *Christians* also; and so in a Religious Sense it was the same with *Pagan* or *Heathen* Man: But after the Empire became Christian, in a civil Sense at least, it was opposed to *Roman*. Thus after the Irruption of the Northern Nations, all were either *Gentiles* or *Romani*; which Nations settling in the Provinces of the Empire, and forming several Words from the *Latine*, to make up the Languages, afterwards called *Provincial*, were so fond of the Word *Gentilis*, that they turned that into a Title of Honour, which was given them as a Name of Contempt by the *Romans*. And they were the rather induced so to do, because they observed the Subjects of the Empire to be in a worse Condition with Regard to Subjection, Tribute, and other Services, than the Subjects of any of the Northern Nations, excepting only such as were *Slaves*. The better Sort of them therefore, on Account of their Liberty, which was the dearer to them, because it so much differ'd from that of the *Romans*, were the more ready to take up this Name, because by it they were

* *Servi*. † So a Man *sine gente*, in the Language of *Horace*, is a *Slave*.

§ Vid. *Marc. Volserrum de Rebus Aug. Vindelic. lib. ult.*

were properly distinguished from the Romans. It came not over into England before the Conquest, for the Saxons called their Gentlemen Edelum.

Something of the Form of making a Gentleman by Charter appears in that of John de Kingston, mentioned before. Henry VI. by the Word *Nobilitamus*, created Bernard Angevin a Gentleman in the 23d Year of his Reign, as he did Bernard de Gnares, a Norman, the Year following. A later Instance we have in the Reign of James I. who made James Abblas of Brill a Gentleman by Charter, using the same Word.

In all these Cases, as indeed in all our Charters of Ennobling, Arms were constantly given as a perpetual and necessary Badge of that Honour.

They are otherwise given by one of the King's at Arms, authorised so to do.

Some are Gentlemen by Blood; others from the Favour of the Sovereign; some again from their own Virtue; others from their Employments, or the like.

These are the principal Ways of Ennobling, or the Means by which a Man is raised to an Eminency above the Multitude.

XI. We have now done with Titles of Honour, and shall therefore only observe farther, that *Teoman*, the common Addition to Persons of no Trade or Profession, which are yet above Day Labourers, is nothing but the Saxon Word *Geman*, i. e. one of the Common People.

CHAP

CHAP. XIV.

Of the COURTS of JUDICATURE in Britain.

I. THE PARLIAMENT, no doubt, in a large Sense, is of very great Antiquity; as old, at least, as the Saxon Government in this Kingdom.

But though we give this great Antiquity to the Parliament, and are willing also to allow that the People were always represented in it; yet the Manner how they were there represented, is not so clear. There is no explicit Account of this Matter any where to be met with, before the 40th of Henry III. The Summons to that Parliament are the oldest upon Record: and then, and not till then, it appears clearly the Parliament was much what it is at present. This has had such Influence upon some very * learned Writers, that they have denied the very Being of Commons in Parliament before that Time. But this falls not properly under our Consideration here; 'twill be sufficient to our present purpose to observe, that the House of Lords is the highest Court of Judicature in this Nation; and we are of Opinion, that several Cases, now adjudged in Chancery, were anciently determined by that illustrious Assembly.

II. The Chancellor's Office originally was to register the Acts and Decrees of the Judges; so that anciently he was a sort of Secretary. Before the Reign of the Confessor, he is sometimes called Re-

ferendarius, and Scriba, as well as Cancellarius. The first that is expressly so styled is Umvona, Chancellor to Offa King of Mercia, about the Middle of the Eighth Century.

But it ought to be observed, that, if Ingulphus may be credited, none of the Saxon Kings used Seals: So that whatever these ancient Chancellors were in other Respects, they could be no Keepers of the King's Seal, which is now one of the principal Parts of the Office. Some have endeavour'd to † invalidate this Testimony, and we think with such Success, that Bishop Stillingfleet had Reason to say, That Ingulphus is not to be understood in so strict a Sense, as if there had been no Seals in use here before the Normans; but that Deeds and Charters were valid before by bare ‡ Crosses and Subscriptions, without any Seals. Certain however it is, that, after a diligent Search made by Sir William Dugdale and others, few Instances have been produced to prove the ancient Use of Seals among the English-Saxon Kings. This Practice is own'd by Dugdale himself to have been not only uncommon, but very rare; so that for a Succession of Seals, we are not to look higher than Edward the Confessor. And it was not till towards the later End of his Days, after he had lived in Normandy, that we find even this King attended with his Chancellor and a Seal. This is the

P

Rea-

* Particularly the judicious Dr. Brady. † See Selden, Stillingfleet, &c.
‡ A Cross was the usual Mark in those Days, which served instead of a Seal.

Reason why *Lambard* affirms, that he * first brought the Use of the Seal out of *Normandy*, and with it the Name of Chancellor also.

2. He hath double Jurisdiction, the one according to *Law*, and the other according to *Conscience*. That according to *Law* (setting aside some particular Powers given him by Statute) relates chiefly to the making and keeping of *Records*; for the *Chancery* is (if we may so speak) the Forge of all *Original Writs*. It is as † old at least as the Reign of *Edward I.* who is called by some Writers the *English Justinian*. But no frequent Mention is made of Causes brought before the Chancellor for Redress by *Equity*, before the Time of *Henry IV.* Neither are there found any *Decrees* in *Chancery* older than the 20th of *Henry VI.*

3. *Henry V.* had two great Seals, one of *Gold*, which he deliver'd to the Bishop of *Durham*, as Lord Chancellor; the other of *Silver*, which he deliver'd to the Bishop of *London* to Keep. Here we see the Lord Chancellor and Keeper are distinct Persons: But in the 5th of *Elizabeth*, it was declared by Statute, that the Keeper of the Great Seal of England, for the Time being --- hath --- as belonging to his Office, the like Place as the Lord Chancellor. So that now there cannot be a Chancellor and a Keeper at the same Time.

4. Our Word Chancellor is from *Cancellarius*, and that from *Cancelli*, *Rails* or *Balisters*, by which he was separated from the People. And *Lambard* says, that his Name very significantly points out to us two principal Parts of his Office; for he is said to cancel a Record, i. e. by crossing it with his Pen, so to shut it up, that after that no Exemplifications of it are to be given abroad. Likewise

in this Court of *Equity*, he doth, when the Case requireth, so cancel and shut up the Rigour of the general *Law*, that it shall not break forth to the Hurt of some one singular Case or Person.

5. The Place where the Lord Chancellor anciently sat, was at the upper End of *Westminster Hall*, at that long Marble Table, (now cover'd with the Courts there erected) whereunto are five or six Steps of Ascent. Over against the Middle of this Table, we say, in a Marble Chair, now fixed to the Wall, was his usual Seat.

He was created in the Reign of *Henry II.* by hanging the great Seal at his Neck; afterwards, as at present, by Delivery of the great Seal, which he keeps during the Prince's Pleasure.

How mean soever this Office might be among the *Romans*, it has been for many Ages so much advanced, not only in other Nations, but in this also, that the Person who holds it, is chief for Administration of Justice, especially in private Causes, next under the Prince.

III. The Chancellor's Jurisdiction is most absolute in relation to *Equity*; for the highest Court at *Common Law* is the *King's Bench*. This Court is called also *Curia Domini Regis*, because the King himself sat often here in Person, and had his Justices sitting by him, a little lower, & latere, as *Bracton* expresseth it. Here ought ‡ Criminal Actions to be determin'd; and indeed all Pleas of the Crown are try'd in this Court.

Though this Court was not so certainly fixed heretofore as that of the *Common Pleas*; and though about the 28th of *Edward I.* not only the Chancellor, but the Justices of this Bench, were order'd to follow the King: So that he might at all Times have near unto him some who

were

* See his *Archion*. † As a separate Court; for this, as well as others, were anciently kept in the King's Palace. ‡ *Bracton* III. 5.

were learned in the Laws, that might be able duly to order all such Matters, as might come unto the Court, at all Times when Need should require: Yet before this, in the 42d of Henry III. that King, whose Removal to several of his Palaces was frequent, appointed it to be held at Westminster, till he should otherwise determine.

The first Judge of this Court is styled Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; and the first in that Office, who had this Title, was Robert de Bruis, created in the 52d of Henry III. So that, properly speaking, the last Chief Justice of England was Philip Basset, advanced to that Station in the 45th of the same King Henry III.

In this King's Reign they were created by Letters-Patent; but Edward I. changed the Form into a Writ thus: *M. H. Salutem. Sciatis quod constituimus vos Justiciarium nostrum Capitalem, ad Placita coram nobis tenenda, durante beneplacito nostro. Teste meipso apud Westm.* The same Writ is used at present, with this Difference only, that whereas before 'twas *durante beneplacito nostro*, 'tis now *quamdiu bene te gesseris*.

It is reported, that John Whiddon, a Judge of this Court in the first of Mary I. was the first of the Judges who rode to Westminster-Hall on a Horse or Gelding; for before that Time, they rode on Mules.

IV. But though this Court has very great Jurisdiction over all England, in several Respects; yet the Causes here being chiefly criminal, or between the King and his Subjects, there is, for hearing all Controversies of a Civil Nature, another High-Court, called the Common Pleas. In this Court all Causes betwixt Subject and Subject are try'd:

But when the late excellent Historian of the Common Law says, He finds no distinct Mention of the Common-Bench before the Time of King John, he is so to be understood, that before that Reign it was not a Separate Court. For as anciently it was kept in the King's Palace, so at and before the Time of granting the Great Charter by King John, the Exchequer was the Place where such Causes were heard; and after this Time, in the 28th of Edward I. the direct Words of the † Statute are: *No Common Plea shall be henceforth held in the Exchequer, contrary to the Form of the Great Charter.*

As the separating of this Court from the Exchequer was occasion'd by the Multitude of Causes that were brought thither; so no doubt for taking off the Expence and Trouble the Subject was exposed to by following the King's Court upon every Removal, as also to remove the Hazard of carrying about the Records from Place to Place, the Law for fixing the Common Pleas in a ‡ certain Place was first made.

After the fixing of this Court, the People were not at a Loss whither to resort to have their Rights try'd: And the Writs now ran: *Quod sit coram Justiciariis meis apud Westmonasterium.* This caused so great a Multiplicity of Causes, that about the Beginning of Edward II. the King was under a Necessity of increasing the Number of his Justices. He it was that first raised the Number to six, tho' before that Time there had been usually no more than three.

Having thus added three to the Number of his Justices, he divided them, so that they might sit in two Places for the more ready Dispatch of Business. But how long they continued thus to sit separately, is not very certain. 'Tis well known

P 2

* See Dugdale's Origines Jur. p. 38. † Articuli super Cart. c. 4.

‡ Westminster. || Bracton II. 32.

known however, that their Number was afterwards augmented; for in the 14th of Edward II. there were no less than nine. Though there were never so many either before or after, yet the Number of them continued various and unsettled till towards the End of the Reign of Edward IV. when they were reduced to four, and so they have continued to this Day.

The first who had the Title of *Capitalis Justiciarius*, or Chief Justice of this Court, was * *Gilbert de Preston*, who by that Title had his Livery of Robes in the first of Edward I. He is now called the *Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas*, or *Common Bench*, and holds his Place by *Letters Patent --- quamdiu bene se gesserit*.

The Officers and Practice of these Courts, which elsewhere may easily be seen, are beside our present Design; which is nothing but to throw in, as we go along, some Historical Remarks in general, and point towards the Original of those Courts, which in the Opinion of † all the Judges of England, the 9th of Edward IV. have been *Time out of Memory*. This is certainly true, and might have been allow'd without any such Determination, since *Time within Memory*, in the Language of the Lawyers, reaches no higher than the first of Richard I.

Of this Court no more need here be said, but that some of the Justices were heretofore also Chief Barons of the *Exchequer*. Such was *John Iwyn* in the 5th of Henry VI. in Consideration whereof, because the Terms in the *Exchequer* were longer than those in the *Common-Pleas*, he had a Grant of one Tun of Wine Yearly, to be received out of the King's own Wines, at the Hands of his Chief Butler, in the Port of London, at the said King's Charges.

V. *Gervase of Tilbury* ‡ says, the *Exchequer* is a four-corner'd Board, about ten Foot long. and five Foot broad, fitted in Manner of a Table for Men to sit about: On every Side whereof is a standing Ledge four Fingers high, to hinder any thing from falling off.

Upon this Board was laid a parti-colour'd Cloth, called by the French *Escheque*, from whence this Court no doubt had its Name; for it came over out of Normandy at the Conquest, and was first instituted here in England by the Conqueror.

In this Court then sat not only the great Barons of this Realm, but also the Justice of England, as President thereof by his Office. And this Practice continued constantly till the 9th of Henry III. and generally down as low as the later End of K. Edward I's. Reign, when, as we observed above, these Courts were effectually separated.

After this Separation, instead of the great Barons, there sat in this Court Canonists, and others well skilled in the Laws, who therefore seem to have been called *Barons of the Exchequer*, because they supplied the Room of the real Barons just now mention'd, as the Lord High Treasurer did that of the Chief Justice.

It is the King's Chamber of Accounts, his Court, and Repository of Revenue. The principal Judge of this Court is the Lord Chief Baron, who is created by Patent, and holds his Place *quamdiu bene se gesserit*. There are now two Courts in the *Exchequer*. The Proceedings according to Law are before the Barons; but the Court of *Equiry*, held in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, is before the Lord Treasurer, Chancellor and Barons. This last Court was erected in the first of Philip and Mary.

VI. There

* See *Dugdale, ubi supra*. † See *Coke's Institutes*, P. IV. c. 8. p. 79.

‡ In his Dialogue, published by Mr. Maden.

VI. There is another Court relating to the Revenue of the Crown, called the Court of the Dutchy of Lancaster. This Court owes its Original to a Grant of King Edward III. who, in the 36th Year of his Reign, gave the Dutchy of Lancaster to his Son John of Gaunt, with Royal Privileges. Upon the Accession of Henry IV. to the Throne of this Realm, this Court became extinct, by being united to the Crown. But Henry, knowing himself to be more rightfully Duke of Lancaster than King of England, determined to save his Right to the Dutchy, whatever should befall him in the Possession of the Kingdom. For this Reason he separated his Dutchy from the Crown, and settled it so in the natural Person of Himself and Heirs, as if he had been no King or Body Politick. In this Condition it continued during the Reigns of Henry V. and Henry VI. who were his Descendants.

Afterwards, when King Edward IV. had, by Recovery of the Crown, continued the Right of the House of York, he again annexed that Dutchy to the Crown. In this manner it came, together with the Crown, to King Henry VII. who being a Descendant of the House of Lancaster, and liking the Policy of Henry IV. made the like Separation of the Dutchy, and left it to his Posterity, who still enjoy it.

The Judge of this Court is styled, Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster. It is kept at Westminster in the Dutchy-Chamber, near the Lower Exchequer.

VII. It cannot reasonably be thought, considering the great Change made in this Kingdom by the Conquest, that the Government should easily so settle, as that a firm Tranquillity could be sud-

denly enjoyed. The Conqueror reign'd, as it were, with his Hand perpetually upon his Sword. The Reign of Rufus his Son was disturbed by the Insurrection of his Nobles in Behalf of * Robert Duke of Normandy, and the frequent Incursions from Wales. And tho' the Reign of Henry I. was for the most part prosperous, yet these Clouds were not thoroughly dispersed before the Reign of Henry II. and that too after no small Contests with King Stephen. In his Days, Peace and Tranquillity beginning to flourish, to the End that People might have Justice administred to them upon all Occasions, and by that Means the better attend their Domestick Affairs; by the Advice of his great Council, assembled at Northampton, he instituted Justices Itinerant, dividing the Kingdom into six Circuits, and to every Circuit allotted three Judges, knowing in the Laws of the Realm. The Names of these Justices, with their several Circuits, may be seen in *Hoveden*.

But notwithstanding we here fix the Original of our Justices Itinerant no higher than the 23d of Henry II. yet we are willing to acknowledge, that there was † something of this Kind before, tho' not settled in any constant Course.

These Justices were called *Itinerant*, as *Bracton* observes, because of their journeying from Place to Place, sometimes for the hearing of all Causes in general, and sometimes only certain ‡ special Matters.

They are by *Briton* named Justices in Eyre, i. e. Errantes, according to *Gervase* of *Tilbury*, in Opposition to those other Justices called *Residentes*, or *de Banco*, because of their certain Sitting without Remove.

They held Plea of Criminal as well as Civil Suits, and so continu'd their *Itinerant*

* This Robert is called King of England by *Joannes de Mediolano* in his *Schola Salernitana*; probably out of an Opinion of his Right, this Robert being the eldest Son of the Conqueror. † See *Reg. Eccl. Eli. apud Dugdale*. ‡ Viz. *Affix* and the *Grails*.

till the Beginning of the Reign of *Edward III.* when they were succeeded by those we now call *Justices of Assize.*

VIII. *Justices of Assize* were first instituted by *K. Edward I.* in the 21st Year of his Reign. They are so called from their first Office, which was to take *Assizes* in every County. To which afterwards was added a Commission to take *Furats* and *Certificates*, as also *Gaol-Delivery* some Time after. This, together with the Jurisdiction that was in several Cases given to the *Wardens* or *Justices of the Peace*, then newly erected, put an end to the Sessions in *Eyre*, properly so called, about the 4th of *K. Edward III.*

The *Justices* or *Judges of Assize* have, according to my Lord *Bacon*, five several Commissions.

The first is a Commission of *Oyer and Terminer* directed to them, and many others of the best Account, in their Circuits: But in this Commission the Judges of *Assize* are of the *Quorum*; so as without them there can be no Proceeding. This Commission gives them Power to deal with Treasons, Murders, and all manner of Felonies and Misdemeanors. And this is their largest Commission.

The second is of *Gaol-Delivery*, and that only to the Judges themselves, and the Clerk of the *Assize* Associate. By this Commission they are to deal with every Prisoner in *Gaol*, for what Offence soever he be there.

The third Commission is directed to themselves only, and to the Clerk of the *Assize*, to take *Assizes*. From this they have their Name, and their Office in this Case is to do Right upon Writs called *Assize*, brought before them by such as are wrongfully thrust out of their Lands.

The fourth Commission is to take *Nisi Prius*, directed to none but the Judges themselves, and their Clerks of *Assizes*; by which they are called *Justices of Nisi Prius*.

The fifth is a *Commission of Peace* in every County of their Circuit. And all the *Justices of Peace*, having no lawful Impediment, are bound to be present at the *Assizes*, to attend the Judges, as Occasion shall fall out. If any make Default, the Judges may fine him at Discretion. The *Sheriff* of every Shire is also to attend in Person, or by a sufficient Deputy, allowed by the Judges, who may fine him if he fail in his Duty.

IX. Before we proceed to the County-Courts, it will not be foreign to our Purpose to add a Word or two concerning *W A L E S*. It is well known that *Wales* did not always belong to the King of *England*; but was governed a long Time by a Prince of their own, and had many Laws and Customs very different from those in *England*. But King *Edward I.* having subdued it, and brought it immediately under his Dominion, he first made strict Enquiry touching the *Welsh* Laws, within their several *Commotes* and *Lordships*; which Inquisitions are still upon Record. Then, in the 12th Year of his Reign, he caused the Statute of *Rutland* to be made, whereby the Administration of Justice in *Wales* was settled in a Method very near to the Rule of the Law of *England*. But they were not incorporated till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* *Wales* is divided into two Circuits, that of *South*, and that of *North Wales*, for which are design'd, in like manner, two Serjeants at Law for Judges in each Circuit.

X. The *Sheriff* of every County has a double Office; the first is *Ministerial*, by which he executes all Processes and Precepts of the Courts of Law, and makes Returns of the same: The other *Judicial*, by which he has Authority to hold two Courts of a different Nature.

1. One of these Courts, called the *Sheriff's Turn*, was held twice in the Year, long before the *Norman* Conquest,

as appears from the Laws of King Edgar. It was anciently called *Scype-Mote*, according to *Dugdale*, and afterwards the *Tourn*, from the French Word *Tour*, which signifies *Vices*; in English, *Turn*. In this Court sat not only the Sheriff, but the Bishop of the Diocese also; to the end, that Ecclesiastical Matters, as well as Civil, might here be determined. An end to this Practice was put by the Conqueror, when he commanded Ecclesiastical Causes to be heard by the Bishop in a separate Court. But the Sheriff to this Day holds his *Turn* twice every Year, i. e. at *Easter* and *Michaelmas*, when Enquiry is made concerning all Criminal Offences against the Common Law, not prohibited by Statute.

2. Of as great Antiquity seems the County-Court to be, having been order'd to be held once every Month, as early as the Days of *Edward the Elder*. Certain it is, that in the Saxon Times, Causes of great Moment were heard and determin'd here. So likewise, after the Conquest, the great Tryal between *Lanfrank* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Odo* Bishop of *Bayeux*, concerning divers Lands belonging to the Archbishoprick, was in the County-Court of *Kent*, then held at *Pinen-den*. It has been made appear also, that the Chief Justice of *England* used anciently to sit here. *Dugdale* thinks it was sometimes held in a Church, particularly that of *Canterbury*: But these Things having been long since discontinued, we are only to observe, that this Court is still held once a Month, according to the ancient Laws. And here the Sheriff does now hear and determine, as he did in ancient Times, the Civil Causes of the County, that are under forty Shillings. But forty Shillings being of much less Value than they were formerly, by this means the Power of the Sheriff, in this Case, is very considerably diminished.

XI. The Wardens or Justices of the Peace, as we said before, were first instituted at the beginning of the Reign of *Edward III*. Ever since that Time, either at the chief Town, or some other considerable Place in every County, they have had Quarterly Meetings, wherein they hold Courts four times in the Year, which are usually called the *Quarter-Sessions*. Hither is summon'd the Grand Inquest, or Jury, of the County, who are to enquire of Traytors, Hereticks, Thieves, Murderers, Money-Coiners, Riots, Assaults, and the like. Such as are found guilty, are by the said Justices committed to Prison, in order to be try'd at the next Assizes.

XII. We hinted above, that in some Cases there lay an Appeal from the *Trithing-Court* to the County-Court, as there did also from the *Hundred-Court* to the *Trithing*: For such * Causes as could not be determin'd in the *Wapentake* or *Hundred*, were brought into this Court. Now a † *Trithing* was the third Part of a County; for into so many Parts Counties were anciently divided. Some Footsteps of this ancient Division still remain in the *Ridings* of *Yorkshire*; for *East-Riding*, *West-Riding*, and *North-Riding*, are manifest Corruptions of *East-Trithing*, *West-Trithing*, and *North-Trithing*. The Barons, or Freeholders, were Judges; and it appears by some Cases produced by *Dugdale*, that, among other Things, not only Contracts for Land were made, but Titles also were tried in these Conventions; and that too, lower than the Conquest.

XIII. The *Hundred-Court* was called by the Saxons *Hundredes Gemot*; in *Latine*, *Centuriata*; either because it consisted of a hundred *Hides*, or rather because its Jurisdiction extended to ten *Decennaries*, or a hundred || *Freeboroughs* or

* See the Laws of *Edward the Confessor*.

|| See above, p. 83.

† Vid. *Cl. Hickesii Diff. Epist.* p. 4.

or *Tithings*. Before the Conquest, it was held once every Month, as it was in *Henry I's*. Time once every Fortnight. But *Henry III.* order'd it should be held once every three Weeks. In this Court anciently one of the principal Inhabitants, together with the Barons of the Hundred, was Judge. And here not only Temporal Causes were heard, but Ecclesiastical also: Of which the Bishop or Archdeacon seem to have been Judge; for in this Court they sometimes sate till they were prohibited by the Conqueror.

These *Hundreds*, in Point of Jurisdiction, were * reunited to the Body of the County, by Act of Parliament in the beginning of *Edward III.* So that now, as often as we hear of a *Hundred-Court*, we must conclude that Hundred to be a *Franchise*, exempt from the ordinary Jurisdiction of the Sheriff. For some few such are still in being, though very rarely to be met with. There is also a Bailiff still in every *Hundred*, a very ancient Officer, but at present of no great Authority.

XIV. As the *Hundred-Court* was of much the same Nature with the *County-Court*, so the *Court-Leet* is not very different from the Sheriff's *Turn*. For it is a *View of Frank-Pledge*, which properly belongs to the Crown. So that, tho' now 'tis held by several Lords of Manors, yet it must have been originally by special Grant from the King. It enquires of all Offences under that of High-Treason; but few of them are punishable here; since the Restraint laid upon these Courts in the 17th of *Edward III.* the Offenders are usually deliver'd up to the Justices of *Affize*. Both *Lambard* and *Dugdale* are of Opinion, that this *Court-Leet* is originally the same with the *Trithing* or *Lashe*, as they call it; but in this Point

we think both those learned Men are mistaken. It is more reasonable to suppose with *Coke*, that it was taken out of the *Turn*; for the *Turn*, as is well known, is nothing else but the *County-Leet*.

XV. *Court-Baron* was anciently called *Hall-Mote*, because it was kept formerly in the *Hall*, or chief Mansion of the Lord of a Manor. This Usage was brought over by the *Saxons*, out of *Germany*. It consisted of ten Tryers, called in old *English*, *Tenmentale*. The chief of them was named *Headborong*, which is still retained in our present Language. These were under the *Baron*, or Lord of the Manor, and gave Sentence in Civil Actions, as Debt, Trespasses, Detinue, or other Damages, not exceeding the Value of forty Shillings. This Court, in and after the Reign of *Henry I.* was held once every Fortnight; but *K. Henry III.* restrain'd it to once in every three Weeks: And so often it may still be kept, if the Lord of the Manor thinks fit.

This Court, as my Lord Chief Justice *Coke* observes, seems in some measure to be twofold. For if a Man, having a Manor, grant the Inheritance of Copyholders to another, the Grantee may keep a Court for the Customary Tenants, and accept Surrenders to the Use of others, and make both Admittances and Grants. The other cannot be held without Freeholders, which is properly the *Court-Baron*, wherein the Suitors are Judges; whereas in the other Case, the Judge must be either the Lord, or his Steward.

XVI. Hitherto we have mentioned such † Courts as were governed by the Common Law and Usages of England; but the Court of Admiralty, we are now to speak of, is directed chiefly by the Civil Law, and the Laws of *Rhodes* and ‡ *Oleron*. *Coke*,

* See *Selden* in *Analest.* II. 7. † Excepting that of *Chancery*. See above, p. 106.

‡ An Island in the Bay of *Aquitain*, where these Laws were made by *Richard I.*

Coke, and several of the Common Lawyers, have endeavour'd to lessen the Jurisdiction of this Court. But to us he seems not rightly to interpret even those Acts of Parliament, cited by himself, for his own Opinion. For tho' we can easily allow, (and the Acts mentioned prove so much) that this Court hath no Jurisdiction to try or hold Plea of any Contracts, Covenants, Bonds, Charterparties, Trespasses, or other Matters between or concerning Merchants, Mariners, touching Merchandize, Freights or Navigation, made or done within the Body of any County, or Port, River, Creek, which is Part of any County within this Realm; for there the *Common Law* takes Place: Yet why this Jurisdiction of the Admiral should be * confin'd to the Sea only, and not extend also to Contracts and Trespasses made or committed beyond the Sea, he makes no sufficient Proof; so that in this Case we are not oblig'd to follow him, tho' otherwise, in Matters of Law, he has been looked upon as a Writer of great Authority. He seems to be mistaken also, when he denies this Court to be a Court of Record. But however that be, we think it almost certain, that *Edward III.* first made it a separate Court; for before it seems to have been held in the King's Palace.

In † Criminal Affairs indeed, the Proceedings of this Court, according to Civil Law, have been found to be inconvenient. Whereupon in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* an Act was made, That Criminal Causes should be tried by Witnesses and a Jury, and this too by a special Commission from the King to the Admiral; by which Means some of the Judges are always Commissioners, and the Trial govern'd by the Laws of *England*.

XVII. The highest ECCLESIASTICAL COURT in this Kingdom is that

called a *Convocation*. The Jurisdiction of it has been allowed to deal with Heresies and Schisms, and other Spiritual and Ecclesiastical Causes, wherein the Clergy proceed according to the Divine Laws, and the Canons of the Church. Many and vehement of late have been the Writings on this Head. We shall not much trouble ourselves about them, but go on to say, in as few Words as possible, what is the true Nature of an *English Convocation*.

It is clear then, from our ancient Historians and Records, that in the *Saxon* Times, in the great Assemblies of the Nation, and afterwards much lower than the Conquest, the Clergy made a considerable Part of such Assemblies. It is no less evident, that upon settling the Parliament in the later End of *Henry III.* the inferior Clergy, summon'd by the *Pramunientes* Clause in the Bishop's Writs, were then an essential Part of Parliament, and properly *Spiritual Commons*. And so it continued for many Years. But upon long Experience of the Clergy's Unwillingness to appear upon such Summons, the King found it necessary to call in the Metropolitcal Power, to add Weight to the *Pramunientes*. So that now the Clergy were not only called by the *Premonishing* Clause beforementioned. but, at the King's Instance, by the Archiepiscopal Power also. This was then called a *Convention* of the Clergy, and afterwards a *Convocation*. In this Condition was the Convocation at the beginning of the Reformation, in the 25th of *Henry VIII.*

But that we may understand this Matter a little more clearly, we are to consider, that, in the Times we are speaking of, not only Bishops had a Power of convening *Diocesan Synods*, but Archbishops also had Authority to call *Provincial* ones, sometimes different from the Convocation we are upon. But the *Diocesan*

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* See *Prynne* and *Dr. Zouch*. † *Piracy*, or the like.

cesan Synods having been by the Act of Submission changed into *Visitations*, and the Power of summoning *Provincial Synods* transferred to the Crown, we are to look back upon the *Convocation*, as we left it in the foregoing Paragraph, in order to form a right Notion of what it is at present.

And upon a due Examination it will be found, that the *Convocation* now is very little different from what it was then: For it is still called by the same Writs, *i. e.* by the *Pramunientes*, and by the King's Writ to the Archbishops. The Matters transacted here are not different from what they were formerly. The Power indeed of this Body is somewhat abridged; for by the *Submission*, they are disabled from making new Canons without the King's Licence; and by their own Resignation, made some Years ago, they have laid aside the Privilege of taxing themselves.

This is so manifest, that those Authors, who affirm that *Convocations* are called by no other Writ but the King's and the Archbishops, and that they are occasional Assemblies, conven'd at Pleasure, without any Respect had to Parliament, seem not to distinguish betwixt *Convocations* and *Provincial Synods*, properly so called, which yet our best Writers constantly * do. And the not considering this Distinction, has caused so much Confusion in some Men's Minds about this Business of *Convocations*,

XVIII. The *Prerogative Court* of *Canterbury* is the Court wherein all Wills are proved, and all Administrations granted, that belong to the Archbishop by his *Prerogative*, *i. e.* if the Deceased had *Bona notabilia*, Goods of any considerable Value, in different Dioceses, at

the Time of his Death. This Value is usually said to be five Pounds, except it be otherwise by Composition, as in the Diocese of *London*, where it is ten Pounds. If therefore any Contention arise, about any such Will or Administration, the Cause is properly debated and determin'd in this Court. The Archbishop of *York* has also a Court of the like Nature.

XIX. The most ancient Consistory of the Archbishop of *Canterbury* is the Court of *Arches*, so called from *Bow-Church*, the Place where it is kept; for the Tower of this Church is rais'd upon Pillars built Arch-wise. The Judge of this Court is styled *Dean of the Arches*, who has Ordinary Jurisdiction in Spiritual Matters over thirteen Parishes in *London*, exempt from the Power of the Bishop of *London*, and by Appeal over the whole Province.

XX. The Court of *Audience* is kept by the Archbishop in his own Palace, and meddles not with Matters of *Contentious* Jurisdiction, but dealeth with Matters of Form only, and such as are of *voluntary* Jurisdiction. Such are Confirmations of Elections of Bishops, Consecrations, and the like: Of the latter Sort are Granting the Guardianship of the Spiritualities of his Suffragans, *Sede vacante*, Dispensing with Bans of Matrimony, and such like.

XXI. Of much the same Nature with this is the Court of *Faculties*, where such Dispensations are granted as were anciently granted only by the Pope. And this Power was given to the Archbishop at the † Reformation. Of this kind are Dispensations to marry, to the Son of a Clergyman to succeed his Father in the same Benefice, and to a Clergyman to hold

* *Ecclesiastica Fora præcipua sunt. Synodus, quæ Convocatio Cleri, semperq; simul cum Parliamento habetur; & Synodi Provinciales in utraq; Provinciâ. Camdeni Britan. p. 131.*

† Stat. 25 Hen. VIII. c. 21.

hold two or more Benefices otherwise incompatible.

XXII. It is an ancient Privilege of the See of *Canterbury*, by which Manors and Advowsons, belonging to that See, are exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Ordinary, and become *Peculiars*. And to deal in these is the Business of the Court of *Peculiars*.

XXIII. The Consistories, or Courts of Suffragan Bishops, are held either before the Chancellor in the Cathedral, or before the Bishop's Commissary in Places of the Diocese far distant from the Consistory; so that they cannot be called thither by the Chancellor without * great Travel and Vexation.

XXIV. The Archdeacon likewise, within his Archdeaconry, hath Jurisdiction, and holds a Court, wherein smaller Differences are determined. But as their lies an Appeal from this Court to that of the Diocesan, and from the Bishop's Court to the Archbishop; so from the Archbishop, their lies also an Appeal to the King in *Chancery*. Upon such Appeal made to the King, Commissions are issued out under the Great Seal, to such Persons as his Majesty shall name, and the Decree of such Persons, according to the Statute, shall be † good, effectual, and definitive. Commissioners thus delegated to try and determine the Matter under Appeal, constitute that Court, which is usually called the Court of *Delegates*.

* See *Coke*, IV. 74. † Stat. 25. Hen. VIII. c. 19.

CHAP. XV.

Of the RIVERS of BRITAIN.

THE chief of all our British Rivers is the *Thames*, so called, according to *Leland* and *Mr. Camden*, from the joining of *Tame* and *Isis* a little below *Dorchester* in *Oxfordshire*. So fond are they of this Conceit, especially the latter, that he is thought himself to have wrote a *Latine Poem* upon the *Marriage* of these two Rivers, frequently referred to in his *Britannia*. And *Drayton*, in his *Poly-Olbion*, out of thirty, has spent no less than * one whole Song upon this very *Marriage*. See how full of it he is in the following Lines :

*Ye † Daughters of the Hills, come down from
ev'ry Side,
And due Attendance give upon the lovely
Bride.
Go strew the Paths with Flow'rs, by which
she is to pass ;
For be ye thus assur'd, in Albion never was
A Beauty yet like hers : Where have you ever
seen
So absolute a Nymph, in all Things, for a
Queen ?
And for the Princely Grome, whoever yet
could name.
'A Flood so fit for Isis as the Tame ?
Ye both so lovely are, that Knowledge scarce
can tell,
For Features whether He, or Beauty She
excel.*

*Betwixt your beauteous selves you shall begot
a Son,
That when your Lives shall end, in him shall
be begun.
The pleasant Surryan Shores shall in that
Flood delight,
And Kent esteem herself most happy in his
Sight.
The ‡ Shire that London loves, shall only
him prefer,
And give full many a Gift to hold him near
to her.
The Skeld, the goodly Mose, the rich and
viny Rheine,
Shall come to meet the Thames in Neptune's
watry Plain :
And all the Belgian Streams and neighbour-
ing Floods of Gaul,
Of him shall stand in Awe, his Tributaries
all.*

But *Thamesis*, from whence our *Thames* immediately flows, is undoubtedly the British Word || *Tavvys*, which signifies a gentle Stream. And from the Nature of the Current, *Sir John Denham* has so describ'd it, as if he had been perfectly acquainted with the Meaning of the Name.

*Though deep, yet clear ; though gentle, yet
not dull :
Strong without Rage, without o'erflowing full.*
As

* The fifteenth. † So he calls Rivers, because they are supposed to owe their Birth to Mountains. ‡ *Middlesex*. || V consonant is often changed into M, as might be proved from other Instances, if the Learned were not agreed upon it.





A NEW MAP
of the RIVERS & SEA COASTS
of
ENGLAND

5 10 20 30 40 50 60
A Scale of Miles

T H E
B R I T I S H
S E A

I C H A N N E E L

FRANCE

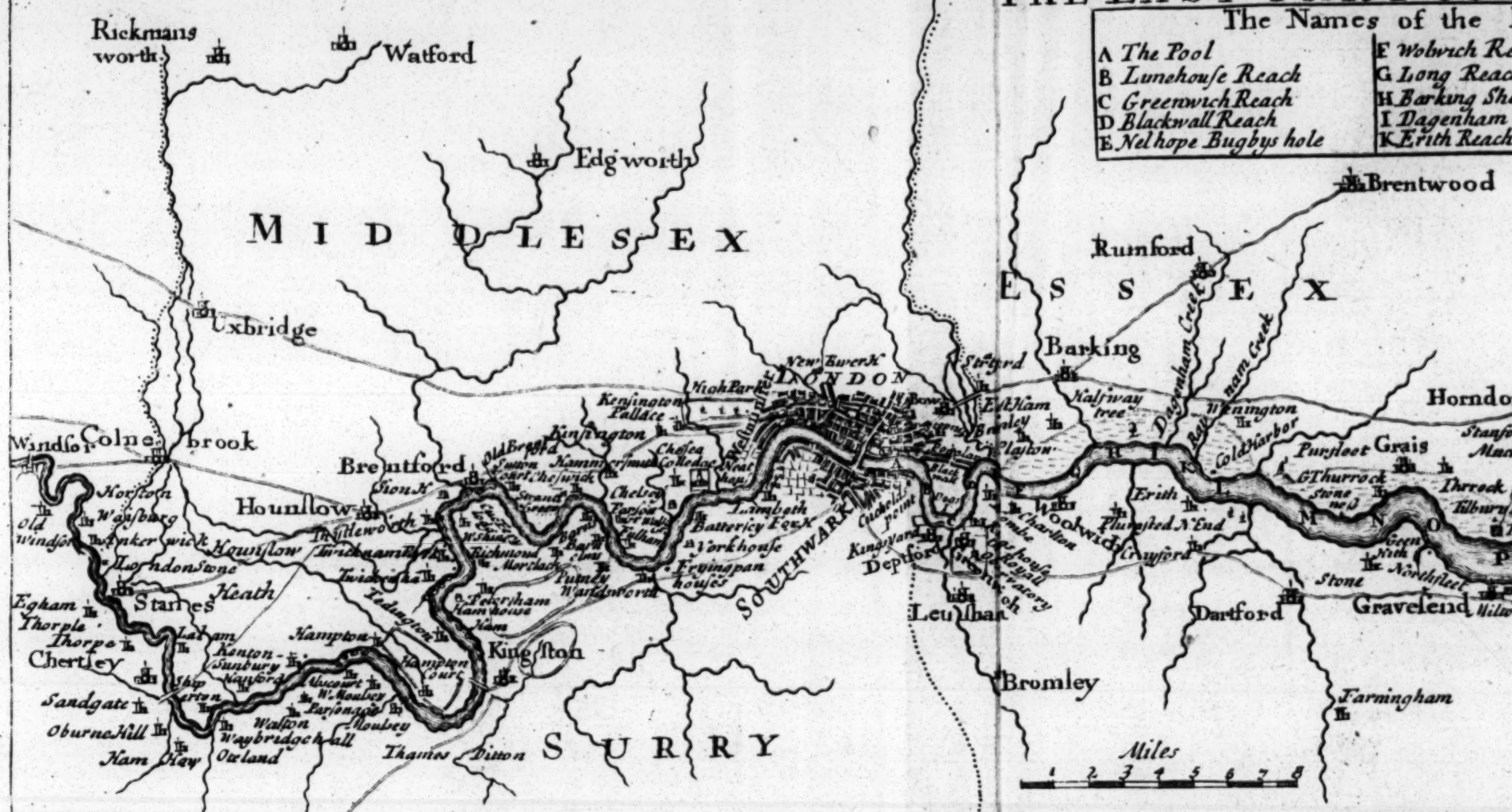
PART
Boulogne

OF

Monmouth

FRANCE

The Names of the	
A <i>The Pool</i>	F <i>Wobrich Reach</i>
B <i>Lunehouse Reach</i>	G <i>Long Reach</i>
C <i>Greenwich Reach</i>	H <i>Barking Sho</i>
D <i>Blackwall Reach</i>	I <i>Dagenham</i>
E <i>Nel hope Bugbys hole</i>	K <i>Erith Reach</i>



THE WEST, PART



T OF THE RIVER THAMES

of the Reaches

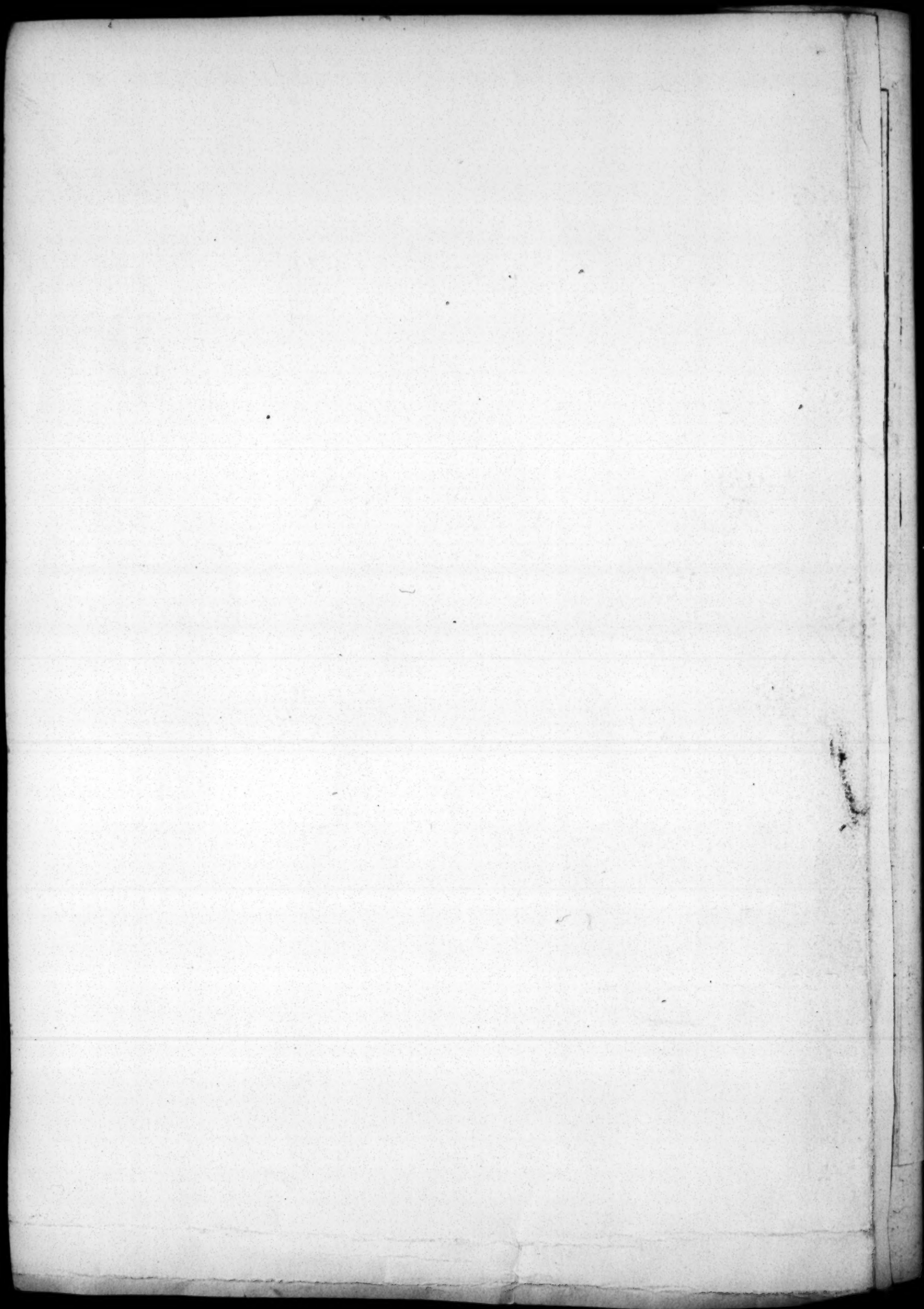
- E Wolwich Reach
- G Long Reach
- H Barking Shelf
- I Dagenham Jetty
- K Erith Reach
- L Rands
- M Long Reach
- N S Clements Reach
- O Northfleet hope
- P Gravesend Reach



PART OF THE RIVER THAMES



I Harris Sc



The Ancient State of BRITAIN.

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As a Confirmation of this, we are sure from unquestionable Authority, that this King of Rivers, as some Writers love to call it, had anciently, as it has at this Day, the Name of *Thames*, long before it wanders so low as *Dorchester*.

It rises in the very Edge of *Gloucestershire*, not far from a Village called *Tolreton*. The Head of it goes by the Name of the *Seven Springs*, which are in *Cotswold*, not far removed from the *Fosse-Way*, as it leads from *Cirencester* into *Somersetshire*. It has not run long before it becomes a considerable Stream, and so it hastens down to *Teklade*, where a little be-

low the Bridge it receives the *Churne*. Thus enriched, he pursues his Course to *Lechlade*, a little above which Place he takes in the *Colne*: Here it is he begins to be navigable, and here he is able to bear a Barge of 50 Tun. What Locks and Bridges he afterwards passes in his Way to *London*, and what the Barges pay at such Places, as also their Distances the one from the other by Water, may be seen in the following Table. Betwixt *Lechlade* and *Oxford* there are few or no Locks; but in Summer, when the Water is low, they pay here what is set down for *Flashes* only.

Places.	Dist. by Water.	Prices.
		l. s. d.
From <i>Lechlade</i> to <i>St. John's Bridge</i> * S.	2 Mile.	0 1 6
<i>Busket Lock</i>	2 M.	0 2 6
<i>Farmers Wires or Weres</i>	1 M.	0 1 0
<i>Lower Farmers Wires</i>	1 M.	0 1 0
<i>Days Wires</i>	1 M.	0 1 0
<i>Radcot Bridge S.</i>	2 M.	0 0 0
<i>Becks Wire</i>	1 M.	0 0 0
<i>Oldmans Wire</i>	2 M.	0 1 0
<i>Rushy Wire</i>	1 M.	0 1 0
<i>Rudges</i>	1 M.	0 1 0
<i>Thames Wire</i>	1 M.	0 1 0
<i>Ducksford Wire</i>	2 M.	0 0 0
<i>Shifford Wire</i>	1 M.	0 1 0
<i>Limbrist</i>	1 M.	0 1 0
† <i>Newbridge S.</i>	1 M.	0 0 0
<i>Cocks Wire</i>	1 M.	0 1 0
<i>Noah's Ark</i>	2 M.	0 1 0
<i>Langleys</i>	2 M.	0 1 0
<i>Pinde</i>	1 M.	0 0 0
‡ <i>Bolde Wire</i>	1 M.	0 1 6
<i>Kings Wire</i>	2 M.	0 0 0
<i>Godstow Bridge S.</i>	1 M.	0 0 0
** <i>OXFORD</i>	2 M.	0 0 0
<i>Afley Turn-Pikes</i>	1 M.	0 2 6
<i>Sandford Lock and Turn-Pikes</i>	2 M.	1 2 0
<i>Newnham Lock</i>	2 M.	0 2 6

From

|| *Leland* says near *Remble* in one Place, and in another, not far from *Tisbury*; all which are very true.

* S Stands for *Stone*, and W for *Wood*. † Just above this Place the *Windrush* falls into *Thames*. ‡ A little below *Eusham Ferry*, and here comes in the *Evenlode*.

** To *Oxford Bridge* the *Thames* will bear a Barge of 90 Tun.

Places.		Dist. by Water.	Prices.		
			l.	s.	d.
From Newnham *	Culham. Turn-Pike and the	2 Mile.	1	0	6
Lock to	Old Lock				
	Culham Bridge S.	1 M.	0	0	0
	Sutton Lock	1 M.	1	15	0
	Dayes Lock	6 M.	0	1	0
	Benson Lock	4 M.	0	15	0
	Wallingford Bridge S.	1 M.	0	2	6
	Mossford Lock	3 M.	0	1	0
	Cleve Lock	1 M.	1	5	0
	Goring Lock	1 M.	1	5	0
	† Harts Lock	2 M.	0	0	0
	Whitchurch Lock	1 M.	0	15	0
	Maple-Durham Lock	2 M.	0	12	6
	Caversham Lock and Bridge W.	3 M.	0	12	6
	Sunning Lock and Bridge W.	3 M.	0	10	0
	Cottrells Lock	3 M.	0	7	6
	Mash Lock	4 M.	0	7	6
	Henley Bridge W.	1 M.	0	0	0
	Hamelton Lock	2 M.	0	9	0
	New Lock	4 M.	0	7	6
	Temple Lock	1 M.	0	3	0
	Marlow Lock and Bridge W.	2 M.	0	4	0
	Bolters Lock	4 M.	0	7	6
	‡ Maidenhead Bridge W.	1 M.	0	0	0
	Windsor Bridge W.	8 M.	0	0	0
	Datchet Bridge W.	1 M.	0	0	0
	Stanes Bridge W.	6 M.	0	0	0
	Chertsey Bridge W.	6 M.	0	0	0
	Kingston Bridge W.	10 M.	0	10	0
	LONDON Bridge S.	20 M.	0	0	0

The Freight of these Barges is Corn, Malt, Beer, Cheese, and many other Things; and from London, Coals, Wine, and such other Goods as the Country has occasion for.

As it passes London near Blackwall, it receives the Lea; then afterwards the Ravensburn between Deptford and Greenwich;

the Rodon by Barking; the Croy and Dartent at Dartford; then passing by Gravesend, it receives the Medway in the very Mouth of the Sea.

In this River the Tide flows as high at Richmond, twenty Miles above London Bridge; which perhaps is higher than it runs in any other River in Europe. But the

* Not far from this Place is Abingdon Lock, where they pay 2 l. 5 s. but omitted in the Table, because it lies not in the Course of the Barges. † This is a Fish Lock.

‡ There was formerly a Lock between Bray and Ammerden, which was taken up by Virtue of a Commission of Sewers 1622. It was then in the Possession of Sir Thomas Mansfield.

|| This is a new Bridge, built by Her late Majesty of blessed Memory.

the Fertility and Pleasantness of its Banks, and the vast Wealth brought into this Kingdom by its Means, cannot better be told than in the Words of Sir John Denham :

Thames, the most lov'd of all the Ocean's Sons,

By his old Sire, to his Embraces runs ;
Hasting to pay his Tribute to the Sea,
Like mortal Life to meet Eternity.

Tho' with those Streams he no Resemblance hold,

Whose Foam is Amber, and whose Gravel Gold :

His genuine and less guilty Wealth explore,
Search not his Bottom, but survey his Shore :

O'er which he kindly spreads his spacious Wing,

And hatches Plenty for the ensuing Spring :

Nor then destroys it with too fond a Stay,
Like Mothers, who their Children overlay :

Nor with a suddain and impetuous Wave,
Like profuse Kings, resumes the Wealth he gave.

No unexpected Inundations spoil
The Mower's Hopes, nor mock the Ploughman's Toil.

But, Godlike, his unweary'd Bounty flows,
First loves to do, then loves the Good he does.

Nor are his Blessings to his Bankt confin'd,
But free and common, as the Sea and Wind :

When he to boast, or to disperse, his Stores,
Full of the Tribute of his grateful Shores,

Visits the World, and, in his flying Towers,
Brings home to us, and makes both Indies ours.

The Fish here are chiefly Tench, Barbel, Roach, Dace, Chub, Bream, Gudgeon, Ruffe, Bleak, Crayfish, and sometimes the small Conger-Eel. Besides,

Our plenteous Streams a various Race supply ;
The bright-ey'd Perch, with Fins of Tyrian Dye,

The Silver Eel, in shining Volumes roll'd,
The yellow Carp, in Scales bedropp'd with Gold,

Swift Trouts, diversify'd with Crimson Stains,
And Pikes, the Tyrants of the watry Plains.

Mr. Pope.

II. The second River in England is the Severn, said by some to be called from Sabrina, Daughter of Locrinus, the eldest Son of Brute. This Locrinus is reported to have been overthrown by Guendoline his jealous Queen, who afterwards took Estrild and her Daughter Sabrina, and order'd them to be thrown into this River :

The sandy Stream that Sea-like flows,
And Wales and England's Parting shows,

Gently receives those Damsels fair,
Glad to behold so sweet a Pair.

Whence Severn Floods, to Sabine's Fame,
Do still retain their Mistress' Name.

Slatyer.

But to let that pass: Sabrina is no other than the ancient British Word * *Saur* or *Haur*. Whether this Word had anciently any thing of Violence in its Meaning, as we suppose it had, is not very certainly known; but we are sure, that *Sabr*, which is the same Word, in the *Armoric* Dialect signifies *Sand*; and we have just now parted with an *Æ* Author, born not far from the Banks of it, that calls it a *Sandy Stream*. This Sandiness proceeds, no doubt, from the Violence of the Current, which is said by William of Malmesbury to yield to that of no other River. Not to mention the frequent Inundations raised by the least Rain falling upon the Hills, and the daily Rage of this River, which so astonished the fore-mentioned Writer, that he

* S and H are often changed into one another in the Dialects of this Language. Hence Severn is called *Haffren* by the Britains. † Slatyer. See his *Poet. Albion*, Od. IV. c. 6.

he wanted * Words to express it by. This is called the *Higre*, and thus it is describ'd by one of the best Poets of his Time:

--- Until † they be embrac'd
In Sabrina's sov'raigne Arms; with whose
tumultuous Waves
Shut up in narrower Bounds, the *Higre* wild-
ly raves,
And frights the straggling Flocks the neigh-
bouring Shores to fly:
As farre as from the Maine it comes with hi-
deous Cry,
And on the angry Front the curled Foam
doth bring,
The Billows gainst the Banks, when fiercely
it doth sling,
Hurls up the slimy Ooze, and makes the
scaly Brood
Leap madding to the Land, affrighted from
the Flood,
O'erturns the toiling ‡ Barge.

Add to this, that as *Sabrina* had its Name from *Savr*, so *Humber* had its Name from *Havr*, which is the same Word as we said before. Now 'tis well known, that *Humber* is the most turbu-
lent Stream of the whole Island. All these Things put together, make us wil-
ling to believe, that though *Thames* re-
ceived its Appellation from the easiness
of its Current, yet in naming *Severn*,
there was Regard had to the Swiftnes
and Violence of its Race.

This noble River owes its Birth to
Plymlymon, a high Hill in *Montgomery-*
shire, and runs through that County, as
also through *Shropshire*, *Worcestershire*,
and *Gloucestershire*; then passing between
Somersetshire on the one Side, and *Mon-*
mouthshire with *Glamorganshire* on the
other, it falls into the Sea between *Devon*
and *Caermarthen* shires.

A little before it reaches *Llanidlos*,
where there is a Stone Bridge over it, it
takes in a River made up of the *Burghan*
and *Dulas*, as it does another a little be-
low, consisting of the *Riga*, *Lloyd-River*,
Dungum and *Bachop*. There are no more
Bridges upon this River till it comes to
Newton: From which Place, leaving
Montgomery at some small Distance, it
runs to *Welshpool*. A little below *Welsh-*
pool, at or near *Bunington Bridge*, the
Severn begins to be navigable. But be-
fore we leave *Montgomeryshire*, it may be
proper to observe, that it is increased by
no less than thirty Rivers before it leaves
this County: The chief of which are
the two *Vurnways*, which it receives a
little before it enters *Shropshire*. It has
not wander'd long in this County, be-
fore it comes to *Shrewsbury*. Here are
two noble Stone Bridges, which are the
more necessary, because this Town is al-
most surrounded by the River in Form
of a *Horse-shoe*. About four Miles be-
low *Shrewsbury*, it passes by a fine Seat
belonging to *Edward Cresset, Esq*; At
Atchim it takes in the *Tern*, where is a
fair Stone Bridge. It runs under another
at *Bildas*, in its Way to *Bridgenorth*.
Here, among other Things, is also a very
fine Bridge, the noblest upon *Severn*. It
has seven large Arches, and fair Build-
ings upon it, the River running thro'
the Town. *Marbrook* falls into it at
Eardington, and *Boarbrook* at *Bargate*.
Having taking in *Dowles*, a little above,
it makes its Entrance into *Worcestershire*
at *Bewdley*, where is a strong Stone Bridge.
Before it washes the Walls of *Worcester*,
at a Place called *Redston*, it takes in *Stour*,
which runs by *Sturbridge* through *Ke-*
derminster. At *Worcester* is another very
fine Stone Bridge. From the Rising of
Severn down to this City, and a little
lower, it runs with a swift but clear
Stream.

* *Voraginem an Vertiginem Undarum dicam nescio, &c.* † The Rivers of *Herefordshire*.

‡ This is only true when it comes against the Side of a Barge. If the head of the
Boat be turned directly against the *Higre*, it will pass through without Damage.

Stream. But from hence to the Sea it ebbs and flows more or less, as other Rivers do, according to the Course of the Moon.

About seven Miles below *Warcester*, at *Upton*, is another stately Stone Bridge over *Severn*, which, a little below *Tewkesbury* in *Gloucestershire*, receives the *Avon*, a fine River rising in *Northamptonshire*, and navigable as high as *Stratford* in *Warwickshire*.

About the Middle way between *Tewkesbury* and *Gloucester*, or rather higher, over against *Crosse-Court*, comes in the *Lye* from *Chiltenham*. At the parting of the Water above *Gloucester*, a River rising at *Badgworth* falls into *Severn*, and on the other Side *Leden*, from *Lydbury*, mixes with the Western Branch of the *Severn* a little below *Maismore*. On the Eastern Branch, somewhat lower, stands the ancient City of *Gloucester*, where is a fine Stone Bridge, which is the lowest on this River. This Bridge is only over one Stream of the Water, which is here separated: But the Water is joined again a little below, having made by its Separation a small Island call'd *Alney*, famous for the single Combat between *EDMOND IRONSIDE* and *CANUTE* the Dane, in Sight of both their Armies. From this Place to *Framilode-Passage*, we meet with nothing remarkable; but there it receives the *Stroud*, a River rising out of a Hill between *Winston* and *Cranham*. A little below *Cambridge*, in this County, comes in a small River that rises at *Uly*; as there does another below *Barkley* from *Wickwarr*. On the Western Shore, two of the Brooks, rising in *Dean-Forest*, lose themselves in this River at *Gatcombe* and *Pirton-Passage*.

Below *Oldbury*, over against *Aust-Passage*, between *Bettesley* in *Gloucestershire*, and *Mathern* in *Monmouthshire*, *Wye*, a very noted River, empties it self into the *Severn*. The Heads of this River and *Severn* are in the same Hill, though they take a quite different Course. For *Wye*, having passed *Montgomeryshire*, makes

its Way through *Radnorshire*, *Brecknockshire*, *Herefordshire*, and *Monmouthshire*, where, a little below *Chepstow*, after a long Separation, it is received into the Arms of *Severn*.

At *Kingroad*, below *Bristol*, another *Avon* falls into *Severn*. It carries Vessels of Burthen from *Kingroad* to *Bristol Key*. It rises in *Wiltshire*, and passes by the City *Bathe* in its Way to this Place. It is navigable as high as *Hannam-Mills*, about Half-way between *Bristol* and *Bathe*, and is design'd to be made so as far as the City last mentioned.

On the opposite Shore, somewhat lower, the Rivers *Uske* and *Ebmuth* fall into the *Severn* Sea at *Newport Haven*.

Off of *Kingroad*, towards the Middle of the Chanel, lies the *Dimmy Island*; and lower, between *Kingston* in *Somersetshire*, and *Winstone* in *Monmouthshire*, are two other small Islands, the one call'd *Stepeholme*, the other *Flatholme*, famous in the Story of *Gildas*, who is said to have lived an Eremitical Life here.

The Ground on both Sides this noble River is very fertile, and affords abundance of Pasture; and in it are many Islands or Bylets, which yield very good Grass. It is navigable, as we said before, near as high as *Welshpool* in *Montgomeryshire*, and all the Towns and Cities on or near this River have great Traffick to *Bristol* and other Parts.

There is one Thing remarkable in this River, and that is, that it has neither Flashes nor Floodgates, nor Sluices, as the *Thames*, and many other Rivers have, to stop the Water, and so carry Vessels from Flash to Flash, but carries all by the Strength of its own Stream: For it is always, upon the least Rain, supplied from the Mountains, and never wants Water but in a very dry Season. On the contrary, it is rather apt to overflow its Banks, which it does often to a very great Breadth.

The *Severn* is well stored with several Sorts of Fish; as *Salmon*, *Pike*, *Trou*,
R Ca i

Cary, Grayling, Perch, Chub, Flounder, Roach, Dace, Gudgeon, Eel, Eelver, Lamprey, and the largest Shads, together with great Numbers of the smaller Sort.

A Gentleman, who obliged us with a good Account of the Course of the *Severn*, which we have made frequent use of, mentions another Fish often to be found in this River. He calls it a * *Sampson*, and describes it in the following Manner: "It is spotted much like a Trout, but much finer, only the hinder Fin on the Back is not red

" like that of a Trout. It is about the Bigness of a Bleke or small Dace, but very Dainty for Diet. It is taken only by an artificial Fly in Angling, and its Abode is in the Fords, or shallow, clear, and shining Streams.

III. A Catalogue of all the Rivers in *England* and *Wales*, shewing not only the Counties they rise in, but the Rivers they fall into; which is so contrived, that the Course of most of them may be hence learned from their Rising to their Falling into the Sea.

NAMES of Rivers.	Counties they rise in, or pass through.	Rivers or Sea they fall into.
<i>Adur.</i>	Suffex.	The British Sea below <i>Adrington</i> .
<i>Aire.</i>	Yorkshire.	Onse a little above <i>Hoke</i> .
<i>Alan.</i> †	Cornwal.	<i>Severn</i> Sea at <i>Padstow-Haven</i> .
<i>Aled.</i>	Denbighshire.	<i>Elwy</i> , West of <i>Llanafydd</i> .
<i>Allen.</i>	Denbigh.	<i>Dee</i> above <i>Almere</i> .
<i>Allen.</i>	Dorset.	<i>Stoure</i> near <i>Blandford</i> .
<i>Althow East.</i>	Durham.	South <i>Tyne</i> near <i>Lees</i> .
<i>Althow West.</i>	Northumberland.	At the same Place.
<i>Althow.</i>	Anglesey.	<i>Irish</i> Sea below <i>Llanvorog</i> .
<i>Alne.</i>	Cumberland.	South <i>Tyne</i> below <i>Kirk Haugh</i> .
<i>Alne.</i>	Northumberland.	<i>German</i> Ocean at <i>Aylmonth</i> .
<i>Alne.</i>	Warwickshire.	<i>Arrow</i> at <i>Round-Alne</i> .
<i>Alt.</i>	Lancashire.	<i>Irish</i> Sea at <i>Alimonth</i> .
<i>Alwen.</i>	Denbighshire.	<i>Dee</i> above <i>Langer</i> .
<i>Alwe.</i> ‡	Monmouthshire.	<i>Uske</i> near <i>Ragland-Castle</i> .
<i>Amber.</i>	Derbyshire.	<i>Darwen</i> above <i>Chrich-Chase</i> .
<i>Amond.</i>	Caermarthenshire.	<i>Loughor</i> above <i>Bettus</i> .
<i>Angel.</i>	Montgomery.	<i>Divy</i> at the Edge of <i>Merioneth</i> .
<i>Ankam.</i>	Lincoln.	<i>Humber</i> by <i>North-Ferriby</i> .
<i>Anker.</i>	Warwickshire.	<i>Tame</i> at <i>Tamworth</i> .
<i>Annisfer.</i>	Pembroke.	<i>Irish</i> Sea by <i>Newports</i> .
<i>Ark.</i>	York.	<i>Swale</i> near <i>Grinton</i> .
<i>Arro.</i>	Hereford.	<i>Lug</i> near <i>Lemster</i> .
<i>Arrow.</i>	Worcester.	<i>Avon</i> near <i>Bilsford-Grange</i> .
	Warwick.	
<i>Arth.</i>	Cardigan.	<i>Irish</i> Sea at <i>Aberarth</i> .
<i>Artro.</i>	Merioneth.	<i>Llanbeder</i> at <i>Llanbeder</i> .
<i>Arun.</i>	Suffex.	British Sea at <i>Hampdon</i> .
<i>Asoburn.</i>	Suffex.	British Sea at <i>Pensley</i> .

NAMES

* We suppose he means either a *Samlet* or a *Smelt*; otherwise 'tis a Fish we are altogether unacquainted with. † Or *Camel*. ‡ Or *Olwy*.

NAMES of Rivers.	Counties they rise in, or pass through.	Rivers or Sea they fall into
Aften.	Suffex.	British Sea West of Hastings
Atre.	Cornwall.	Tamer near the Hill Bromwelly.
Aune.	Devon.	British Sea East of Plymouth
Avon E.	Wilt.	British Sea below Christ-Church.
Avon W.	Wilt.	Severn below Bristol.
Avon.	Monmouth.	Uske above Caerleon.
Avon.	Glamorgan.	Severn Sea at Aber-Avon.
	Northampton.	
	Leicester.	
Avon.	Warwick.	Severn near Tewkesbury.
	Worcester.	
Avon.	Merioneth.	Irish Sea by Barmouth.
Anrisha.	Durham.	Tees at Eggleston
Axe.	Devon.	British Sea at Axemouth
Axe.	Somerset.	Severn Sea below Uphill.
Ayron.	Cardigan.	Irish Sea below Heuenyn.
Bache.	Montgomery.	Dungum.
Bane.	Lincoln.	Wytham below Tattershall.
Bandra.	Pembroke.	Annifer near Kilgwyn.
Bardop.	Northumberland.	Read above Rochester.
Barley.	Devon.	Dunsbrook near Exmore.
Barney.	York.	Swale near Eladen.
Barrow.	Westmorland.	Burbeck near Hawse-House.
Bander.	Durham.	Tees by Cuddeston
	Suffex.	
Beale.	Kent.	Medway near Twysford-Bridge.
Beane.	Hertford.	Lea near Hoddesdon.
Bechan.	Montgomery.	Severn at Castle-Dolevoren.
Bedal.	York.	Swale below Morton.
Below †	Westmorland.	Eden near Great Musgrave.
Beriden.	Norfolk.	Tar below Norwich.
Bert.	Dorset.	British Sea at Bridport.
Bidder.	Cardigan.	Ayron above Heuenyn.
Biga *	Montgomery.	Severn above Llanidlos.
Birkin.	Cheshire.	Bollin below Asbley.
Birthin.	Monmouth.	Uske against Uske.
Blackbrook.	Leicester.	Stoure above Longborough.
Blackwater.	Essex.	German Ocean near Malden.
Blenge.	Cumberland.	Irt above Irton.
Blithe.	Stafford.	Trent below Rowley-Park.
Blysoog.	Pembroke.	Tivy or Twy near Kilgarren Castle.
Blythe.	Warwick.	Tame not far from Makestock Castle.
Blythe.	Suffolk.	German Ocean at Somewould.

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NAMES

† Or Below. * Or rather Right. This River makes a great bend to the right, and then falls into the sea.

NAMES of Rivers.	Counties they rise in, or pass through.	Rivers or Sea they fall into.
<i>Blythe.</i>	Northumberland.	<i>Pont near Ogle-Castle.</i>
<i>Bollin.</i>	Cheshire.	<i>Mersey against Rixton.</i>
<i>Borne.</i>	Stafford.	<i>Tame at Drayton-Basset.</i>
<i>Bourn.</i>	Warwick.	<i>Tame near Makestock Castle.</i>
<i>Bourne.</i>	Wilts.	<i>Avon at Salisbury.</i>
<i>Bow.</i>	Shropshire.	<i>Warren between Hadwick and Home.</i>
<i>Bowbent.</i>	Northumberland.	<i>Till near Ewart.</i>
<i>Bradfeld.</i>	Shropshire.	<i>Teme at Lantwardyn.</i>
<i>Bradford.*</i>	Derby.	<i>Lashkell at Aulport.</i>
<i>Brane.</i>	Caermarthen.	<i>Towy not far from Llanymthefry.</i>
<i>Brane.</i>	Brecknock.	<i>Uske by Aberbrath.</i>
<i>Bray.</i>	Devon.	<i>Moul near Wortely.</i>
<i>Brayan.</i>	Pembroke.	<i>Twy against Cardigan.</i>
<i>Brenning.</i>	Cardigan.	<i>Tivy at Tregaron.</i>
<i>Brent.</i>	Anglesey.	<i>Menai by Llangainwen.</i>
<i>Brent.</i>	Middlesex.	<i>Thames at Brentford.</i>
<i>Breten.</i>	Suffolk.	<i>Stoure below Hadley.</i>
<i>Breynandy.</i>	Pembroke.	<i>Clethy above Lannekeven.</i>
<i>Broadwater.</i>	Cumberland.	<i>Irish Sea below St. Brides.</i>
<i>Broke.</i>	Lancashire.	<i>Through Mirescongh Chase into the Wire.</i>
<i>Bromyshe.†</i>	Northumberland.	<i>Tweed at Tillmouth.</i>
<i>Burghan.‡</i>	Montgomery.	<i>Severn near Llanidlos.</i>
<i>Brusketh.</i>	Cumberland.	<i>Eden near Carlile over against Petterel.</i>
<i>Bry. </i>	Somerset.	<i>Severn Sea against Stepeholme.</i>
<i>Burbeck.</i>	Westmorland.	<i>Lune over against Whinfield-Hill.</i>
<i>Burbrock.</i>	Derby.	<i>Darwen at Bastow.</i>
<i>Burdop.</i>	Durham.	<i>The lowest Spring of Wire.</i>
<i>Caier.</i>	Caermarthen.	<i>Tave in Cardyth Forest.</i>
<i>Caine.</i>	Merioneth.	<i>Avon above Benrose-Wood.</i>
<i>Calder.</i>	Lancaster.	<i>Ribble at Whaley.</i>
<i>Calder.</i>	Lancaster.	<i>Wire against Garstang.</i>
<i>Calder.**</i>	York.	<i>Aire or Are near Castleforth.</i>
<i>Calne.</i>	Wilts.	<i>West-Avon near Chipnam.</i>
<i>Cam.</i>	Gloucester.	<i>Severn by Cambridge.</i>
<i>Cam.</i>	Hertford.	<i>Ouse at Streatham-Mere.</i>
<i>Camaron.</i>	Cambridge. }	<i>Itbon by Llanbadern.</i>
<i>Cambeck.</i>	Radnor.	<i>Irthing near Castle-Steed.</i>
<i>Camlas.††</i>	Cumberland.	<i>Uske against Aberbrath.</i>
<i>Camlet.</i>	Brecknock.	<i>Severn below Cherbury.</i>
<i>Can.</i>	Shropshire.	<i>Chelmer below Chelmesford.</i>
<i>Canda.</i>	Essex.	<i>Eden at Carlile.</i>
<i>Car.</i>	Cumberland.	<i>British Sea at Charmouth.</i>
	Dorset.	

* Or Headford. † This River changes its Name for Till, and falls into the Tweed, as above. ‡ Or Burghan. || This River makes the Isle of Avalon. ** Or Caulder. †† For Camel, see Alan.

NAMES of Rivers.	Counties they rise in, or pass through.	Rivers or Sea they fall into.
Caran.	Gloucester.	Avon above Tewkesbury.
Carno.	Montgomery.	Severn at Caerfute-Castle.
Carre.	Somerset.	Parret in Queensmore.
Carthkenny.	Caermarthen.	Cowen at Clear.
Carrog. *	Caernarvon.	Guelly against Dinas Dinlle.
Cassel.	Caernarvon.	Convey near Caerhun.
Cebbe.	Isle of Man.	Irish Sea at Caltregh.
Charwell.	Northampton.	} Thames at Oxford.
	Oxford.	
Chelmer.	Essex.	German Sea at Malden.
Cheslop.	Northumberland.	Rede in Redesdale.
Choter.	Rutland.	Welland not far from Stamford.
Christioneth.	Denbigh.	Dee over against the Keriog.
Churn.	Gloucester.	} Thames at Crekelade.
	Oxford.	
Churnet.	Stafford.	Dove at Rouchester.
Chute.	Wilts.	West-Avon above Bathe.
Clanmoy.	Isle of Man.	Irish Sea against Dauby-Pit.
Clare.	Suffolk.	Stoure below Clare.
Carthy. †	Radnor.	Wye below Rayader-Gowy.
Clawdock. ‡	Denbigh.	Dee above Worthonbury.
Clawdock.	Denbigh.	Clwyd below Llandurnog.
Cledagh.	Monmouth.	Uske above Llanfoss.
Cledagh.	Caermarthen.	Muthvey near Llangadock.
Cledagh.	Glamorgan.	Neath by Neath.
Cledagh.	Pembroke.	Clethuy against Monaclodge.
Cledhewen.	Pembroke.	Dungledy at Redbarton.
Clethwy.	Pembroke.	Milford-Haven.
Cetor.	Merioneth.	Dee below Llandervat-Gadern.
Cletter.	Cardigan.	Dovy above Aberdovy.
Clift.	Devon.	Ex below Exeter.
Clowedock.	Radnor.	†† Isthon by Llanbadern.
Clun.	Shropshire.	Teme at Llantwardyne.
Clwyd.	Denbigh.	Irish Sea below Rutland-Castle.
Cocket.	Northumberland.	German Ocean against Cocket.
Codbeck.	York.	Willowbeck at Daulton.
Cohor. **	Cornwal.	Mounts-Bay near the Mount.
Coker. ††	Cumberland.	Darwent at Cockermouth.
Coker.	Lancaster.	Irish Sea below Cokesholme.
Cole.	Worcester.	} Blithe near Colehill.
	Warwick.	
Colne.	Hertford.	} Thames at Stanes.
	Middlesex.	

NAMES

* Or Kenog. † Or Clarnon. ‡ Or Clowdock. || Or Gleson. ** Or Chora. †† Or Cocker.
 ‡† Or Isthon.

NAMES of Rivers.	Counties they rise in, or pass through.	Rivers or Sea they fall into.
Colne.	Essex.	German Ocean by Colchester.
Colne	Gloucester. } Oxford. }	Thames at Leachlade.
Columb.	Devon.	Ex a little below Columb-John.
Combenely.	Caermarthen.	* <i>Longher</i> against Llandilo-Talabunt.
Commerch.	Brecknock.	Irton at Langamarch.
Conder.	Lancashire.	Irish Sea at Ashton Park.
Conwey.	Caernarvon.	Irish Sea at Aberconwey.
Corve.	Shropshire.	Teme by Ludlow.
Costow. †	York.	Darwent below Cotehouse.
Cotby.	Caermarthen.	Towy not far from Llanegwood.
Cover.	York.	Toure below Midam.
Coulney. ‡	York.	Onse at Blackfast.
Cowen.	Caermarthen.	Severn Sea against Towy-Haven.
Crawley.	Darby.	Rother at Whistenton-Park.
Cray.	Brecknock.	Uske soon after its Rise.
Cray.	Kent.	Darent below Dartford.
Creddy.	Devon.	Ex not far from Exeter.
Crock.	Chester.	Dane at Crockston.
Cuckmere.	Suffex.	British Sea at Cuckmere-Haven.
Culbeth.	Pembroke.	Cledhewen below Letterstone.
Cune.	Warwick.	Shirborn near Coventry.
Cunnil.	Merioneth.	Valenryd below Maynturog.
Dane.	Chester.	Wever at Northwich.
Darent.	Kent.	Thames near Dartford.
Darnall.	Radnor.	Wye above Rayader-Gowy.
Dart.	Devon.	British Sea at Dartmouth.
Dartow. **	Lancaster.	Dowlas near Croston.
Darwen.	Derby.	Trent by Great Weln.
Darwen.	Lancaster.	Ribble below Preston.
Darwent.	Cumberland.	Darwent foot-Haven below Workinton.
Darwent.	York.	Onse not far from Howden.
Dead.	Pembroke.	Annifer near Neverne.
Dean.	Leicester.	Trent at Newark.
Deben.	Nottingham. } Suffolk. }	German Sea at Bawdsey-Haven.
Dee.	Merioneth. } Denbigh. }	Chester-Water and the Irish Sea.
Delas. ††	Cheshire.	Irton or Yrton below Longamarch.
Denock. ‡‡	Brecknock.	Eske below Dalegarth.
	Cumberland.	

NAMES

* Or *Logher*. † Or *Costwy*. ‡ Alias *Fou'ney*. || Or *Crawlon*. ** Alias *Narrow*. †† Or *Dalas*. ‡‡ Wrote also *Davock*.

NAMES of Rivers.	Counties they rise in, or pass through.	Rivers or Sea they fall into.
Dent.	Westmorland.	Lune below Killington.
Derbeck.	Nottingham.	Trent against Keecon.
Derry. *	Merioneth.	Avon near Kemmer-Abbey.
Derwen.	Northumberland.	Tyne against Elswick.
Desunny.	Merioneth.	Irish Sea near Sarrabugh-Point.
Dettor.	Cardigan.	Tyvy at Llandissil.
Dieulish.	Dorset.	Stoure above Sturminster.
Diver.	Wilts.	Nader at Bishopstrow
Doier.	Hereford.	Munnow below Elston-Bridge.
Dove.	Stafford.	Trent below Egington.
Dovols.	Northumberland.	Tyne by Dilston.
Dow.	Yorkshire.	Hodgebrook near Edston.
Dowlas.	Lancaster.	Ribble at Hesketh.
	Merioneth.	
Dovy.	Montgomery.	Irish Sea at Aberdovy.
	Cardigan.	
	Merioneth.	
Druryd.	Lancaster.	Cunvell below Festimog.
Dudden.	Anglesey.	Irish Sea below Daulston.
Dulas.	Montgomery.	Irish Sea against Adica I.
Dulas.	Montgomery.	Severn below Llanidlos.
Dulas.	Montgomery.	Severn at Newtone.
Dulas.	Radnor.	Ithon near Llanbadern.
Dulas.	Caermarthen.	Towy below Llangadock.
Dulas.	Montgomery.	Dowy above Machenillet.
Dulashe.	Caermarthen.	Towy at Druson-Castle.
Dulish.	Glamorgan.	Neath at Llanylled.
Dun.	York.	Aire not far from Turn-Bridge.
Dungledy. †	Pembroke.	Clethy near Rise-Castle-Point.
Dungum.	Montgomery.	Severn above Llanidlos.
Dunsbrook.	Devon.	Ex below Elverton.
Dunsmore.	Stafford.	Churnet at Leek.
Ebwith.	Monmouth.	Uske at Newport-Haven.
Ecclesbourne.	Derby.	Darnen at Duntfield.
	York.	
Eden.	Westmorland.	Sulway-Frith below Bulnesse.
	Cumberland.	
Edway.	Radnor.	Wye at Aberedway.
Eie.	Leicester.	Wreakin near Brentingbrie.
Eland.	Radnor.	Clarwen on the Borders of Cardigan.
Elne.	Cumberland.	Irish Sea at Elneborough.
Elwy. ‡	Glamorgan.	Severn Sea at Pennarth.
Elwy.	Denbigh.	Clwyd at St. Asaph.

NAMES

* Alias Dery and Desry. † Or Dungledy. ‡ Or Elay.

NAMES of Rivers.	Counties they rise in, or pass through.	Rivers or Sea they fall into.
Enian.	Cornwal.	Tamar near Brownelly.
Erwasb.	Nottingham.	Trent below Atterton.
Esk. **	Borders of Scotland.	Kirfop below Cannonby.
Esk.	Cumberland.	Irish Sea at Ravenslass.
Eskle.	Cumberland.	Monnow at Langtown.
Eweny.	Hereford.	Ggmore at Ogmores-Castle.
Ex.	Glamorgan.	British Sea at Exmouth.
Eymott.	Devon.	
	Westmorland.	Eden near Hornby.
	Cumberland.	
Fidan.	Monmouth.	Uske against Penruawell-Hill.
Fleet.	Nottingham.	Trent at Girtan.
Font.	Northumberland.	German Ocean below Newbiggin.
Forton.	Devon.	Creddy near Crediton.
Foss. *	York.	Ouse very near York.
Fosse. †	Lancaster.	Irish Sea at Leven-Sands.
Fossdyke.	Lincoln.	Trent at Torksey.
Foy.	Cornwal.	Foy-Haven below Lestwischiel.
Fraw.	Anglesey.	Irish Sea at Aberfraw.
Froom.	Dorset.	British Sea at Poole.
Froom.	Hereford.	Lug near Hereford.
Froom.	Gloucester.	Severn below Barkley.
Froom.	Gloucester.	Avon at Bristol.
Full-Brook.	Chester.	Whelock at Maulbon.
Garner.	Hereford.	Wye above Whitchurch.
Garran.	Hereford.	Wye at Llangarran.
Gelt.	Cumberland.	Irthing below Haton.
Giffen. ‡	Caernarvon.	Conwey near Aberconwey.
Gipping.	Suffolk.	Orwell below Stow.
Girch.	Caernarvon.	Irish Sea against Carodinhill-Rock.
Glencowen.	Cumberland.	Ulles-Water on the South.
Glenkroden.	Cumberland.	Ulles-Water not far from the former.
Gorway.	Caernarvon.	Menai below Llanvagon.
Goyte.	Derby.	
Greta.	Lancaster.	Mersey against Goyt.
Grete.	York.	Tees near Morton.
Grony.	Westmorland.	
Gwana.	Lancaster.	Lune below Thurland-Castle.
Gwasb.	Brecknock.	Uske by Langrony.
	Pembroke.	Gwyn near Llanachaieth.
	Rutland.	Walland above Stamford.

NAMES

** This River is famous for breeding the best Trouts in Great Britain. * Or Fife.
† Or Leven. ‡ Or Giffen. || Or Wash or Wadeland.

NAMES of Rivers.	Counties they rise in, or pass through.	Rivers or Sea they fall into.	NAMES
Guedall.	Montgomery.	Dowy at Llanworing.	
Gweger.	Anglesey.	Irish Sea below Llanbaderick.	
Gwelly.	Caernarvon.	Irish Sea by Dinas Dynlle.	
Gwendraethvag, and Gwendraethvaus.	Caermarthen.	Severn Sea near Kidwelly.	
Gwenrow.	Denbigh.	Dee below Wrexham.	
Gwilly.	Caermarthen.	Towy at Abergwilly.	
Gwyn.	Pembroke.	Irish Sea near Llanlawyn.	
Gwynt. *	Anglesey.	Kevenny against Llangristolis.	
Gwythel.	Radnor.	Arro near Kynonon.	
Gyrow.	Denbigh.	Alwen below Bann.	
Hale. †	Cornwal.	Irish Sea near St. Ives.	
Hamble.	Hants.	British Sea at Hamble-Haven.	
Hans. ‡	Stafford.	Manifold at Blore-Park.	
Harburn.	Devon.	Dart below Harberton.	
Harford.	York.	Darwent at Wickam-Abbey.	
Hartley.	Northumberland.	South-Tyne at Featherstonhaugh.	
Haws.	Montgomery.	Severn at Aberhaws.	
Haws.	Radnor.	Itton above Dyffart.	
Hebden.	York.	Calder near Midgely.	
Heckdyke.	Nottingham.	Trent above Sakerith.	
Helter.	Northumberland.	Bombent at Anterchester.	
Hepsey.	Brecknock.	Neath at Istradwellby.	
Hespyn.	Denbigh.	Clyd below Llandair.	
Hirgum.	Merioneth.	Avon below the Kessilgum.	
Hodgebeck.	York.	Darwent near Wickam.	
Hodder.	York.	Ribble at Myton.	
Holgate.	York.	Swale against Marrick.	
Hornby.	Brecknock.	Uske near Brecknock.	
Howly.	Chester.	Pever below Wymingham.	
Hude.	Durham.	Tees at Middleton.	
Hull.	York.	Humber at Hull.	
Humber..	York.	German Ocean at Spun-head.	
Hyndborn.	Lancaster.	Lune near Hornby Castle.	
Ibber.	Derby.	Rother at Chesterfield.	
Idle. **	Nottingham.	Dun beyond Axeholme I.	
Ilen.	Pembroke.	Irish Sea between St. Nones and Portlais.	
Irch. ††	Caernarvon.	Irish Sea at Pabely.	
Irk.	Lancaster.	Irwell near Manchester.	

* Or Gynt. † Or Haile. ‡ Or Hansay. This River goes under Ground at Water Fall, but rises again before it falls into Manifold. || Or Hodgebeck. ** Or Idde. †† Or Earch.

NAMES of Rivers.	Counties they rise in, or pass through.	Rivers or Sea they fall into.
<i>Irt</i>	Cumberland	Irish Sea below Carlisle.
<i>Irton</i>	Brecknock	Wye at Beala.
<i>Irwell</i>	Lancaster	Mersey at Flixton.
<i>Isher *</i>	Brecknock	Uske at Aberisker.
<i>Isthwith</i>	Cardigan	Irish Sea below the Rydal.
<i>Istrad</i>	Denbigh	Clyd below Whitchurch.
<i>Irching †</i>	Northumberland	Eden near Warwick.
<i>Irching</i>	Cumberland	Sea at Southampton.
<i>Isbon</i>	Hampshire	Wye not far from Dissart.
<i>Ivil ‡</i>	Radnor	Ouse at Temsford.
<i>Ivil</i>	Bedford	Parret near Langport.
	Somerset	
<i>Keach</i>	Cardigan	Tivy below Kennarsh.
<i>Kebby</i>	Monmouth	Uske near Abergavenny.
<i>Kebeck</i>	York	Nyde below Hargate.
<i>Kellop</i>	Durham	The highest Head of Were.
<i>Kelyn</i>	Merioneth	Tromeryn soon after its Rise.
<i>Kemlet </i>	Shropshire	Severn below Chisbury.
<i>Kemlet</i>	Denbigh	Tanot below Plate-Tcha.
<i>Ken</i>	Westmorland	Irish Sea through Ken-Sands.
<i>Ken</i>	Lancaster	Ex below Exeter.
<i>Ken</i>	Devon	Thames at Sunning.
<i>Kennet</i>	Wilts	Tamar soon after its Rise.
<i>Kensley</i>	Berks	Dovy by Llanworing.
<i>Kerlog</i>	Cornwall	Dee between Chirk and Bystock.
<i>Kering</i>	Merioneth	Tivy at Kilgwyn.
<i>Kery</i>	Denbigh	Avon below Kemmer-Abbey.
<i>Kessilgum</i>	Cardigan	Uske at Abergavenny.
<i>Kevenny **</i>	Merioneth	Irish Sea at Maltrath.
<i>Kevenny ††</i>	Monmouth	Dovy soon after its Rise.
<i>Kinver</i>	Anglesey	Irish Sea below Trevelhel.
<i>Kiour</i>	Cardigan	Irish Sea at Kirk-Mighel.
<i>Kirkmighel</i>	Pembroke	
	Isle of Man	
<i>Kirkfop ‡‡</i>	Borders of Scotland	Eden, a little above Burgh-Sands.
	Cumberland	
<i>Knyno</i>	Pembroke	Twy between Kennarsh and Manerdae.
<i>Laden</i>	Hereford	Froom at Sirettan.
<i>Langdon</i>	Durham	Tees below Teesdale-Forest.

NAMES

* For Irt, see Thames. † Or rather Irthing. ‡ Or Ivel. || Or Camlet. See above.

** Or Gvenny †† Or Govenny ‡‡ Or Kirfop.

NAMES of Rivers.	Countries they rise in, or pass through.	Rivers or Sea they fall into.
Leshkel	Derby	Wye below Aulport.
Lavant	Sussex	British Sea at Owr-Mouth.
Lea	Hartford	Thames near Blackwall.
Leach	Essex	Thames at Leachlade.
Ledder	Gloucester	Convey below Boleus.
Lee	Oxford	Wever at Leeson.
Leek	Caernarvon	Lune at Barton.
Leman	Chester	Ex near Tiverton.
Leme	Westmor	Avor at Edmonscot.
Len	Northampton	Medway at Adulstone.
Lery	Warwick	Irish Sea below the Dowy.
Leven Black *	Kent	White Leven at Bucknesh.
Leven White	Cardigan	Kirkfop near Tomwat-Hill.
Lruenant	Cumberland	Dowy at Penalt.
Levenny †	Cardigan	Irish Sea at Clur-Ferichrade.
Levenny	Caernarvon	Clwyd above Ruben.
Lidden ‡	Denbigh	Severn against Gloucester.
Lime	Hereford	British Sea at Lymie-Regis.
Linan	Gloucester	Irish Sea North of Levenny.
Linon	Dorset	Allow below Llanvorog.
Liner 2.	Caernarvon	Tamar over against Tovey.
Lingorill 3.	Anglesey	Irish Sea above Llanglynin.
Llanveder	Cornwal	Irish Sea below Llandarog.
Llavern	Merioneth	Pemle-mere.
Lledding	Merioneth	Severn at Welshpool.
Lledwich	Montgomery	Teme at Great Chappel.
Lleggy	Shropshire	Convey above Buzas.
Llogher **	Caernarvon	Severn Sea below Loghor-Castle.
Lloyd	Caernarthen	Severn above Llan-y-dlos.
Lluc ††	Montgomery	Llogher near Lloger-Castle.
Lluc	Caernarthen	Dre at his Passage into Pemble-mere.
Lluc	Merioneth	Thomas near Twyford.
Loddon	Hants	Eymes near Penrith.
Loder	Berks	British Sea at Low.
Low	Westmorland	Wye near Harford.
Lug	Cornwal	Irish Sea at Sunderland-Point.
Lune	Hereford	
	Westmorland	
	Lancaster	

* For Leven in Lancashire, see Fosse above. † Or Leunmy. ‡ Or Laden. || Or Llyn.
 1. Alias Liver. 3. Or Lleyngorill. ** Or Lougher or Oger. †† Or Thluc.

NAMES of Rivers.	Counties they rise in, or pass through.	Rivers or Sea they fall into.
Lune.	Westmorland.	Tees below Longton.
Lyd.	Durham.	Tamar by Langston.
Lydden.	Devon.	Stoure near Hunton Marys.
Lyne.	Dorset.	German Sea at Carlswell.
Lyne.	Northumberland.	Trent above Nottingham.
Lyne.	Stafford.	Trent below Nottingham.
Lyne.	Nottingham.	
Malchway.	Radnor.	Wye near Llan-Stephen.
Man.*	Nottingham.	Meden at Houghton.
Manyfold.	Stafford.	Dove against Alfox.
Manyan.	Denbigh.	Clwyd against Llanledan.
Marbrook.	Shropshire.	Severn below Bridgnorth.
Marlais.	Pembroke.	Culbeth near Llan-Elone.
Marsk.	York.	Swale near Marsk.
Marston-Brook	Derby.	Darwen at Derby.
Massalek.	Cardigan.	Irish Sea above Aberistwith.
Mathanan.	Anglesey.	Irish Sea below Llanbaderick.
Mathern.	Cardigan.	Tivy at Llanbeder.
Medlock.	Lancaster.	Irwell near Manchester.
Medway.	Suffex.	Mouth of the Thames at Sheerness.
Meie.	Kent.	Severn at Shrewsbury.
Melendeder †	Shropshire.	Convey above Cair-Haven.
Melta.	Denbigh.	Hepsey near Istradvelthy.
	Brecknock.	
	York.	
Mersey.	Lancaster.	Irish Sea at Liverpool-Haven.
	Chester.	
Milkbourn.	Northumberland.	Tyne near Wilam.
Mimere.	Hertford.	Bean above Ware.
Mole.	Kent.	Sbete near Shybborn.
Mole.	Suffex.	Thames against Hampton-Court.
Morlas.	Surrey.	Tave at Eglefmaier in Cardyth-Forest.
	Caermarthen.	
	Leicester.	
Mose.	Derby.	Trent near Croxall.
	Stafford.	
Moule.	Devon.	Towridge near the Severn Sea.
Mulle.	Montgomery.	Severn at Castle-Dolevern.
Munnoe.	Monmouth.	Wye at Monmouth.
Muthvey.	Caermarthen.	Towy below Llangadock.
Muthvey.	Merioneth.	Avon at Kemmer-Abbey.
Muthvey.	Cardigan.	Tivy below Istradmyrk.

NAMES

* Or Maun. † Or Melendeder.

NAMES of Rivers.	Counties they rise in, or pass through.	Rivers or Seas they fall into.
Nader *	Wilt.	Avon below Wilton.
Neagh.	Denbigh.	Conwy above Tiberion.
Neath.	Brecknock.	Severn Sea near Coldfrank-Forest.
Neb.	Glamorgan.	Irish Sea at Peel-Castle.
Nen. †	Isle of Man.	German Ocean not far from Sutton.
Neuern.	Northampton.	Irish Sea against Dinas-Head.
Niger.	Lincoln.	German Ocean at Clay.
Now.	Pembroke.	Darwen below Stratton.
Nyde. ‡	Norfolk.	Ouse at Nun-Monkton.
	Derby.	
	York.	
Ock.	Bucks.	Thames at Abingdon.
Ock.	Devon.	Taxbridge below Hatherlay.
Ogmore.	Glamorgan.	Severn Sea below Ogmore-Castle.
Olcon.	Hereford.	Munnow at Cledol.
Oney.	Hereford.	Lug at Lanster.
Onney.	Shropshire.	Teme at Ockley-Park.
Or.	Suffolk.	German Ocean at Orford-Haven.
Orwell.	Suffolk.	Orwell-Haven below Ipswich.
Ottery.	Devon.	British Sea below Austerion.
Ouse.	York.	Humber-Mouth over against Aukbarron.
Ouse.	Suffex.	British Sea at New-haven below Myching.
	Northampton.	
	Bucks.	
Ouse.	Bedford.	German Ocean at Lyn.
	Cambridge.	
	Norfolk.	
Ouse Little.	Norfolk.	Great Ouse near Denber.
	Suffolk.	
Pant.	Essex.	Blackwater below Little-Braxtead.
Parret.	Somerset.	Severn Sea at Serrt-Point.
Penk.	Stafford.	Son below Scaffold.
Pescotter.	Cardigan.	Tavy against Ithodesyne.
Petterel.	Cumberland.	Eden above Carlisle.
Pever.	Chester.	Wever above North-Wiche.
Pickmere.	Chester.	Pever below Marbury.
Piddle	Dorset.	British Sea at Poole.
Plym.	Devon.	British Sea at Plimouth.
Pont.	Northumberland.	German Ocean at Blythes-Newk.
Porlait **	Caernarvon.	Conwy against Mapanab.
Pottrose.	Cumberland.	Irthing above Over-Denton.

NAMES

* Alias Madder. † Or Avon, alias Nysse or Auton. ‡ Is sometimes. || Sometimes called Trent. ** Or Porlaid.

NAMES of Rivers.	Counties they rise in, or pass through.	Rivers or Sea they fall into.
Quenny.	Shropshire.	Ony at Hanford-Chappel.
Rather. *	Yorkshire.	Dent below Sedber.
Ravensburn.	Kent.	Thames between Deptford and Greenwich.
Rea.	Worcester.	Tame nigh Tarnton-Hall.
Read.	Stafford.	North-Tyne at Redesworth.
Remny. †	Northumberland.	Severn Sea below Rumney.
Rey.	Brecknock.	Thames at Crekelade.
Ribble.	Glamorgan.	Irish Sea below Hasket.
Ridale. ‡	Wilts.	Swale below Richmond.
Ridley.	York.	Cocket near Lynbridge below Whistide.
Ringay.	Northumberland.	Bolin near Wanslaw-Park.
Roche.	Chester.	Irwell at Pilkinton-Park.
Roddon.	Lancaster.	Tearn below Roddion.
Roding.	Shropshire.	Thames below Barking.
Roeburn.	Essex.	Hynburn not far from Earlson.
Rother.	Lancaster.	British Sea at Rye.
Rother.	Sussex.	Don at Rotherham.
Ridland. **	Derby.	Cocket below Hocklugh.
Rue.	York.	Severn near Berruc.
Ruedock.	Northumberland.	Dee not far from Ruedock.
Ryader.	Montgomery.	Tanot below Llanyader.
Saint.	Merioneth.	Menau at Caernarvon.
Saltwarp.	Denbigh.	Severn near Worcester.
Sark.	Montgomery.	Eden below Milner-Hill.
Saughe.	Caernarvon.	Irish Sea South of Ticomor-Point.
Savock.	Cumberland.	Ribble near Lea.
Sauthey.	Caernarvon.	Mutbuey near Llangadock.
Seamer.	Lancaster.	Toure between Norton and Rainbridge.
Sence.	Caermarthen.	Anker against Atherstone.
Seven.	York.	Darwen between Cotehouse and Wickham.
Severn.	Leicester.	Clwyd near Rauland-Castle.
Sevion. ††	Warwick.	Clethy near Llanbadon.
Sevynuey.	York.	
	See above, ††	
	Flint.	
	Pembroke.	

NAMES

* Sometimes Nisler. † Alias Rumney or Rumpney. ‡ Or Risdale. || Or Roden. ** Or Ridland. †† P. 119. ‡‡ Or S.nim.

NAMES of Rivers.	Counties they rise in, or pass through.	Rivers or Sea they fall into.
Shele.	Northumberland.	Tyne below Butterhaugh.
Shete.	Kent.	Nedmay at Tynsford-Bridge.
Shirborn.	Warwick.	Sow at Whitley.
Skell.	York.	Foure nigh Rippon.
Skellflete.	York.	Humber between Haxflete and Bromflete.
Skern.	Durham.	Tees at Croftbridge.
Skethy.	Merioneth.	Irish Sea below Hingum W. of the Avon.
Skippon.	Lancaster.	Wire near Thormon.
Smeftall.	Stafford.	Stoure above Sturton-Castle.
Snyte.	Leicester.	Dean at Shilton.
Solbe. *	Nottingham.	
Somegill.	Isle of Man.	Irish Sea by Muller-Lough.
Sow.	Radnor.	Lug below Prestnyn.
Sow.	Warwick.	Avon above Stonley-Abbey.
Spodden.	Stafford.	Trent at Tixall.
Sputt.	Lancaster.	Roche at Rochedale.
Stoure.	Westmorland.	Ken below Barnside.
	Worcester.	Severn by Redstone-Passage.
Stoure. †	Essex.	Orwell-Haven near Harwich.
	Suffolk.	
Stoure.	Dorset.	Avon near Canford-Lawn.
	Oxon.	Avon below Strarford.
Stoure.	Warwick.	
	Leicester.	Trent at Thrumpton.
Stoure.	Shropshire.	
	Stafford.	Severn above Hartlebury-Castle.
	Worcester.	
Stoure.	Essex.	Lea at Hansham.
	Hertford.	
Stoure.	Kent.	Downs not far from Sandwich.
Stadbrook.	Shropshire.	Oney at Hawford-Chappel.
Stroude.	Gloucester.	Severn at Framiled-Passage.
Strouway.	Monmouth.	Ebwith by Kinton-Beacon.
Swale.	York.	Foure below Blurton-Bridge.
Swift.	Leicester.	Avon above Rugby.
Swilfryate.	Warwick.	
	Gloucester.	Avon below Tenkesbury.
Tain. ‡	Stafford.	Dove near Uttoxeter.
Tamar.	Cornwal.	British-Sea at Plimouth-Haven.
Tame.	Bucks.	Thames below Dorchester.
Tame.	Oxon.	
	Stafford.	Trent not far from Eddinghall.

NAMES

* Alias Selby or Selbe. † A little to the E. of Cambridge is a small Rivulet called Stoure, near which St. Andrew's Fair is kept. ‡ Or Team.

NAMES of Rivers.	Counties they rise in, or pass through,	Rivers or Sea they fall into.
Tanot	Montgomery	Greater Tanot below Llangedwyn.
Tanot G.	Montgomery	Vurnwey Gerchyo below Abertanar.
Tarannon	Montgomery	Severn near Corfe-Castle.
Tand	Lancaster	Dowles not far from Lathom-Park.
Tave *	Brecknock	Severn Sea against Pennarth-Point.
Tave	Glamorgan	Cowen at Clear.
Tauame	Caermarthen	
	York	Mersey at Stopford.
Tavy	Lancaster	
	Devon	Tamar above Salissh.
Tavy	Brecknock	
	Glamorgan	Sea at Swansey.
Taw	Devon	Moul near Ramborough-Wood.
Tea	Bucks	Onse near Stony-Stratford.
	Stafford	
Tearn	Shropshire	Severn at Atchim.
	Suffex	
Tey †	Kent	Beale or Beul at Beale-Bridge.
Tees	Northumberland	German Ocean at Middleborough.
	Radnor	
Teme or Team	Shropshire	Severn a Mile below Worcester.
	Worcester	
Teft	Hants	Sea near Southampton.
	Gloucester	
	Oxon	
	Berks	
Thames ‡	Bucks	Sea below Gravesend.
	Middlesex	
	Kent	
	Essex	
Thrin	Norfolk	German Ocean near Tarmouth.
Throggy	Monmouth	Severn at Trinity-Chappel.
Thrusbel	Devon	Tamar against Lanceson.
Thurlmere	Cumberland	Darwen near Kelsick.
	Cumberland	
Thuston-mere	Lancaster	Fofs near Crakeford.
Titchfield	Hants	British Sea East of Hamble.
Tone	Somerfet	Parret near Pertherton-Park.
Tothea	Cardigan	Pescotter in Rescob-Forest.
Towa	Caermarthen	Cowen at Clear.
Towin	Montgomery	Dowy at Remy.
Towridge	Devon	Severn Sea at Barnstable-Bar.
Towy	Cardigan	
	Caermarthen	Sea at Towy-Haven.

NAMES

* Or Tef. † Or They or Tais. ‡ Called also Isis. See above, p. 116.

NAMES of Rivers.	Counties they rise in, or pass through.	Rivers or Sea they fall into.
Tragath.	Brecknock	Melta above Istradwelthy.
Trantmant	Cardigan	Towy against Rescob Forest.
	Stafford	
	Derby	
Trent	Nottingham	Humber-Mouth by Ankeborow.
	Lincoln	
	York	
Tripall *	Northumberland	South-Tyne at Bellister-Castle.
Trothy	Monmouth	Wye below Monmouth.
Troubeck	Westmorland	Eden below Marten.
Troubeck	Cumberland	Irthing below Horse-Head.
Troveryn	Merioneth	Dee above Bela.
Turghe	Caermarthen	Cothy below Capel Llanpymfent.
Turghe	Montgomery	Vurnwey Llanyrnil.
Tweed	Borders of E. and S.	German Ocean at Tweed-Mouth.
Twy	Cardigan	Irish Sea by Cardigan.
Tyne †	Cumberland	
	Northumberland	German Ocean at Tynmouth.
Tyne ‡	Stafford	Trent at Hansford.
Tyng	Devon	British Sea at Tyngouth.
Valle **	Cornwal	Falmouth-Harbour.
Vandal	Surrey	Thames at Windsor.
Vaveny	Suffolk	Tar below Beckles.
Velenryd	Merioneth	Irish Sea at Traeth-Richa.
Vent	Cumberland	South-Tyne at Austenmore.
Vere	Hertford	Colne near Newburn.
Ulles-mere	Westmorland	Near Dale-meane changes its Name to Eymot.
Uske	Brecknock	
	Monmouth	Severn Sea at Newport-Haven.
Ufway	Northumberland	Cocket below Whiside.
Vurnwey	Montgomery	Great Vurnwey above Mathraval-Hall.
Vurnwey	Montgomery	Severn near Melverly.
Wadels	Hereford	Lug-near Combe.
Walwarn	Chester	Lee above Copenhall.
Wampul	Cumberland	Eden-Mouth below Kirkbride.
Wansbeck	Northumberland	German Ocean below Seaton.
Warren	Shropshire	Onney below Hardwick.
Washbrook	Yorkshire	Wharfe near Otley.
Waver	Cumberland	Wampul below Raby-Coat.
Welland	Northampton	
	Lincoln	German Ocean through the Wash.

T

NAMES

* Or Tippall. † There are two Heads of Tyne thirty Miles distant: The one is called South-Tyne, the other North-Tyne, They meet above Hexham, and so go into the Sea as above. ‡ Or Lyne. ** Or Vale. || This Town is falsely called Kirkby in all the Maps we ever saw of this County.

NAMES of Rivers.	Counties they rise in, or pass through.	Rivers or Sea they fall into.
Wellop	Northumberland	Were at St John's-Chapel.
Went	York	Don against Marshland.
Wentsum	Norfolk	Tar below Norwich.
Were	Durham	German Sea below Sunderland.
Werray	Cardigan	Irish Sea near Arth.
Wever	Devon	Columb below Bradmuck.
Wever	Chester	Mersey near Rock-Savage.
Wevery	Brecknock	Wye at Belr.
Wey	Dorset	British Sea at Weymouth.
Wey	Surrey	Thames not far from Oatlands.
Wharfe	York	Aire near Armysn.
Wheeler	Denbigh	Cluyd below Potuary.
Wheelock	Chester	Dane by Crookstone.
Whitewater	Isle of Man	Irish Sea at Douglas.
Willowbeck	York	Swale at Cundal.
Willy	Wilts	Avon near Sarum.
Windrush	Oxon	Thames above Langworth.
Wire	Lancaster	Irish Sea near Thornton-Hall.
Wisk, or Wisk	York	Swale below Kirkby.
Wize	Cumberland	Waver at Holme.
Worksborn	Northumberland	North-Tyne at Rucchester.
Wrekin, or Wreck	Lancaster	Stoure at Cussington.
Wurney	Montgomery	Vurnwey at Myvor.
	Cardigan	
	Radnor	
Wye	Hereford	} Severn below Chepstow.
	Brecknock	
	Monmouth	
Wye	Derby	} Darwen near Aulport.
	Cumberland	
	Westmorland	
Wynander-mere	Lancaster	} Irish Sea near Leven-Sands.
	Lancaster	
	Lancaster	
Wynster	Lincoln	Ken below Meibap.
Wytham	Devon	German Ocean by Boston.
Yalme	Norfolk	British Sea at Yalemouth.
Yar	Stafford	German Ocean at Farmouth.
Yendon		Churnet at Chettleton.
Yenlode *		Thames below Cussington.
Youre.	York	† Swale below Burrough-Bridge.

* Or Evenlead. † These two, when met, make the Ouse.

TO THE
HONORABLE
MEMBERS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE
PROVINCE OF
ONTARIO
IN
PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED
AT
TORONTO
ON
THURSDAY
THE
14TH
DAY
OF
MAY
1890
IN
RESPONSE
TO
A
RESOLUTION
PASSED
BY
THE
COUNCIL
ON
THE
11TH
DAY
OF
MAY
1890
RELATIVE
TO
THE
PROPOSED
AMENDMENT
TO
THE
ACT
RESPECTING
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LANDS
BELONGING
TO
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IN
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Minutes of Time

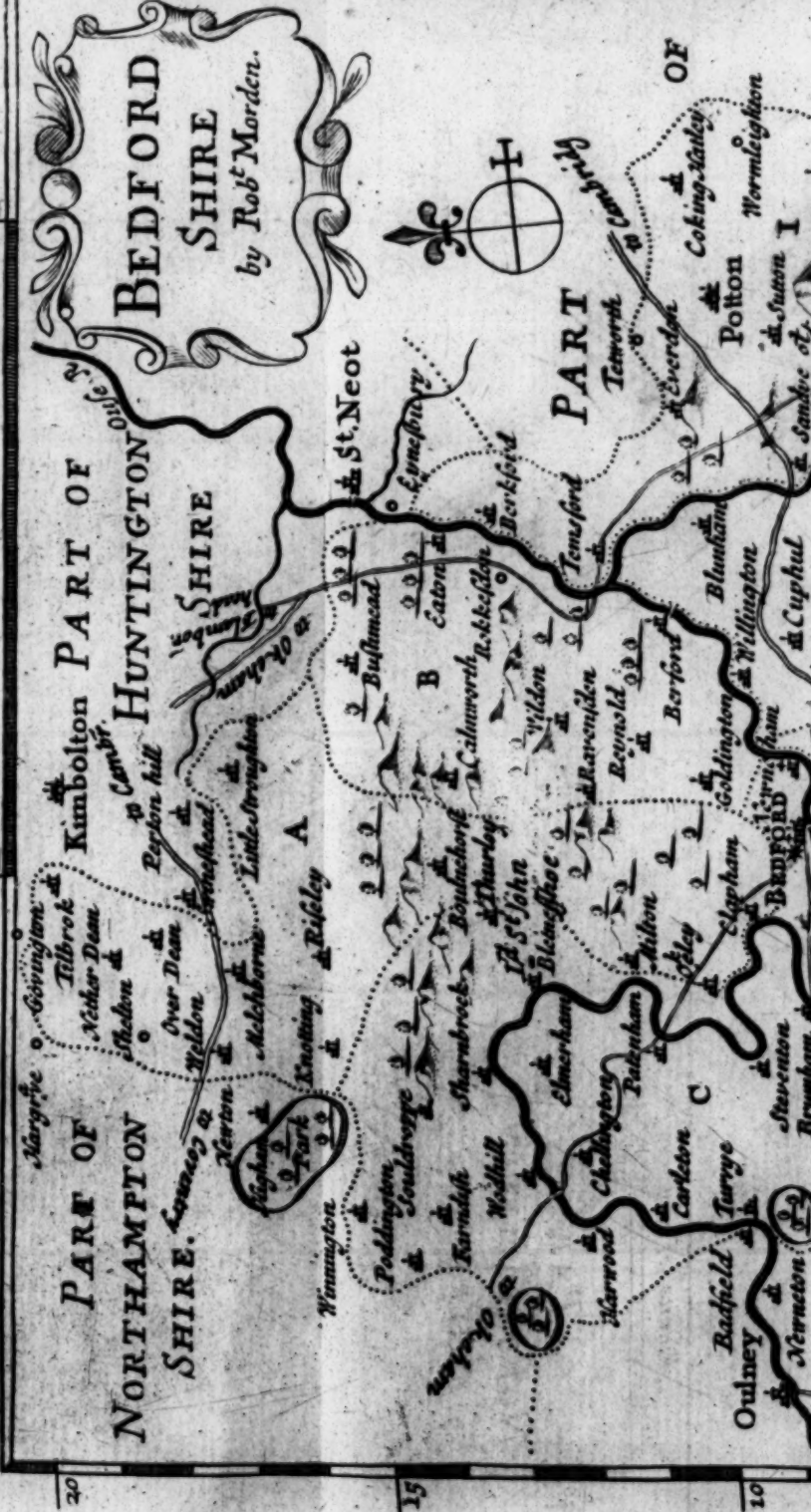
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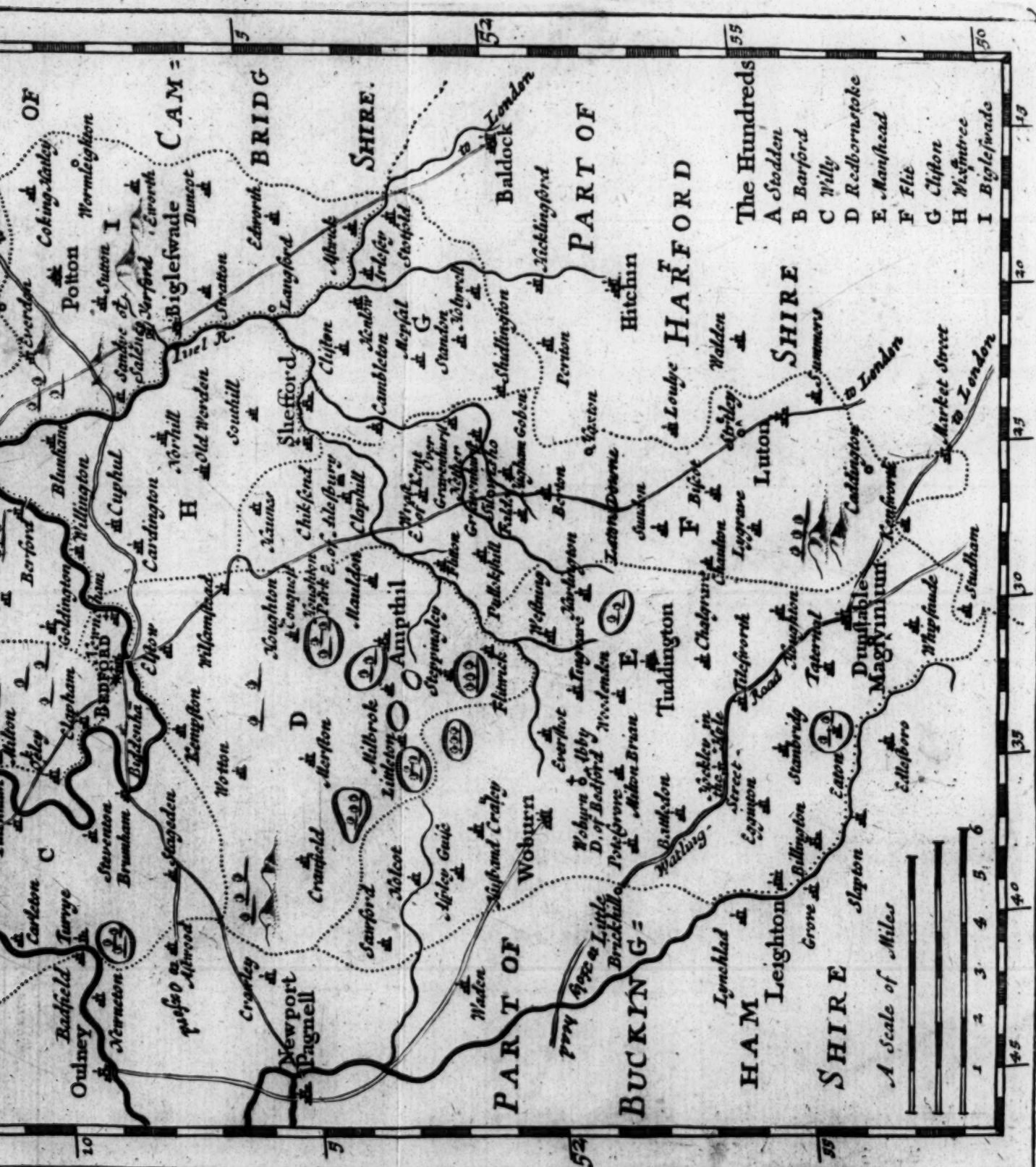
I

PART OF
NORTHAMPTON
SHIRE.

KIMBOLTON PART OF
HUNTINGTON
SHIRE

BEDFORD
SHIRE
by Robt Morden.





The Hundreds

- A Stoddan
- B Barford
- C Willy
- D Redbornstoke
- E Manshead
- F Flit
- G Clifton
- H Wistowree
- I Bigleswade

A Scale of Miles



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Bedfordshire.

BEFORE we enter upon a particular Description of the several Counties, we think our selves obliged, not only out of Gratitude, but by the Respect we have for the Memory of the great Mr. Camden, to own that the Foundation we go upon was laid by that very learned Person in his excellent *Britannia*. He did not indeed ever design to publish it in *English* himself; though he lived to see it translated into that Language. And we have some Reason to believe he was so well satisfied with it, that the Additions made to it in that † Edition were not only allowed of, but communicated by himself. The † second Edition is not thought to be of so good Authority. *Holland's* Translation has however been lately alter'd, and many new Additions made by several worthy Persons, as we find them ‡ published by a very learned Antiquary, who is able to increase the Store whenever he is willing to go about it. The Additions Mr. Camden himself left were in *Latine*, preserv'd by the late learned Dr. Thomas Smith, and are now in the Hands of the industrious Mr. Hearne, who is willing either to communicate them to the Undertakers of a *Latine* Edition of that Work, or, we presume, to go on with it himself, if he finds sufficient Encouragement. We have not the Benefit of these Materials; but with such as we have, and by what we shall add of our own, we are, if we mistake not, able to make this *Britannia* much better than any

thing ever yet published on the Subject, either in *English* or *Latine*.

II. We took Notice ‖ above, that *Bedfordshire* was one of the three Counties anciently possessed by the *Cattuchlani*. Why the Inhabitants of these Parts were so called, is not, at this Distance, very easy to determine. And yet if we were assured of the true writing of this Name, something perhaps might be said to it. But the Copies of *Ptolomy* vary very much in this respect, and *Dio* differs from them all. So that to guess at the Meaning of a Word the reading of which is not perfectly settled, looks like a Desire rather to amuse the Reader, than to give him any Satisfaction. Yet that we may not be thought to neglect any thing that has been written on this Subject, we will produce the Opinion of a very great Man concerning these *Cattuchlani*, and the Reason of their Name. And this we will endeavour to set in such a Light, as it shall lose nothing by our Way of representing it.

He supposes then the People anciently to have been named *Cassii*, and their Prince *Cassivellaunus*; from the Name of which Prince 'tis not improbable the Greek Writers formed their †† *Catiuillani* and *Cattuchlani* as Subjects to *Cassivellaunus*. That there was such a People as the *Cassii* in Britain is certain from *Cesar*; that they possessed these Counties, we are speaking of, is not to be doubted; that they were governed by *Cassivellaunus* appears from the same *Cesar*, and from his very Name. For 'tis very proba-

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ble

† Lond. 1610. * Ibid. 1637. ‡ Ibid. 1695. ‖ Page 74. †† *Dio*. ** *Ptolomy*. It must be allowed by those who consider the Nature of the Greek Tongue, that those Words vary much resemble *Cassivellaunus*.

ble that *Cassivellaunus* means as much, as Prince of the *Cassii*. Otherwise why he should be called * *Vellus* by *Dio*, and *Belinus* by *Nennius*, no good Account can be given. Neither is it unusual for Princes to receive Part of their Names from their People. For as the *Catti* in *Germany* had their *Cattimarus*, and the *Teutones* their *Teutomarus*, so might our *Cassii* have their *Cassivellaunus* or *Cassibelinus*.

Whether they were called *Cassii* from *Gessi*, which in the Language of *Gaul*, according to *Servius*, signifies *valiant Men*, is not very certain; but that they were a warlike People, appears from their continual Bickerings with the *Debuani*, and the Choice made of *Cassivellaunus*, their Prince, to head all the Armies of *Britain* against *Caesar*.

III. It was many Years after the *Romans* had abandon'd *Britain*, before the Inhabitants of this County submitted to the *Saxons*. But in a great Battle, fought near *Bedford*, in the Year of Christ DLXXI, they were subdued by *Cutha*, Brother to *Cearlin* King of the *West Saxons*, and their Country was made afterwards Part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. It had not been full two hundred Years in the Possession of the *Saxons*, when the *Danes* began to make their Invasions upon this Nation. Then it was this County, among others, suffer'd very much; particularly it was over-run and much wast-ed by *Canute* in the Year MXVI.

IV. This County is bounded on the East by *Cambridgeshire*, on the South by *Hertfordshire*, on the West by *Buckinghamshire*, and on the North it joins *Norhampton* and *Huntingdonshires*. It is divided into two Parts by the River *Ouse*, which enters this County between *Bedford* and *Turvy*, and leaves it again at *St. Neots*, on the Borders of *Huntingdonshire*. This River seems to be sensible of the Pleasantness of the Place, and unwilling to pass into the fenny Parts of the next County; for it runs almost ninety Miles in this Shire, in less than nineteen by Land.

1. On this River, about the Middle of its Windings, stands the ancient Town of *Bedford*, which gives Name to the County. The *Saxons* called it *Bebanropod*, and *Bebicanropod*, and the later *Britains*, *Les-tidar*, which is a Translation of the English-Saxon Name, and signifies much the same with *Bedford*, i. e. *Inns* or *Public Lodgings* at the *Ford*. That it was no inconsiderable Place in the Eyes of the Kings of *Mercia*, appears from *Offa*, the most powerful King of that Nation, who made Choice of it for his own Burial. This Town was repair'd by *Edward the Elder*, after it had been almost ruin'd in the *Danish Wars*, who also added † something to the Town on the South Side of the River. It is manifest from *Domesday*, that the Land of this Town was never taxed by single *Hydes*, but answer'd for half of a *Hundred* both in Soldiers and Shipping. After the *Norman Conquest*, there was a strong Castle built here by *Pagan de Beauchamp*, the third Baron of *Bedford*. This Castle suffer'd very much in all the Civil Wars that ensu'd, 'till it was ruin'd by King *Henry III*. *Stephen* first of all, after he had usurp'd the Kingdom, contrary to his Oath, made himself Master of it at the Expence of a great deal of Blood. Afterwards, when the Barons took up Arms against King *John*, *William de Beauchamp*, Lord of this Castle, and one of the Leaders in this War, deliver'd it up to them. But in a Year or two after that, it was again wrested out of the Hands of the Barons by ‡ *Ralph de Breaut*, who besieg'd it and took it, and had it given him by the King as a Reward for his Service. But this ungrateful Man, having rais'd a new War against *Henry III*, pulled down all the Religious Houses near him to fortify his Castle, and harrassed the Country all around; 'till the King laid Siege to it, and after 60 Days, notwithstanding the Obstinacy of the Rebels, reduc'd it. After all this the King, in Consideration of his former Services, granted *Breaut* his Life, but banished both him and his Company. But after he had caused the Ditches to be filled, and the

* The common reading in *Dio* is *ουβλλαυ*; but we make no doubt the true reading is *ουβλλαυ*.
† This Addition is called *Burh* in the *Saxon Chronicle*, and *Urbecula* by *Mr. Camden*; but in the Language of those Times, this Part of the Town was called *Mikesgate*. ‡ Called by *Leland* *Ralphus de Breut*. I. 91.

the * Works to be thrown down, as also the outer Wall to be demolished, he left the inner Part of the Castle standing for *William de Beauchamp* to live in. There was nothing left of this Castle in *Leland's* Time, who says it was then † *clean down*. There is now on a rising Ground near the *Ouse*, the ancient Seat of *Bedford-Castle*, a very fine Bowling Green, shewn sometimes to Travellers as a Curiosity.

Bedford is so divided by the River *Ouse*, that it might, in *Mr Camden's* Opinion, be look'd upon as two Towns, if the two Parts were not join'd by a fair Stone-Bridge, whereon are two Gates to stop the Passage as Occasion shall require. And yet so much are they different, that the Market on the South Side is kept on *Tuesday* for all living Cattle, and that on the North Side on *Saturday* for Corn. There are also seven Fairs belonging to this Town, which are kept yearly on the following Days:

March, 24.	September, 11.
June, 24.	November, 11.
August, 11.	November, 30.

And on the first *Tuesday* in *June*.

It is more remarkable for its * Antiquity and pleasant Situation, than for its Beauty or Largeness; tho' it has no less than five Churches in it; *St. John's* and *St. Mary's* on the South Side of the River: On the other Side *St. Peter's*, *St. Cuthbert's*, and *St. Paul's*, which is the chief Church in this Town, and a very beautiful one.

St. John's Hospital, and *St. Leonard's* for Lazers, are on the South not far from the Entrance. Farther on, after you are over the Bridge, is a Free-School founded about the Beginning of *Queen Elizabeth*, by *Sir William Harper*, Lord Mayor of *London*, who had been born and bred in this Town, and now lies buried in it: As likewise an Hospital for eight poor People, founded by *Tho. Christy Esq;* formerly Member of Parliament for this Borough. Here is also a

Charity-School for forty Children, who are said to be put to School by Subscription.

This Town is governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, a Recorder, two Bailiffs, two Chamberlains, a Town-Clerk, and three Serjeants. It sends †† two Members to Parliament, and has had the Assizes always kept here, except in the Year 1684, when they were removed to *Amptill*, by the Interest of *Robert Earl of Aylesbury*, then Recorder of *Bedford*.

2. *Hugh de Beauchamp* came in with the Conqueror, and had given him by the King no less than forty three Lordships in *Bedfordshire*. He was succeeded by *Simon* his eldest Son; who dying without Issue, the Barony of *Bedford* came to *Paganus* his younger Brother. This is he that built the Castle of *Bedford*, in the Reign of *William II.* His Son *Simon* was Steward of the Household to King *Stephen*. The next Baron of *Bedford* was *William* before mention'd, who sided with the Rebel Barons, and put his Castle into their Hands. He was succeeded by his Son *Simon*; but *Simon* being impleaded for this Barony by *Guy de St. Valery*, he gave him the Manor of *Aspley* for a Composition. *William de Beauchamp*, Brother and Heir to this *Simon*, survived him but a little while. In the 49th of *Henry III.* his Brother *John* had Livery of this Inheritance; but taking Part with the rebellious Barons, he was slain before the End of the Year at the Battle of *Evesham*. Whereupon the King gave all his Lands to Prince *Edward*; tho' they were afterwards divided among the Heirs Female. These ancient Barons of *Bedford*, of the Name of *Beauchamp*, were by Right of Inheritance Almoners to the Kings of *England* at their Coronation.

The first Earl of *Bedford* was *Hugh de Belmeis*, Son of the Earl of *Leicester*, who had his Earldom given him by King *Stephen*, together with the Daughter of *Simon de Beauchamp*. Notwithstanding this, he refus'd to do him Homage, and fortified the Castle of *Bedford*. After its Surrender to *Stephen* for want

* The Stones were given to the Canons of *Newenham* and *Chaudwell*, and to *St. Paul's* in *Bedford*. † *Itinerary*, VII. p. 1. †† It is not however the *Laodorum* of *Antoninus*, as some Writers have imagined. †† The County sends the other two. One of the present Members for the Borough of *Bedford* is *Samuel Rolle Esq;* a very worthy Gentleman, who has been pleas'd, in a very obliging Manner, to encourage this Work.

want of Provisions, he fell from the Dignity of Earl to that of a Knight, and in the end to miserable Poverty; for which Reason he was surnamed *Pauper*.

But the first Earl of Bedford properly so called was *Ingelram de Coucy*, who was raised to this Dignity in the 46th of *Edward III.* He was a Person of great Merit, served the King in his Wars of *France*, and was honour'd by him with the *Garter*, and his Daughter in Marriage.

The next who enjoy'd the Honour of Bedford was of the Blood Royal. This was *John Plantagenet*, third Son to *Henry IV.* created Duke of Bedford in the 12d of *Henry V.* In the Minority of *Henry VI.* he was Regent of *France*. His great and memorable Services are particularly recorded in our *English Histories*. He died without Issue in the 14th of *Henry VI.* and was bury'd at *Rouen*. *Charles VIII.* King of *France*, when he visited his Tomb there, being desired by one of his Nobles, who stood by, to cause it to be defaced, made this remarkable Answer: *Let him rest in Peace, now he is dead; it was when he was alive, and in the Field, that France dreaded him.*

In the 9th of *Edward IV.* *George Nevil*, second surviving Son to the Earl of *Salisbury*, was created Duke of Bedford, in his Father's Life-time, the King having a Design to marry his eldest Daughter to him. But in the 17th of the same King *Edward*, he was, by Act of Parliament, deprived of all his Titles and Dignities, for want of Maintenance, as was pretended, to support so great Honours. But the true Reason is supposed to have been the King's Displeasure conceived against this Duke and his Father, for siding with his Brother *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Warwick*, on the Part of the House of *Lancaster*. He died 1483, the first of *Edward V.* About this Time *George Plantagenet*, youngest Son to *Edward IV.* had the Title of Bedford. But he died an Infant before his Father.

The next Duke of Bedford was *Jasper de Hatfield*, Half-Brother to *Henry VI.* descended nobly by his Father *Owen Tudor*, from the ancient Princes of *Wales*; and that in a

direct Line from *Lady*, Brother to *Cassibelan*. He had been a great Assister of the Right of the House of *Lancaster*, so that after the Battle of *Barnet*, where *Edward IV.* was victorious, he was forced to fly with his Nephew *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* into *Britany*. He came over with him again, and was present at *Bosworth Field*, where *Richard III.* left his Life and his Crown to the brave Earl of *Richmond*, known afterwards by the Name of King *Henry VII.* By this King, for his Services, he was created Duke of Bedford. He lived not long after, but dy'd without Issue in the 11th Year of the Reign of his Nephew King *Henry VII.* before mentioned.

The present Duke of Bedford is descended of an ancient Family in *Dorsetshire*, who have been for many Ages possessed of a plentiful Estate in that County. *John Russel* was Governor of *Corse-Castle* in the Beginning of *Henry III.* *William Russel*, in the 12th of *Edward I.* obtained the Markets and Fairs for *Kingston Russel* in the same County, which are still enjoyed by this Family. The first advanced to the Dignity of Peerage was *John Russel*, of *Berwick*, near *Bridport* in *Dorsetshire*. He had travelled, and being a Gentleman of great Accomplishments, was sent for by *Sir Thomas Trenchard*, to entertain *Philip Arch-Duke of Austria*, who was driven ashore at *Weymouth*. The Prince was so taken with *Mr. Russel*, that he desired his Company to the Court then at *Windsor*, where he recommended him to King *Henry VII.* His Deportment and Qualifications render'd him very acceptable to the King. In the Reign of *Henry VIII.* he was knighted, and employ'd in several Negotiations to *Charles V.* the French King, the Pope, and the Duke of *Lorraine*. He was present at the Battle of *Pavia*, where *K. Francis* was taken Prisoner, and attended *Henry VIII.* at *Calais*, when he entertain'd the King of *France* there. In the 130th of *Henry VIII.* he was made a Peer, by the Title of *Baron Russel*. At the Coronation of *Edward VI.* he was chosen Lord High Constable of *England*. In the 2d of the same King *Edward*, he quelled the Rebels in *Devonshire*, and the

Year after was created Earl of Bedford. He was Privy-Seal to Queen Mary, and sent by her into Spain.

In the second Year of this Reign he was succeeded by his Son Francis, who had been made Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of Edward VI. He took Arms for Queen Mary upon the Death of her Brother, assisted at the Siege of St. Quentin, and was commissioned to raise Men for the Relief of Calais. He was made one of the Privy Council to Queen Elizabeth, upon her Succession to the Crown, and was immediately sent Ambassador into France. He was afterwards made Governor of Berwick, and Ambassador to Scotland, where he assisted at the Baptism of James I. of Great Britain, but the Vith of that Nation. In the 24th of Elizabeth, he treated with the Duke of Alençon about his intended Marriage with that Queen. He died in the Year 1584, and was succeeded by Edward his Grandson. This Francis is highly commended by † Mr. Camden; and we have good Reason to believe him for that Reason to have been a great Man; because Mr. Camden is a Writer of that known Integrity and Sincerity, that the Praises he is pleased to give any Person are always just, and entirely to be depended on.

Edward died without Issue in the 3d of Charles I. and was succeeded by † Francis Lord Russel of Thornhaugh, who was the Father of William late Duke of Bedford. This William succeeded his Father in 1641, and was chosen General of the Horse in the Parliament Army against the Royal Martyr King Charles I. He was made Knight of the Garter in 1672 by King Charles II. and in the 11th of William and Mary created Marquis of Tavistock and Duke of Bedford. He had no less than seven Sons, but was not succeeded in his Honours by any of them. William Lord Russel, Father to the late Duke,

was beheaded towards the latter end of Charles II. So that in 1700, when William, first Duke of Bedford of this Family, died, he was succeeded by his Grandson Wriothefsey; who dying lately of the Small-Pox, left his Honours and Estate to * Wriothefsey his Son, a Minor about six Years old.

3. Not far from Bedford, a little to the W. of Castle Mill, are the Footsteps of Risingho Castle, which, in the Opinion of Mr. †† Leland, anciently belong'd to D'Espe, Founder of Warden Abbey.

Below Bedford heretofore were two beautiful Religious Houses; the one towards the S. called Helenstow, now Elstow; where, in the Reign of William the Conqueror, Judith, Wife to Walthof, Earl of Huntingdon, raised a Priory for Nuns of the Order of St. Bennet, which was dedicated to the Honour of the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and St. Helen the Mother of Constantine the Great. It was valued at the Dissolution at 325 l. 2 s. 1 d. 3 q. according to †† Burton; but, according to the Monasticon, at 284 l. 12 s. 11 d. 3 q. At this Place is a Fair every Year on the second Day of May, and here Sir Edward Rastliffe, Sheriff of Bedfordshire, in the 40th of Queen Elizabeth, resided. The other on the East is Newnham, where Rohisia de Beauchamp, Wife to Paganus Baron of Bedford, founded a Priory for Canons Regular of the Order of St. Austin, and translated the Canons Secular from St. Paul's in Bedford, where they had been fixed before the Conquest, to this Place. It was dedicated to St. Paul, and valued in the 26th of Henry VIII. at 343 l. 11 s. 5 d. Burton. 293 l. 5 s. 11 d. Dugdale. She is said to have done this in the Reign of K. Henry I. and yet †† Leland observes, that Simon de Beauchamp is called the Founder of this Priory in his Epitaph at St. Paul's in Bedford. But he was so called perhaps rather because of his confirming and completing the Act of his

* Jan. 19. 1549. † Britan. p. 287. † This Francis was Son of William, created Lord Russel of Thornhaugh in the first of James I. which William was Son of Francis, second Earl of Bedford of this Family. † May 1. 1694. and Baron Howland of Streatham 13 Jan. 1695. 7 of William III. * Born in the Year 1708. †† Itinerary I. 92. †† That Account of Religious Houses in Speed's Chronicle was not drawn up by Speed himself, but by Mr. Burton, the Antiquary of Leicestershire, who in his Rates follows the computed Value, as the Authors of the Monasticon do the clear Value, according to the Payment made into the King's Exchequer after the Dissolution. †† Ubi supra, p. 210. quod in basile. 152. ††

his Mother, than on Account of his having been the Original Founder.

Leland reports, that at *Kings Crag*, in the middle way between the Castle of Bedford and *Newenham*, many Bones of Men bury'd were found: The Remains perhaps of some of those that were slain before that Castle, in the Wars between *Henry III.* and his Barons.

Lower down is *Willington*, a Village commodiously seated in a fair gravelly Ground, not far from the River *Ouse*. It formerly belonged to the *Beauchamps*, Barons of Bedford: Afterwards it came to the *Mowbrays*: But towards the latter end of the Reign of *Henry VIII.* * *Mr. Gostwycke*, a Gentleman born in the Town, bought this Lordship of the then Duke of Norfolk. It has continu'd in that Family ever since; one of which, *William Gostwycke Esq.* was High Sheriff of Bedfordshire in the 37th of *Elizabeth*, who afterwards in the 10th of *James I.* was created a Baronet.

The *Ouse*, a little before it leaves this County, comes to *Eaton*, where some Time ago were the Ruins of a Castle, formerly the Seat of another Branch of the *Beauchamps*, descended from *Miles de Beauchamp*, a younger Son to *Hugh Beauchamp*, before mentioned, who came in with the Conqueror.

Not far from *Eaton* is *Biffened*, or *Bushmead*, where *Hugo de Beauchamp* and Roger his Brother founded a little Priory for Black Canons. It was built in the Reign of *William I.* and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. The yearly Value at the Suppression was 81*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* *Barton*, 71*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* *Dugdale*.

On the South Side of *Ouse*, a little higher up, where *Ipel* falls into that River, is *Temesford*, a Place noted for a Danish Camp; for here the Danes took up their Winter-Quarters, when they ruin'd a strong Fort, built indeed by the Romans, but then de-

fended by the Saxons, at a Place now called † *Sandy*, or *Salndy*, which is manifestly the *Salena* of *Ptolemy*. Very many † Urns, and numberless Roman Coins, have formerly been dug up in a Ground adjoining to *Sandy*, † commonly known by the Name of *Chessterfield*; which lies between the Place of the suppos'd Encampment to the North and East, and a little River named *Ipel*, with a Morass, to the West. A few, and but a few, of both these, together with other Curiosities, are still found. The whole Field is now in the Occupation of Gardi-ners, who, when they dig and weed their Land, meet sometimes with these Coins, of which they now make some Advantage, be-cause of their Scarcity; whereas formerly they were so plentiful, they made little or no Account of them. Among other Cu-riositys, he mentions a Ring, now in his Possession, brought him by a poor Woman immediately after she had dug it out of the Ground. He describes it thus: It is a Ring with a Seal in it, but what the Substance of it is I could never learn: It is exceeding light, very black, and exquisitely polished. Round the Seal, in Letters of Gold, are the following Words, *IN HOC SIGNO VINCAS*. In the Middle of it is a Cruci-fix, and on each Side thereof a Person in a worshipping Posture; and all these also of the same Colour with the Letters.

The Ring cannot be very ancient: How- ever we leave it to the Consideration of the Reader, and hasten to *Potton*, a small Market Town on the Borders of *Cambridgeshire*. This Town, with the Lands adjoining, belonged anciently to *The Plantagenet*, E. of *Lincoln*; and *Mr. Camden* says they were given him by one *John Knapton*. The Market is on *Satur- day*, and the Town not otherwise remarkable. Near this Place is † *Everdon*, noted for giving Birth to *Silvester de Everdon*, Bishop of *Carlisle*, and Lord Chancellor in the Reign of *Henry III.* and to *John †† Tiptot*, the

* See Leland, Vol. I. p. 92. † *Sandy* is a School where between 20 and 30 Children are taught. The Minister has purchas'd a School House and some Land. He designs to settle it for ever. 'Tis worth 31*l.* 10*s.* per Annum. ‡ *Mr. Aubrey* mentions Glass Urns, and one red like Coral, with Bones in them; and says, that some of the Coins dug up in the Year 1670 were given to the University of Oxon by *Mr. Christy* of Bedford. † These are the Words of the Rev. *Mr. Hooker*, Rector of *Sandy*, who was pleas'd to send us this account. ** Some Writers more truly place *Everdon* in *Cambridgeshire*. †† See Leland de Scriptoribus in Joanne Tiptoto.

the learned and famous Earl of Worcester, Lord High Constable of England in the Reign of Edward IV.

To the North-East of *Potsen* lies *Hatley-Cockaine*, so called from Sir John Cockaine, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the Reign of Henry IV. who settled here, tho' he was a Native of *Derbyshire*.

To the South-West of *Potsen* is *Sutton*, the chief Seat and a Lordship of the *Burgoyne*s. The first High Sheriff of this Name, in this County, was Roger Burgoyne Esq; in the 14th of James I. whose Son John Burgoyne Esq; was created a Baronet the 17th of Charles I. Sir Roger Burgoyne is famous for being Patron to Mr. Edward Stillingfleet, the late right Reverend and learned Bishop of Worcester. He was presented by Sir Roger to this Living, and here he wrote his *Origines Sacre* when he was very young.

Eyworth hard by is noted only for being the Seat of the *Anderson*s. Of this Family Stephen Anderson Esq; was made a Baronet in the 16th of Charles II.

Southward from *Eyworth* lies * *Biggleswade*, which gives Name to the Hundred. It is pleasantly seated on the *Isle*, and furnished with commodious Inns for Passengers travelling between *London* and *Nor.* Over the River is a Stone-Bridge. The Market is here on *Wednesday*. This Place was noted in Mr. Camden's Time for a Horse-Fair. A Lady gives 6*s.* a Year for teaching the poor Children here. Simon Matthew, a noted Preacher in the Reign of Henry VIII. was a Native of this Town.

Not far from hence is *Stratton*, which belonged formerly to the *Latimers*, and then to the *Enderbies*, of which Richard Enderby Esq; was High Sheriff of the Counties of *Bedford* and *Buckingham* in the 10th of Edward IV. From the *Enderbies* it came to the *Pigots* by Inheritance: But before this we find *Baldwin Pigot* Esq; was Sheriff of the County in the 9th of Henry IV.

But the Glory of all Sheriffs, and the lasting Honour of this County and *Buckinghamshire*, was Prince Edward, afterwards the renowned King Edward I. For he was Sheriff of these Counties for five Years together; and in this Office the Imperial Crown of this Kingdom found him, when it fell to him, though then absent in *Pa-*

lance. His Under-Sheriff was *Bartholomew de Fowen*.

About three Miles from *Stratton* to the South is *Shefford* or *Shelfield*, which is a Market every Friday. It stands between two Rivulets, over each of which there is a Bridge. The Market-Day is on Friday, and a Fair Yearly on the 7th of July. Near this Place is *Claphill*, where the late Earl of *Aylesbury* had a Seat.

A little to the North lies *Hawley*, which gives the Title of Baron to the Lord *Carveret*, descended of an ancient Family in this Place, and rais'd to that Dignity by King Charles II. 19 Octob. 1681. 33 Car. II.

At *Moulton* is a fine Chapel, built here by Thomas Lord Bruce Earl of *Elgin* over a Monument, which he erected in Memory of his Lady Diana Cecil.

From hence it is not far to *Amptill*, a pretty Market-Town, seated very pleasantly between two Hills. A large House was built here, in the Reign of Henry VI. by Sir John Cornwall, Baron of *Fanhop*, out of the Spoils taken in France. In the Reign of Edward IV. it came to the Crown by Forfeiture, *Fanhop* siding with the House of *Lancaster*. King Edward gave it Edmund Grey, Lord of *Ruthin*, whose Grandson made it over to Henry VIII. By this Means it was again annexed to the Crown, and made the Honour of *Amptill*. It deserves to be remembered that Queen Catherine, Wife to King Henry VIII. retired hither, after she was forbid the Court on Account of the Divorce. The Seat stands in a spacious Park, at the East End of the Town. It was given by King Charles II. to Robert Lord Bruce, whose Father Thomas lies buried here. This Robert, being created Earl of *Aylesbury* in the 16th of Charles II. had his Title of Viscount from this Place, and was made also Hereditary Steward of the Honour of *Amptill*. The Market-Day is on Thursday, and no less than five Fairs are kept here every Year on the following Days:

April 27. St. Anne's
Good-Friday. and
Novemb. 29. Corpus-Christi Day.

Here are 13 poor Children taught, and the School endowed; besides a Hospital lately founded by Mr. Sims, Principal of *New-U*

* Sometimes written Bigglesworth, and Bigglesward.

Inn-Hall, for 10 poor Men, who have good Allowances.

A little to the South-East lies *Wroth*, the Seat of the Noble House of *Grey*, now Duke of *Kent*; of which Family we shall say more in that County.

To the Northward is *Houghton-Park* and *Houghton-Conquest*, so called from the ancient Family of the *Conquests*. Here is a Free-School belonging to *Sidney-Suffex College* in *Cambridge*; but by whom founded, our * Author does not say. Two common Fields near this Place, the one called *Great Danes-Field*, and the other *Little Danes-Field*, are remarkable for many large Pits about 15 Foot diameter.

North-West of this Place is *Wotton*, the Seat of the *Monmouth's*. One of this Family was Sheriff of *Bedfordshire* the 10th of *Charles I.* raised afterwards to the Dignity of a Baronet in the 12th of *Charles II.*

Almost directly South of this Place lies *Merston*, the Birth-place of *Dr. James Smith*, Archdeacon of *Barnstaple*, a Man noted in his younger Years for his Skill in Poetry.

Farther towards the South is *Woburn*, a Market-Town, chiefly remarkable for a Palace of the Duke of *Bedford's*, where the ancient Abbey stood. The Monastery was founded by *Hugh de Bolebec*, in the Year 1145, for Monks of the *Cistercian Order*. It was valued in the 26th of *Henry VIII.* at 430 *l.* 13 *s.* 11 *ob.* *Burton.* 391 *l.* 18 *s.* 2 *d.* *Dugdale.* Here is a Free-School founded by *Francis I.* Earl of *Bedford*; as also a Charity-School fitted up for 30 poor Boys, who are cloathed and instructed after the *London Methods*, by *Wriothesley Duke of Bedford*, lately deceased: And her Grace the Dutchesse gives 20 *l.* a Year for teaching and cloathing 15 Girls. *Woburn* has a good Market on Friday for Butter and Cheese especially, and two Fairs Yearly, the one on the 12th of *March*, the other on the 2d of *July*.

Not far off, near *Crawley*, rises a Brook so crooked, that *As crooked as a Crawley Brook* is a Proverb in this City. *John Thompson*, of *Crawley*, Esq; was High Sheriff of *Bedfordshire* in the 23d Year of *Queen Elizabeth*.

More to the East is *Higham-Gobion*, which Place we must not overlook for the sake of the great Orientalist *Dr. † Edmund Castell*. He was Rector of this Parish for many Years, and here he lies buried. He had a great Hand in the *Polyglott Bible*, and was almost the sole Author of the *Lexicon Heptaglotton*. And yet after all this, whilst his Name was famous over all *Europe*, he himself lived almost unknown in this little obscure Parish, consisting of fewer Houses than perhaps any other in the whole County. Here he studied 16 Hours a Day, as long as his Eyes would allow him; but by a long and severe Course of Study he lost his Sight, and at last his Life. So fell this great Scholar, without having had that Regard paid to him by his Countrymen, which a Man of his Rank in Letters might reasonably have expected.

South-West from this Place is *Woodend*, not so remarkable for any thing else as for its being the Seat of the *Lukes*. Of this Family was *Nicholas Luke Esq;* Sheriff of this County in the 21st of *Elizabeth*; as was also *Sir Samuel Luke*, a Commander in *Oliver's Army*, who is thought by some to be the *Hudibras* of *Butler*. But as it is more than probable that *Butler* might have an Eye, in some Particulars, to this Gentleman, so 'tis very certain in the main, that *Hudibras*, in that Poem, was design'd to represent the Character of the *Presbyterians* of those Times, as his Squire *Ralpho* did that of the *Independents*.

Near this Place is *Tuddington*, a little Market-Town, where one *Paulinus Pever*, a Courtier in the Reign of *Henry III.* built a large || House, with the Hall, Chapel, and Chambers, of Stone; all which were covered with Lead: He added Orchards also and Parks, in such a magnificent manner, that it raised Wonder in those that saw it. Of later Days a fine Seat was built here by *Sir Henry Cheney*, High Sheriff of the County in the 7th of *Queen Elizabeth*, whom that Princess afterwards raised to the Dignity of Lord *Cheney* of *Tuddington*. He died without Male Issue. *Sundon* was the Seat of another

* See Wale of Free-Schools, p. 79. † He was born in Cambridgeshire, as we shall tell you hereafter. || Camdenus in Britann. sua, p. 286. ex Matth. Parisio.

another Branch of the *Cheneys*. *John Reynolds*, a noted Epigrammatist, was born at *Tuddington*, where is a Market on *Thursday*, if we mistake not, and three Fairs Annually on

August 24. and
Sept. 29. Nov. 23.

4. The *Duncombs* were lately Lords of *Battleſden*; but 'tis now in the Poſſeſſion of *Allen Lord Bathurſt*, who has the Title of Baron from this Place.

Bathurſt is a very ancient Family in the County of *Kent*: One Branch of which removed near two hundred Years ago to *Lechlade*, where it ſtill remains.

From the remaining Stock deſcended *Lancelot Bathurſt*, who in the Beginning of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign was poſſeſs'd of the Manor of *Franks* in *Kent*, where he built a large Manſion-Houſe, which, with the Eſtate, deſcended to his Grandſon, *Sir Edward Bathurſt*, and ſtill remains in the Family.

George Bathurſt, Son of *Lancelot* above mentioned, * married *Elizabeth Villiers*, Daughter and Coheir of *Edward Villiers*, Great Grandſon to *Sir John Villiers* of *Brookſby*, from whom alſo the late Duke of *Buckingham* was deſcended by another Line.

He had with her the Manor of *Howthorpe* in *Northamptonſhire*, where he ſettled, and had Iſſue no leſs than 12 Sons: But many of them loſing their Lives in the Service of *King Charles I.* during the late Rebellion, the Eſtate came to *Sir Benjamin Bathurſt*, the youngſt Son,

He was Treasuſer of the Houſhold to the late Queen, while ſhe was Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*, and was afterwards made Coſſerer upon her Acceſſion to the Throne. He had three Sons, to each of which he left a plentiful Eſtate.

The eldeſt of theſe was *Allen*, now Lord *Bathurſt*, who was raiſed to this Dignity the

10th of † *Queen Anne*, by the Name, Style and Title, of Baron *Bathurſt* of *Battleſden*.

5. Near *Battleſden*, to the South, is *Hockley* in the *Hole*, ſo ‡ called of the miry Road, which is very troubleſome to Travelers in Winter, or in wet Weather.

Mr. Camden ſays, he paſſed from this Village through pleaſant Fields, then abounding in Beans, to the Aſcent of a white Hill, which led him into *Chiltern*, and ſo to *Dunſtable*.

Dunſtable is ſeated on a Hill, on a chalky Ground. 'Tis well inhabited, and furniſhed with Inns for the Convenience of Paſſengers. It has four Streets anſwering the four Quarters of the World; and on Account of the Dryneſs of the Soil, it has four large Ponds for publick Uſe, which are never dry, though they are ſupplied by Rain-Water only. The Inhabitants have dug for Springs, but could find none at 24 Fathom deep. In the middle of the Town there is a Pillar, or rather a Croſs, adorn'd with Statues, and the Arms of *England*, *Caſtile*, and *Ponthieu*, which was built by *King Edward I.* in Memory of his dear Queen *Eleanor*, who died as ſhe was on the Road to *Scotland*.

Mr. Camden, in the laſt and beſt Edition of his *Britannia*, makes no doubt in affirming this *Dunſtable* to be the ſame with the *Magiovinium* of *Antoninus*; though in the ** firſt Edition he had placed it at *Aſhwell* in *Hertfordſhire*: And indeed if the true reading be †† *Magioninium*, 'tis very likely it ſhould be ſo, notwithstanding what has been objected about the Diſtance from *Laſſodorum*; for 'tis well known the Figures in *Antoninus* are often corrupted. But if ‡‡ *Magiovinium* be the Name of the Station in *Antoninus*, as we believe it is, there is no Room left for any farther Doubt about it, it will manifeſtly appear to be *Dunſtable*.

It ſtands on the Roman Way called *Watling-ſtreet*, in the very Place where 'tis crossed

U 2

* In the Year 1610. † December 31, 1711. ‡ The old Engliſh called deep Mire, Hock and Hocks. Leigh, p. 36. from *Mr. Camden*. || Lond. 1607. Fol. ** Lond. 1586 8°. †† *Maes Onnen*, from whence the Romans might have formed *Magioninium*, in Britiſh ſignifies *Opidum Fraxinorum*, which is the very ſame with *Aſhwell*. ‡‡ *Maes Gwin*, in Britiſh is *Opidum Album*, which anſwers to what we obſerved about the Situation of *Dunſtable*. See Gale on *Antoninus*, p. 60.

* crossed by *Icknild-street*. In the neighbouring Fields Roman Coins have been sometimes picked up, which by the Country People are called *Madning-Money*. And not far from the Town, on the very Descent of *Chiltern-Hills*, is a large round Area of 9 Acres, surrounded with a deep Ditch and Rampier, known among the neighbouring Inhabitants by the Name of *Maidin-Bour*. Mr. *Camden* thinks *Madning* and *Maidin* to be Corruptions of *Magintum*; but in † this we dare not be positive.

After the Town had been ruin'd by the *Danes*, as we suppose, and lain many Years in Ruins, it was at last rebuilt by Henry I. on this memorable Occasion.‡ The King had two Villages near *Watling-street*, called || *Kenefworth* and *Houghton-Regis*. Between these Places there was

** ——— Once a Wood

*With Bushes thick and spread, a Covert meet,
To harbour such as lay in wait for Blood.*

To repress the Insolence of such Robbers as usually sallied out of this Wood, to the great Terror and almost certain Destruction of Travellers, that passed this Way, the King ordered the Wood to be †† cut down, and built a Royal Palace named *Kings-bury*. But being willing to raise a Village there also, he issued out his Proclamation, inviting such of his Subjects, as were willing to leave their own Country, to come and settle here, where they had the Promise of very great Privileges. Of this Sort of People were the first Inhabitants, and from *Dunnings*, a famous Thief, that robbed in this Road, the Town was called *Dunningestaple*, now contractedly *Dunstable*. He afterwards built a Church dedicated to St. Peter, and a Monastery for Canons Regular, over which he placed a Prior. This Priory was valued at the Suppression at 402 l. 14 s. 7 d. *Burton*, 344 l. 13 s. 3 d. *Dugdale*.

This Town seems even in former Times

to have been famous for Brewing, as appears by the Story of a certain rich Brewer, (a) mentioned before.

John of *Dunstable*, a Man of general Learning, who died in the Year 1455, was a Native of this Place.

Here also the Sentence of Divorce was pronounced against Queen *Catharine* by Archbishop *Cranmer*.

The Market-Day is on *Wednesday*, and its Fairs Annually on

May 11.

and

August 1.

Ash-Wednesday.

There is another Account given by some of the Name of this Town, which agrees well enough with its Situation, and that is from *Dun*, a Hill, or a Town on a Hill; but we see no Reason to disbelieve the Story before told, so that we are willing to leave the Town in Possession of it.

In the same Hundred, on the Borders of *Buckinghamshire*, lies *Leighton Beaudefert*, usually, by Contraction, called *Leighton Buzzard*. This seems to be the *Lygeanbuph* mentioned in the (b) *Saxon Chronicle*, which *Cuthwulph* is there said to have taken; which is the more likely, because the next Place he came to was *Aylesbury*, from whence he marched on directly to *Benfington*.

Near this Place is a Roman Camp, which shews the Presence of those People in these Parts.

Here Mr. *William Selater*, Father to Dr. *Sclater*, and a noted Minister in the Reign of *Charles I.* was born.

Here are also several Children taught at the Expence of some private well-disposed Persons.

It has a good Market on *Tuesdays*, well stored with Cattle, and a Fair yearly on *Whit-Tuesday*, very much frequented for the buying and selling of Horses, particularly Coach and Cart-Horses.

North-East of *Dunstable* is *Luton*, a pretty little Market-Town, pleasantly seated amongst

* See a learned Essay concerning the four great Roman Ways at the end of *Leland's Itinerary*, Vol. VI. † See the learned Dr. *Gale* upon *Antoninus*, p. 61. ‡ Ex *Charta Foundationis Villæ de Dunstable*, communicated by the Reverend Mr. *John Lord*, Rector of *Dunstable*. || i. e. *Kings-Worth*. ** *John Willis*, C. of *Dunstable*, *Tem Eliz.* †† *Assartari*. (a) P. 100. called also *Murley*, and *Murely*. (b) See Dr. *Gibson's Additions to the Saxon Chronicle*.

amongst Hills. It has a large Market-House and a very * great Market on Monday.

When Mr. Camden came to this Place, he says he saw nothing remarkable, besides a fair Church with a Roof-less Quire, and a very elegant Chapel joining to it. This Chapel was founded by John Lord Wenlock, a Favourite of Henry VI. who, after he had receiv'd many Honours from that King, lost his Life at the Battel of Tewkesbury. His Estate being forfeited, Edward IV. bestowed it on his Courtiers, of whom 'tis probable Thomas Archbishop of York procured Luton, and placed his Heir there. For in the next Reign we find John Rotheram Esq; seated at Luton, and High Sheriff of the County of Bedford.

In the Year 1502, Adrian de Castello, or Castell, Vicar of Luton, was preferred to the Sec of Hereford; as from † Pottin, in the Year 1273, ‡ Walter de Merton had before been promoted to that of Rochester.

In this Parish is Luton-How, of which in the Year 1612 Sir John Napier was Lord. In the same Year, in the 10th of James I. he was created a Baronet. The Napiers write themselves alias Sandy, and the Seat is now in the Possession of Sir Theophilus Napier Baronet.

Southward of this Town is Caddington, noted for having been the Seat of the ancient Family of the Gascoignes, a Branch of the Northern one of that Name. Sir William Gascoigne, who was thrice Sheriff of Bedfordshire, thought it no Dishonour to serve Cardinal Wolsey, as Comptroller of his Household. The Name is now extinct in this County.

We will now return to the Course of the Ouse, and give some Account of those Towns, that stand upon its Banks before it comes so low as Bedford. The first Place it passes by in this County is Turvey, the ancient Seat of the noble House of Mordaunt. Of this Place and Family was John Mordaunt Esq; High Sheriff of the Counties of Bedford and Buckingham, in the first of Henry VIII. He married one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Henry Vere of Addington in

Northamptonshire, by whom he had a great Estate. He was called by the common People John of the Woods, on Account of the vast Woods he was possessed of. But of this Family we shall speak more properly in another Place.

Soon after the Ouse comes to Harewood or Harewood, a Village noted for giving the Title of Earl to the present Duke of Kent. There was a Nunnery founded here by Sampson ‖ Le Fort, in the Reign of King Stephen, for Nuns of the Order of St. Austin. * It was valued at the Dissolution at 47 l. 3 s. 2 d.

A little lower the Ouse runs by Odill or Woodhill, formerly Wabull. The Barons of Wabull had a Barony, consisting of 300 Knights Fees in several Countries. The Castle, which anciently belonged to these Barons, was nothing but †† strange Ruins in Leland's Time, who says it was in the Possession of the Lord Bray. It came afterwards to the Chetwoods.

Here is a Fair on the 13th of May, and here also Sir Thomas Alston has a Seat. This Family was raised to the Title of Baronet in the Person of Thomas Alston Esq; High Sheriff of this County in the 17th of Charles I.

From Odill the Ouse pursues its winding Course to Bletnosboe, or Bletshoe, the Seat of the noble Family of St. John. This brave Family, in ancient Times, had gained large Possessions in Wales, and in the first of Queen Elizabeth was raised to the Dignity of Baron of Bletsee in the Person of Sir Oliver St. John. It came to this Family by Margaret Beauchamp, an Heiress, who was married first to Sir Oliver St. John, and afterwards to John Duke of Richmond, by whom she had Margaret Countess of Richmond, Mother to King Henry VII.

Of the Earls of Bolingbroke who were of this Family we will give some Account hereafter. The Title of Baron still continues in another Branch of the Family, which was called to Parliament by Writ of Summons in the 11th of Queen Anne.

At

* For Barley, according to Leland. See Vol. VII. p. 1. † Vid. Reg. Garvissend Lincolnens. &c. communicated by a very knowing Antiquary, Brown Willis Esq; ‡ Founder of Merton College in Oxon. ‖ De Forte. * See Dr. Tanner's Not. Monast. p. 12. †† See his Itinerary, Vol. VII. p. 2.

At *Bletshoe* is a Fair kept annually on the 19th of May.

About six Miles North from *Bletshoe* is *Melchbourn*, where the Lord *St. John* has another Seat.

Near to this Place is *Dean*, noted for giving Birth to the learned Mr. *Francis Dillingham*, one of the Translators of the Bible. His Brother *Thomas* also, one of the Assembly of Divines, was born here. He was for many Years Minister of the Place, as his Brother *Francis* was of *Wilden*, a rich Living in *Barford Hundred*.

But to return to the Course of the *Ouse*. Below *Bletshoe*, before mention'd, is *Milton-Earnes*, the Seat of *Samuel Rolt Esq*; Here * *Sir Edward Turner*, about the 8th of *William III.* founded a Hospital, containing six Apartments, having each of them two Rooms, for the Conveniency of six poor People, Men or Women, who receive equal Portions out of 20 Pounds Yearly Income, with which this Hospital is endowed.

6. A little lower, on the other Side of the River, is *Brumham*, or *Bromham*, heretofore noted for having been the Seat of the ancient Family of *Dives*, now remarkable for giving the Title of Baron to *Thomas Lord Trevor*. This Lord *Trevor* is Son of *Sir John Trevor* Kt. Secretary of State in the Reign of King *Charles II.* descended of a very ancient and flourishing Family of that Name.

Sir John Trevor, before mentioned, was of *Trevallin* in *Flintshire*, and married *Rush*, Daughter of *John Hampden* of *Hampden*, Esq; by whom he had Issue *John Trevor* of *Trevallin*, his Heir, and *Thomas Trevor* of the *Inner-Temple*, London. This second Son, being very eminent in his Profession of the Law, was first Knighted, and made Lord Chief Justice of the *Common Pleas*; and afterwards, in the 11th of Queen *Anne*, was raised to the Dignity of a Baron, by the Name, Style and Title, of Baron *Trevor* of *Brumham* in the County of *Bedford*.

V. *Bedfordshire* is a very pleasant little

4

County, and well inhabited, especially by Gentlemen. The Air is temperate, and the Soil, particularly on the North Side of *Ouse*, is very good. On the other Side, which is the larger, though it be not altogether so fruitful, yet it produces excellent Barley; insomuch that *Hertfordshire* Malt is often made out of the Growth of this County.

At or near *Woburn* is dug up Plenty of Fuller's Earth, known commonly by the Name of *Woburn-Earth*, which is of such Use in Clothing, that the Transportation of it has been strictly prohibited. But a much stranger Sort of Earth is found near this Place, at *Aspley-Gowez*, which is said to turn Wood into Stone. As a Proof of this was formerly shown, at *Woburn Abbey*, a Ladder, which, after it had lain some time in this Earth, was taken up all Stone. Concerning this Earth, † *Mr. Drayton* has the following Lines.

The Brook which on her Bank doth boast that Earth alone,

Which, noted of this Isle, converteth Wood to Stone.

That Little Aspley's Earth we anciently instile,
'Mongst sundry other Things, a Wonder of our Isle.

At ‡ *Pollux Hill* in this County, about 20 Years ago, a Gold Mine was discovered, and another at the same time at *Little-Taunton* in *Gloucestershire*; and the Society for Royal Mines claimed and seized them for the King, and granted two distinct Leases of them to some expert Refiners, who extracted some Gold from the Ore of those Mines, but did not go on with the Work; the Gold not always answering the Charge of Separation, though sometimes it did.

2. 'Tis a remarkable Story, and told by || *Walsingham* the Historian, That in the Year ** 1399, a little before the Civil Wars broke out between the Houses of *York* and *LANCASTER*, the River *Ouse* near *Harwood* suddenly stood still, so that Men walked on foot in the very Depth of the Chancel, for no

* See Dr. Kennet's Case of Improvements, p. 326. † See his Polyolbion, Song 22. ‡ These are the Words of the Rev. Mr. Heton, Rector of Buntingford in Hertfordshire, who has been pleased to furnish us with some good Materials in relation to Mines. || In his Hypodigm. Neust. p. 153. ** January 1.

no less than three Miles together, while the Waters upward swelled to a great Height. Dr. Childrey endeavours to account for this by supposing a sudden Frost; but we think he is as unhappy in this, as he is in some other of his Conjectures. A late * Author tells us, he has been informed, that the very same thing happen'd on the 18th or else the 28th of January 1648, a little before the Murther of King Charles I.

The same River is said by Matthew of Westminster to have borne down that Chapel, where the Body of King Offa lay buried: And † Roffe adds, that his Leaden Tomb appear'd often to those that seek it not, but by those that seeked after it, it could never be seen. ‡ Childrey calls this an odd Story, and so far we believe he is in the right.

At Barton there is a petrifying Spring.

3. The middle Parts of this County are almost cover'd with Woods, though the Skirts of it are not so well furnished. These afford Plenty of Deer and other Game, for the Diversion of the Gentlemen that lie near them.

Several rare Plants are also to be met with in Bedfordshire: Such is *Caryophyllus minor repens nostras*: An *Virgineus Gerardi*? *Ectonica Coronaria* five *Caryophyllata repens rubra Joannis Bauhini*: *Maiden Pinks*, on ‖ *Sandy Hills* near the Roman Camp there.

Gentianella ** *fugax Autumnalis elatior*, *Centaurei minoris foliis*. The later *Autumnal Gentian*, with *Centaury-like Leaves*: On (a) *Barton-Hills* not far from *Luton*.

Glaux (b) *Dioscoridis*. The *Milk-Tare* of *Dioscorides*: On the same (c) Hill, on both Sides the Declination.

Melampyrum (d) *Cristatum* J. B. *Crested Cow-Wheat*: In the (d) Woods of this County plentifully, particularly near *Blunham*.

(e) *Ribes nigrum vulgo dictum folio olente* J. B. *Black-Currants*, *Squinancy-Berries*:

On the Banks of Rivers, observ'd by Mr. Ray at *Blunham* in *Bedfordshire*.

(f) *Glastrum Sativum* Ger. *Park. Woad*. It is cultivated in this County after the following manner:

The old *Woad* is pluck'd up, (unless it be saved for Seed) and fresh Seed sown every Year. 'Tis sown in *March*, and crop'd in *May*. In a dry Year it is best, though it grows more plentifully in a wet one. It is usually crop'd four or five times in a Year, according as it comes up; but the first Crop is the best, and every one afterwards gradually worse.

It is, immediately after gathering, carried to the *Woad Mill*, where it is ground small, and fitted to be made into Balls.

After 'tis thrown into Balls, they dry it upon *Hurdles*; and when 'tis thoroughly dry, they grind it to Powder.

When it is thus ground, they spread it on a Floor, and water it, which is called *Couching*. Here they let it smoke and heat, till by turning it every Day it becomes perfectly dry, and this they call *Silvering*.

After silvering, it is weighed, and put into a Bag, containing two Hundred Weighr. Thus they send it to the Dyer to try it, and there, according to the Goodness of it, it is prized.

The best is reckon'd worth 18 l. a Tun.

With this the ancient *Britains* (g) dyed their Bodies, and it was called by them *Glasse*, i. e. *Ceruleous* or *Sky-colour'd*.

4. *Dunstable* is remarkable for the Plenty and Largeness of the (h) *Larks* taken in its Neighbourhood.

The learned (i) Dr. *Hakewill* mentions a Woman of this Town, that had nineteen Children at five Births. He says it appears from her Epitaph in *Dunstable Church*, that at three several Births she had three Children

at

* In his *Additions to Camden's Bedfordshire*, p. 289. † Cited by Speed in this County. ‡ See his *Britann. Bacon*, p. 86. || See Ray's *Synops. M. p.* 119. ** An *Gentianella fugax* 4^{ta} *Clusii*? (a) See *Parkinson*, p. 407. (b) *Glaux Hispanica Clusii, Lobelii*. Vid. *Morison*. II. 100. (c) See *Gerard, Ed. 1.* p. 1062. An *Luteum Angustifolium Casparis Bauhini, Park?* (d) See Ray's *Synopsis*, p. 164. (e) *Fructu nigro, Park. Gerardi Emaculati, Grossularia non spinosa fructu nigro C. B.* (f) *Isatis Sativa vel Latifolia, C. B. Isatis seu Glastrum Sativum, J. B. Sylvestris à Sativo non nisi cultura differre videtur. Vid. Ray, ubi suprâ. p. 176.* (g) See above, p. 10. (h) *Faller's Worthies*, p. 119. (i) In his *Apology*, p. 253.

at each of them, and at two others no less than five at each time.

In the (a) *Philosophical Transactions*, we meet with a Gentleman of this County, who in the 85th Year of his Age, or thereabouts, had a new Set of Teeth: His Hair also, which was then very white, about the same time, became much darker. Dr. Stare, who gives this Account, and who calls the Gentleman his Grandfather, attributes this extraordinary Accident to his frequent Use of Sugar, which is thought to have kept him in good Health and Strength to the Hundredth Year of his Age: And even then he died of a *Plethora*, for want of Bleeding.

VI. *Bedfordshire* is in the Diocese of (b) *Lincoln*; and as in other Parts of the Nation the Augmentation of Vicarages has been carried on by several excellent Persons, so something of that kind has been done also in this little County.

Thomas Christie Esq; before mention'd, gave the great Tithes to *St. Paul's* in *Bedford*.

Lady Bovey, Sister to the Lord *Maynard*, gave (c) 300 *l.* to the Vicarage of *Wardon*, which has since been laid out in the Purchase of 10 *l.* a Year to be paid to the Vicar of *Wardon* and his Successors for ever.

At *Milton-Earnes* Sir *Edward Turner* not only built a handsome Brick House, but Stables also and Out-Houses, with a Court-Yard and Orchard. All which, together with the great Tithes, he settled upon the Vicar of this Place, and his Successors.

2. *Simon Basket*, an Alderman of *Bedford*, in the Year 1152, founded a Priory just without the Town at *Caldwell* for Black Canons, dedicated to *St. Mary* and *St. John the Baptist*. It was valued at the Suppression, according to *Burton*, at 148 *l.* 15 *s.* 10 *d.* but according to *Dugdale*, at 109 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d.*

At *Eaton* was a (d) College, dedicated to *Corpus Christi*, valued at 7 *l.* 16 *s.*

Norhill, called by *Burton*, *Northyle*, and by *Dugdale*, *North-Tewel*, had a College built to the Honour of the Blessed Virgin by Sir *Gerard Braybrook Kt.* in the 6th of *Henry IV.*

valued at 61 *l.* 5 *s.* 5 *d.* *Harpfield*, *Burton*, *Dugdale*.

The College of *St. Andrew* at *Biggleswade*, mentioned by *Burton*, was only a (e) Gild.

Beaulieu was a Cell to *St. Albans* in *Hertfordshire*, given to it by *Robert de Albini*, and *Cecily* his Mother, about the Year 1136. It was dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalen*.

Leland says, That riding through a Thorough Fair on *Watling-street*, not far from *Margate*, he saw (f) in a pretty Wood-side *St. Leonards*, on the Left Hand, scarce half a Mile to the North-West, where, according to him, of late Time, had been a Priory of Nuns.

3. In the Year 1214, at *Dunstable* was a Council held under *Stephen Langton*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. From which Place, after some Debates, (g) he sent two of his Clergy to the Pope's Legate, then residing at *Burton upon Trent*, to forbid him in his Name to ordain any one to any Church or Dignity in his Province.

At this Place, in the Reign of *Henry V.* the *Lollards* were very troublesome; which Sort of People, by some Writers, are looked upon to be little better than Heretical Rebels. The only thing that seems commendable in them, is their declar'd Opposition to Popery. On this Account they were severely handled by some of the Bishops of those Times, particularly by *Dr. Smith*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, in the Days of *Henry VII.* who is said to have hanged *Thomas Chace* in his Prison at *Woburn*, and to have ordered *Will. Tillsworth* to be burnt, with this remarkable Circumstance of Cruelty, that his own Daughter was forced to set Fire to the Faggots.

In this County *Thomas Bernard* a Husbandman, and *James Melwin* a Labourer, were burnt together about the Beginning of the Reformation.

VII. Some of the Writers of this County must necessarily escape our Knowledge, for want of a complete History of the University of *Cambridge*.

Richard

(a) Vol. 28. p. 273. (b) See above, p. 87. (c) See *Dr. Kennet's Case of Impropriations*, p. 323, 324. (d) See the learned *Dr. Tanner's* Notit. Monast. p. 12: (e) See the Monast. Ang. I. 1038. (f) Itin. I. (g) See *Dr. Hody's History of Conventuals*, III. 89.

Richard Edes, Dean of Worcester, one of the learned Translators of the Bible, was probably a Native of this County; as we are sure *Thomas Norton* was, one of the old Translators of the Psalms into Verse.

Edward Wingate, a learned Lawyer and Mathematician, was also born in this County; particularly, as we suppose, at *Harlington*.

Dr. * *Samuel Page*, a famous Divine in the Reign of King *James I.* was of this County; but of what particular Place, our Author does not inform us. He was Minister of *Deptford* in *Kent*, and Author of several Sermons and other small Treatises of Devotion.

Of this County also was Mr. *William Sedgwick*, a couceited Preacher in the Parliament Army, and afterwards at *Ely*. For which Reason he was by some called *Prophet of the Isle of Ely*, and by others, from his pretending † to foretel the Day of Judgment, *Domesday-Sedgwick*.

John Bunyan, Author of *The Pilgrims Progress*, and several other little Books of an *Antinomian* Spirit, too frequently to be met with in the Hands of the common People, was, if we mistake not, a Brasier of *Bedford*.

The last we shall mention is *George Joy*, said to be a great Friend of *William Tindall*, one of the early Translators of the Bible into English.

VIII. The Reader is here desired to consider, that we had no particular Author to follow in this Account we have given of *Bedfordshire*; which Consideration we hope he will carry along with him quite through all those Counties, that have not yet been described by any particular Writer. In others, where the Matter is easier to be come at, we shall be somewhat larger; and endeavour to give him all the Satisfaction that such particular Writers shall enable us to do.

* See *Wood's Athenæ I.* 467. † See *Hudibras II. Cant. 3.* ** See *Dr. Bray's Method of Family-Religion*, p. 38.

N. B. The Foundress of the Grey-Fryars in *Bedford* was *Mabel Pateshull*, Lady of *Bletsoe*, as appears from her Epitaph cited by *Leland* in his *Itinerary*, Vol. V. p. 91.

BARONETS of this County, viz.

William Gostwicke, of *Willington*, Esq; created November 25, 1612.

Sir Robert Napiers, alias *Sandy*, of *Lewton*, Kt. created ditto.

William Langley, of *Higham-Gobion*, Esq; created March 29, 1641.

John Burgoigne, of *Sutton*, Esq; created July 15, ditto.

Humphrey Winch, of *Haung*, Esq; creat. June 9, 1660.

Humphrey Monnox, of *Wotton*, Esq; created December 4, ditto.

John Charnock, of *Holcot*, Esq; created May 21, 1661.

Stephen Anderson, of *Eyworth*, Esq; created July 13, 1664.

Sir *John Sabin*, of *Eyne* in *Gravenharst*, created March 22, 1670.

A M P.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Sent
A M P T- HILL ^o }	Redbornstoke	R. Flitt.	10. 6. 6.	E. of Aylesbury, or Robert Ld. Bruce.	Mr. Ezek. Rouse.	Ld. Aylesbury E. of Aylesbury
Amphill	Redbornstoke					
Apesley	Clifton					
Arlesey	Clifton	V. Shefford	8. 0. 0.	Thomas Brown Esq;	Mr. Rob. Anderson.	Tho. Brown
Aspley Guise	Manhead	R. Flitt	15. 16. 10.	Edw. Hall, Clerk.	Mr. Edw. Hall.	
Astwick	Biggleswade	R. Shefford	6. 13. 4	Tho. Brown Esq;	Mr. Edw. Austin	
Barford Magna	Barford	V. Eaton	9. 0. 0.	Trinity Coll. Camb.	Mr. Collins, Cl.	
Barton	Flitt	R. Dunstable	26. 9. 6.	The Crown.	Mr. Arth. Humphreys	Rob. Welby
Batteldon	Redbornstoke					
Battlesdon	Manhead	R. Dunstable	12. 9. 6.	Allen Ld. Bathurst.	Mr. Henry Laying.	Lord Bathurst
Beadlow	Flitt					
Beckrings Park }	Redbornstoke	R. St. Mary V. St. Paul's R. Martin St. Peter	10. 0. 0. 11. 13. 0.	Bp. of Lincoln. Lord Carteret. The Crown.	Mr. Oli. Pascheler. Mr. Alex. Leith. Mr. — Aspinall.	Robert Bell Thomas Crisp Francis Brown
B E D- F O R D ^o }	Willey	R. St. Cuth- bert R. St. John.	5. 9. 4.	The Crown. Corp ⁿ of Bedford.	Mr. Alex. Leith. Mr. Paul Falso.	
Beeston	Wixamtree					
Begwary	Barford					
Berkford Parva	Biggleswade	R. Shefford	13. 6. 2.	Tho. Brown Esq;	Mr. Rob. Bamford	
Berry End	Manhead					
Berry End	Willey					
Biddenham	Willey	V. Bedford	8. 0. 0.	Lord Trevor.	Mr. John Teapel, C.	
BIGLES- WADE ^o }	Biggleswade	V. Bedford	10. 0. 0.	Church of Lincoln	Mr. — Eaton.	
Billington	Manhead					
Magna	Manhead					
Billington Parva }	Manhead					
Birchmore	Manhead					
Biscott	Flitt	An Inship in Luton Parish.				
Bletsoe	Willey	R. Clopham	17. 0. 0.	Lord St. John.	Mr. Val. Carlton.	Lord St. John ron of Bedford
Bletsoe House	Willey					
Blunham	Wixamtree	R. Shefford	46. 2. 10.	Duke of Kent.	Mr. Rich Berrow.	— Bromley
Bolnhurst	Stodden	R. Eaton	9. 0. 0.	Chn. Fleetwood Esq;	Mr. Thomas Baker.	
Borne End	Redbornstoke					
Borne End	Redbornstoke					
Borne End	Willey					
Bottend	Redbornstoke					
Bowden	Redbornstoke					
Boxend	Redbornstoke					
Brackend	Redbornstoke					
Bramble Hanger }	Flitt					
Bridg-End	Redbornstoke					
Bridg-End	Willey					
Brit-Vielos	Bradford					
Broad-Mead	Redbornstoke					
Brogborow Park }	Redbornstoke					

O.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
	Wixamtree					
	Flitt					
	Wixamtree	V. Clopham	8. 0. 0.	Eaton College.	Mr Rob. Richards.	Lord Treasurer.
	Willey					
	Redbornstoke					
	Wixamtree					
	Barford					
	Manstead	V. Dunstable	10. 0. 0.	{ Dean & Chap. of S. Paul's.	Mr John Biby.	John Coppin Esq;
	Willey					
	Clifton	R. Shefford	10. 0. 0.	Sir John Osborne.	Mr An. Keelynge C.	
	Wixamtree	V. Bedford	7. 17. 0.	Tr. Coll. Camb.	Mr Collins.	
	Wixamtree					
	Willey	R. Clopham	15. 6. 8.	Lord Trevor.	Mr Jos. Chaderton.	
	Wixamtree					
	Wixamtree					
	Stodden	V. Eaton	8. 0. 0.	Trin. Coll. Camb.	Mr Geo. Tooley.	
	Stodden					
	Manstead	V. Dunstable	12. 0. 0.	Mr John Potts.	Mr. Walter Foot.	Chantry decay'd.
	Barford					
	Manstead, An Inship in Toddington Parish.					
	Willey	R. Clopham	10. 0. 0.	Lord Trevor.	Mr Jos. Chaderton.	
	Clifton					
	Clifton					Sir John Osborns.
	Flitt					
	Stodden	V. Clopham	5. 13. 4.	Lord Ashburnham.	Mr John Teape.	
	Clifton	R. Shefford	20. 2. 10.	Chs. Bayliffe Gen.	Mr Phil. Oddy.	
	Manstead					
	Flitt	R. Flitt	12. 0. 0.	Duke of Kent.	Mr Chs. Fletcher.	
	Flitt					
	Barford					
	Barford	R. Eaton	18. 0. 0.	Wil. Hillersden Esq;	Mr John Hobbs.	Jo. Hillersden Esq;
	Wixamtree	V. Bedford	7. 17. 0.	Chr. Church, Oxon.	Mr R. Hawkins C.	Nicholas Luke Esq;
	Redbornstoke	R. Flitt.	32. 2. 0.	Mr Thomas Frank.	Mr Thomas Frank.	
	Manstead	V. Flitt	9. 0. 0.	Mrs. Thompson.	Mr Jos. Newcome.	
	Stodden					
	Stodden	R. Eaton	24. 0. 0.	Dean of Worcester.	Mr Peter Boundy.	
	Manstead	R. Dunstable	11. 4. 8.	The Crown.	Mr John Lord Sen.	
	Bigleswade	V. Shefford	10. 0. 0.	E. of Sunderland.	Mr Olyffe.	
	Manstead	V. Dunstable	12. 16. 2.	Trin. Coll. Camb.	Mr H. Stonestreet.	The Park.
	Barford	V. Eaton	20. 13. 8.	Duke of Bedford.	Mr Jos. Bassett.	— Uxley Esq;
	Bigleswade	R. Shefford	15. 16. 2.	Robert Cecil Esq;	Mr William Mince.	
	Manstead, An Hamlet in the Parish of Leighton-Buzzard, with a Chapel of Ease.					
	Redbornstoke			Wil. Hillersden Esq;	Mr Towersey.	Wi. Hillersden Esq;
	Hangeast	R. Flitt	16. 11. 6.	Earl of Orford.	Mr William Hyde.	
	Bigleswade.	This Church is in Cambridgeshire in the Diocese of Ely.				
	Flitt					
	Bigleswade	V. Shefford	6. 13. 4.	Sir Ste. Anderson.	Mr Olyffe.	Sir Jos. Anderson.

A M P.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seate.
A M P T- HILL }	Redbornstoke	R. Flitt.	10. 6. 6.	E. of Aylesbury, or Robert Ld. Bruce.	Mr. Ezek. Rouse.	Ld. Aylmer E. of Aylmer
Amphill	Redbornstoke					
Apesley	Clifton					
Arlesey	Clifton	V. Shefford	8. 0. 0.	Thomas Brown Esq;	Mr. Rob. Anderson.	Tho. Brown
Aspley Guise	Manhead	R. Flitt	15. 16. 10.	Edw. Hall, Clerk.	Mr. Edw. Hall.	
Astwick	Biggleswade	R. Shefford	6. 13. 4.	Tho. Brown Esq;	Mr. Edw. Austin	
Barford Magna	Barford	V. Eaton	9. 0. 0.	Trinity Coll. Camb.	Mr. Collins, Cl.	
Barton	Flitt	R. Dunstable	26. 9. 6.	The Crown.	Mr. Arth. Humphreys	Rob. Welborn
Batteldon	Redbornstoke					
Battleston	Manhead	R. Dunstable	12. 9. 6.	Allen Ld. Bathurst.	Mr. Henry Laying.	Lord Bathurst
Beadlow	Flitt					
Beckrings Park }	Redbornstoke	R. St. Mary V. St. Paul's R. Martin St. Peter	10. 0. 0. 11. 13. 0.	Bp. of Lincoln. Lord Carteret. The Crown.	Mr. Oli. Pascheler. Mr. Alex. Leith. Mr. — Aspinall.	Robert Bell Thomas Cr Francis Br
B E D- F O R D }	Willey	R. St. Cuth- bert R. St. John.	5. 9. 4.	The Crown.	Mr. Alex. Leith.	
Beeton	Wixamtree			Corp ⁿ of Bedford.	Mr. Paul Falso.	
Begwary	Barford					
Berkford Parva	Biggleswade	R. Shefford	13. 6. 2.	Tho. Brown Esq;	Mr. Rob. Bamford	
Berry End	Manhead					
Berry End	Willey					
Biddenham	Willey	V. Bedford	8. 0. 0.	Lord Trevor.	Mr. John Teapel, C.	
BIGLES- WADE }	Biggleswade	V. Bedford	10. 0. 0.	Church of Lincoln	Mr. — Eaton.	
Billington	Manhead					
Magna						
Billington	Manhead					
Parva						
Birchmore	Manhead					
Biscott	Flitt	An Inship in Luton Parish.				
Bletfoe	Willey	R. Clopham	17. 0. 0.	Lord St. John.	Mr. Val. Carlton.	Lord St. John ron of B
Bletfoe House	Willey					
Blunham	Wixamtree	R. Shefford	46. 2. 10.	Duke of Kent.	Mr. Rich. Berrow.	— Bromley
Bolnhurst	Stodden	R. Eaton	9. 0. 0.	Chs. Fleetwood Esq;	Mr. Thomas Baker.	
Borne End	Redbornstoke					
Borne End	Redbornstoke					
Borne End	Willey					
Bottend	Redbornstoke					
Bowden	Redbornstoke					
Boxend	Redbornstoke					
Brackend	Redbornstoke					
Bramble						
Hanger	Flitt					
Bridg-End	Redbornstoke					
Bridg-End	Willey					
Brit-Vielos	Bradford					
Broad-Mead	Redbornstoke					
Brogborow Park }	Redbornstoke					

R. O.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
	Wixamtree					
	Flitt					
End	Wixamtree					
ham	Willey	V. Clopham	8. 0. 0.	Eaton College.	Mr Rob. Richards.	Lord Trevor.
end	Redbornstoke					
hoe	Wixamtree					
Mead	Barford					
ington	Manstead	V. Dunstable	10. 0. 0.	{ Dean & Chap. of S. Paul's.	Mr John Biby.	John Coppin Esq;
well	Willey					
ington	Clifton	R. Shefford	10. 0. 0.	Sir John Osborne.	Mr An. Keelynge C.	
ington	Wixamtree	V. Bedford	7. 17. 0.	Tr. Coll. Camb.	Mr Collins.	
ington	Wixamtree					
mer	Willey	R. Clopham	15. 6. 8.	Lord Trevor.	Mr Jos. Chaderton.	
an	Wixamtree					
Nether	Wixamtree					
Upper	Stodden	V. Eaton	8. 0. 0.	Trin. Coll. Camb.	Mr Geo. Tooley.	
ce	Stodden					
End	Manstead	V. Dunstable	12. 0. 0.	Mr John Potts.	Mr. Walter Foot.	Chantry decay'd.
ave	Barford					
ington	Manstead, An Inship in Toddington Parish.					
ington	Willey	R. Clopham	10. 0. 0.	Lord Trevor.	Mr Jos. Chaderton.	
urn	Clifton					
land	Clifton					Sir John Osborne.
ern Green	Flitt					
im	Stodden	V. Clopham	5. 13. 4.	Lord Ashburnham.	Mr John Teape.	
im	Clifton	R. Shefford	20. 2. 10.	Chas. Bayliffe Gen.	Mr Phil. Oddy.	
na	Manstead					
Hill	Flitt	R. Flitt	12. 0. 0.	Duke of Kent.	Mr Chas. Fletcher.	
Hill	Flitt					
ington	Barford					
age	Barford	R. Eaton	18. 0. 0.	Wil. Hillersden Esq;	Mr John Hobbs.	Jo. Hillersden Esq;
worth	Wixamtree	V. Bedford	7. 17. 0.	Chr. Church, Oxon.	Mr R. Hawkins C.	Nicholas Luke Esq;
eld	Redbornstoke	R. Flitt.	32. 2. 0.	Mr Thomas Frank.	Mr Thomas Frank.	
ley	Manstead	V. Flitt	9. 0. 0.	Mrs. Thompson.	Mr Jos. Newcome.	
ington	Stodden					
Nether	Stodden	R. Eaton	24. 0. 0.	Dean of Worcester.	Mr Peter Boundy.	
Over	Stodden					
STA.	Manstead	R. Dunstable	11. 4. 8.	The Crown.	Mr John Lord Sen.	
an	Bigleswade	V. Shefford	10. 0. 0.	E. of Sunderland.	Mr Olyffe.	
Bray	Manstead	V. Dunstable	12. 16. 2.	Trin. Coll. Camb.	Mr H. Stonefreet.	The Park.
Socon	Barford	V. Eaton	20. 13. 8.	Duke of Bedford.	Mr Jos. Bassett.	— Uxley Esq;
orth	Bigleswade	R. Shefford	15. 16. 2.	Robert Cecil Esq;	Mr William Mince.	
ington	Manstead, An Hamlet in the Parish of Leighton Buzzard, with a Chapel of Ease.					
ok	Redbornstoke			Wil. Hillersden Esq;	Mr Towersey.	Wil. Hillersden Esq;
an	Hangeast	R. Flitt	16. 11. 6.	Earl of Orford.	Mr William Hyde.	
	Bigleswade.	This Church is in Cambridgeshire in the Diocese of Ely.				
	Flitt					
	Bigleswade	V. Shefford	6. 13. 4.	Sir Ste. Anderson.	Mr Olyffe.	Sir Jos. Anderson.

F A R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Faldo	Flitt					
Farndish	Willey	R. Clopham	10. 0. 0.	Sir John Chester.	Mr Will. Barbour.	
Felmersham	Willey	V. Clopham		Trin. Coll. Camb.	Mr Tho. Bowber.	William
Fenlake	Wixamtree —	An Inship in the Parish of		Cardington.		
Fleetwood	Willey					
Flitton	Flitt	V. Flitt.	11. 7. 8.	Ch. Ch. Oxford.	Mr Will. Caudwell.	
Flitwick	Redbornstoke	V. Flitt	7. 17. 0.	Mrs Mildmay Wid.	Mr Will. Pitcairns.	
Ford	Barford					
Ford-End	Willey					
Foxhole	Redbornstoke					
Friers	Willey					
Frogmore	Clifton					
Froxfield	Marshhead					
Girford	Bigleswade —	An Inship in the Parish of		Sandy.		
Goldington	Barford	V. Bedford	8. 9. 4.	Mr Rob. Hawkins.	Mr R. Hawkins.	
Goswell	Manhead					
Gravenhurst	Flitt	R. Flitt	7. 12. 10.	The Crown.	Mr Pet. d' Aranda.	
Nether						
Gravenhurst	Flitt	Shefford		The Parishioners	Mr Pet. d' Aranda.	
Over.						
Green-End	Wixamtree					
Greenfield	Flitt					
Hanscomb	Clifton					
Hardwick	Clifton					
Hardwick	Redbornstoke	An Inship in the Parish of		Kempston.		
Harlington	Manhead	V. Flitt	11. 0. 0.	Sir Henry Johnson	Mr John Digby.	Art. Wing
Harlington	Manhead					Lady Wing
East-End						
Harlington	Manhead					Ashy
Wood-End						
Harradon	Wixamtree —	An Inship in the Parish of		Carington.		
Harold	Willey	V. Clopham	8. 0. 0.	Will. Farrer Esq;	Mr John Bolton.	
Haffets	Willey					Mrs Brat.
Hatch	Wixamtree					
Hatley-Port	Bigleswade	R. Shefford	8. 0. 0.	Rich. Cockain Esq;	Mr Peter Clarke.	Rich. Cockain
Hatley-Coking	Bigleswade	V. Flitt	8. 0. 0.	Sir John Osborne.	Mr Edw. Gibson.	Lord Carter
Hawnes	Flitt					
Haxton	Manhead —	An Hamlet in the Parish of		Leighton Buzzard,	with a Chapel of Ease.	
Heath	Clifton	V. Shefford	9. 6. 8		Mr Sam. Bedford.	
Henlow	Manhead					
Heron	Flitt					
Hide East	Flitt					
Hide West	Flitt					
Higham-	Flitt	R. Dunstable	8. 9. 6.	Lord Grandison.	Dr Houghton.	
Gobion						
Hill	Wixamtree					
Hill-End	Manhead					Rich. Orlik
Hinnock	Willey					
Hockclife	Manhead	R. Dunstable		Ada. Horton Gent.	Mr Ed. Hall.	
Holewell	Clifton	R. Shefford	7. 9. 6.	Sir Ral. Radcliffe.	Mr Tho. Heton.	
Horm	Bigleswade					
Holywell	Clifton					
Henydon	Barford					

Seats.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent	Seats.
	Clepton	R. Flitt.		Sir Pyn. Charnock.	Mr Jo. Littlejohn.	Sir Pyn. Charnock.
	Redbornstoke	R. Bedford	15. 9. 4	E. of Aylesbury. Sh. Conquest Esq.	Mr John Birch.	
	Redbornstoke	R. Bedford	9. 10. 10			
	Manshead	R. Dunstable	11. 3. 4	Ne. Brandrith Esq;	Mr Val. Cressy.	{ Lady Miller. N. Brandrith Esq
	Redbornstoke	The Seat of the Earl of Aylesbury.				E. of Aylesbury.
	Barford					Will. Beecher Esq;
	Redbornstoke					
	Barford					
	Clifton					
	Wixamtree					{ — Harvey Esq; — Fish Esq;
	Redbornstoke					
	Redbornstoke	V. Bedford	12. 0. 0.	Mat. Denis Esq;	Mr John Margets.	{ Mat. Denis Esq; John Cater Esq;
	Flitt					
	Stodden	R. Clopham	10. 6. 8.	Mr Rider.	Mr John Sharp.	
	Bigleswade	V. Shefford	8. 0. 0.		Mr Bedford.	
	Manshead					
	Manshead	V. Dunstable	15. 0. 0.	Ch. of Lincoln.	Mr John Whip.	Mrs Leigh.
	Flitt	An Inship in the Parish of Todington.				
	Flitt	An Inship in Luton Parish.				
	Redbornstoke	V. Flitt.	11. 0. 0.	Hon. R. Bruce Esq;	Mr Hen. Hardacre.	
	Redbornstoke					Sir John Chester.
	Redbornstoke					
	Manshead					
	Flitt	V. Dunstable	35. 12. 10.	Sir Theoph. Napier.	Mr Christ. Eaton.	Sir Theoph. Napier.
	Flitt					
	Redbornstoke					
	Stodden					
	Manshead	{ An Inship partly in Goldington Parish, part in Studham, and part in Flamstead Parishes, in Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire.				John Coppin Esq;
	Redbornstoke	R. Flitt	37. 17. 2.	— Snagg Esq;	Mr Moses St. Eloy.	
	Redbornstoke	An Inship in the Parish of Marston Moretain.				
	Wixamtree	An Inship in the Parish of Blunham.				
	Redbornstoke	R. Flitt	15. 9. 6.	E. of Aylesbury.	Mr Richard Allyn.	{ A fine Mon ^{me} belonging to the E. of Ayles- bury's Family.
	Stodden	V. Eaton	5. 0. 0.	Lord St. John.	Mr Pawl. S. John.	Lady Liana, Countess of Oxford.
	Stodden					{ L. d. S. John, Bz. ron of B'etsee. M E P.

M E P.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Notes.
Mepshall	Clifton	R. Shefford	20. 2. 0.	Mr Downes.	Mr Hanscomb.	
Milbrook	Redbornstoke	R. Flitt	9. 16. 2.	Hon. R. Bruce Esq;	Mr Hen. Hardacre.	
Milnho	Bigleswade	An Inship in the Parish of Dunton.				
Milton-Brian	Manshead	R. Dunstable	11. 16. 2.	The Crown.	Mr Will. Capel.	
Milton-Ernest	Stodden	V. Clopham	7. 6. 8.	Samuel Rolt Esq;	Mr John Hawkins.	Samuel Rolt
Nettlested	Barford					
Newbery	Flitt					Mrs Daniel
Newton	Bigleswade					
North-hill	Wixamtree	R. Shefford		Grocers Comp.	Mr Capel Berrow.	
Oakley	Stodden	V. Clapham	16. 9. 6.	Eaton College.	Mr Richards.	— Bridge
Oakley	Stodden					Over
Duck-end						
Oakley						
Well-end	Stodden					
Ockley	Willey					
Odehill	Willey	R. Clopham	19. 0. 0.	Sir Tho. Alfson.	Mr Rob. Lightfoot.	Sir Thomas
Odehill	Willey					
Wood-end						
Park-end						
Park-House	Redbornstoke			Trin. Coll. Camb.		
Patenham	Willey	V. Clopham	13. 13. 4.	United to Felmersham.		
Pegdon	Clifton					
Pertenhall	Stodden	R. Eaton	18. 0. 0.	Dr. King.	Mr Paradine.	
Pertenhall-how	Stodden					
Pilling	Redbornstoke					
Pixhill	Willey					
Pole-hanger	Clifton					
Potesgrave	Manshead	R. Dunstable	10. 18. 5.	Lord Bathurst.	Mr Henry Layng.	
POTTON	Bigleswade	V. Shefford	13. 6. 8.	The Crown.	Mr Ralph Emerson.	
Puddington	Willey	V. Clopham	7. 6. 8.	Ni. Orlibar Esq;	Mr Jon. Stiles.	— Livock
Pullox-hill	Flitt	V. Flitt	9. 10. 0.	Duke of Kent.	Mr Jo. La Porte.	
Putnoe	Barford					
Radwell	Willey					
Ravensden	Barford	V. Eaton	7. 0. 0.	Sir W. Gostwick.	Mr Paul Faldo.	
Renold	Barford	V. Eaton	10. 0. 0.	Will. Beecher Esq;	Mr Holloway.	Will. Beecher
Ridgmond	Redbornstoke	V. Flitt	9. 0. 0.			
Risley	Stodden	V. Eaton	8. 7. 4.	Lord St. John.	Mr John Harding.	
Rook-end	Willey					
Roxton	Barford	V. Eaton	10. 0. 0.	Trin. Coll. Camb.	Mr John Reuse.	
Salford	Manshead	V. Flitt	7. 16. 2.	Sir Pyn. Charnock	Mr Littlejohn.	
Sandy	Bigleswade	R. Shefford	32. 2. 10.	Sir Hum. Monox.	Mr Jon. Hooker.	
Scotfield	Clifton					
Sharnbrock	Willey	V. Clopham	8. 0. 0.	The Crown.	Mr John Bolton.	John Wagstaff
Sharpenho	Flitt					
Sharpenho-bury	Flitt				Mr John Key C.	Jam. Smith
SHEFFORD	Clifton	R. Shefford	11. 6. 9.	A Chapel of Ease to Campton.		
Shelton	Stodden	R. Eaton	13. 0. 0.	Lord St. John.	Mr Thomas Negus.	
Shelton	Redbornstoke					
Nether						
Shelton Upper	Redbornstoke					

Seats.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
	Clifton	R. Shefford	8. 2. 10	Trin. Coll. Camb.	Mr Hen. Wheatley.	
	Clifton					
	Flitt	United to Flitton				
	Barford			Duke of Kent.		
	Willey	R. Clopham	9. 0. 0.	Mr. Pye.	Mr John Tiffin.	
	Wixamtree	V. Shefford	11. 15. 0.	Sir George Bing.	Mr Bedford.	Sir Geo. Bing.
	Barford					
	Willey	V. Clopham	8. 0. 0.	Trin. Coll. Camb.	Mr Rogers.	
	Manhead	An Hamlet in the Parish of Leighton-Buzzard,			with a Chapel of Ease.	
	Clifton	R. Shefford	6. 6. 9.	Mr Sam. Leach.	Mr. Sam. Leach.	
	Clifton					
	Wixamtree					
	Wixamtree					
	Barford					
	Barford					
	Clifton	V. Shefford	13. 8. 4.	Trin. Coll. Camb.	Mr Iliff.	
	Redbornstoke	R. Flitt	6. 16. 2.	Lord Bruce.	Mr John Mathews.	
	Redbornstoke					Maurice Abbot Esq.
	Willey	V. Clopham	12. 13. 4.	Peter Floyer Esq;	Mr Fern.	
	Flitt	A Gentleman's House in Luton Parish.				
	Flitt	An Inship in the Parish of Luton.				
	Stodden	R. Eaton	13. 8. 4.	G. C. C. Oxon.	Mr Richard Allyn.	
	Bigleswade					
	Flitt	V. Dunstable	6. 15. 2.	Mr Hugh Smith.	Mr John Digby.	
	Manhead	V. Dunstable	9. 0. 0.	The Crown.	Mr John Clarke.	
	Flitt					
	Flitt	V. Dunstable	8. 6. 8.	Tho. Chene Esq;	Mr Pitcairne.	Thomas Chene Esq.
	Flitt	An Inship in the same Parish.				
	Bigleswade	R. Shefford	20. 0. 0.	Sir Rog. Burgoyne.	Mr Will. Stevens.	Sir Rog. Burgoyne.
	Flitt					
	Manhead					
	Manhead	V. Dunstable	10. 0. 0.	Dr Lamb.	Mr Hen. Stonestreet	
	Manhead	An Inship in the Parish of Chalgrave.				
	Bigleswade	R. Shefford	24. 0. 0.	The Crown.	Mr Eyre.	Dr Chetwood, Dean of Gloucester.
	Redbornstoke					
	Redbornstoke					
	Wixamtree					
	Redbornstoke					
	Willey	V. Eaton	9. 0. 0.	Lord St. John.	Mr John Powers.	John Harvey Esq.
	Stodden	R. Eaton	13. 10. 0.	Lord St. John.	Mr Will. Foster.	
	Manhead	V. Dunstable	8. 0. 0.	Sir John Chester.	Mr Val. Cressy.	
	Manhead	R. Flitt	9. 0. 0.	Sir Will. Buck.	Mr John Norvile.	
	Manhead					
	Manhead	R. Dunstable	29. 2. 10.	Sir Henry Johnson.	Mr Lord.	Sir Henry Johnson.

T U R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seat.
Turvey	Willey	R. Clopham	16. 0. 0.	E. of Peterborough.	Mr Friend.	
Turvey-Hall	Willey	The ancient	Seal, now a	Farm-House only.		E. of Peterborough.
Upberry	Flitt	A Farm-House, formerly a	Seat in Pulloxhill	Parish.		
Wakes	Manhead					
Warden	Wixamtree					
Warden Old	Wixamtree	V. Shefford		Mr Smith.	Mr Gibson.	Sir Sam. O.
Westning	Manhead	V. Flitt	9. 17. 0.	Lord Leominster.	Mr Cox.	
Whipsnade	Manhead	R. Dunstable	7. 13. 4.	John Vaux Esq;	Mr Clarke.	The Hall.
Wilden	Barford	R. Eaton	18. 7. 0.	Samuel Rolt Esq;	Mr Nokes.	
Willington	Wixamtree	V. Bedford	7. 17. 0.	Sir Will. Gostwick.	Mr Hallwell.	Sir Will. G.
Wilshamsted	Redbornstoke	V. Bedford	9. 9. 6.	Coll. Sidney Camb.	Mr Richardson.	
Wimington	Willey	R. Clopham	10. 0. 0.	Mr Newcome.	Mr R. Newcome.	
Wingfield	Manhead					
WOBURN	Manhead	D. Flitt		Duke of Bedford.	Mr D. Newcome.	Duke of B.
Woburn Abby	Manhead					
Wood-end	Manhead					Nicholas L.
Wood-end	Wixamtree					
Wood-Hall	Clifton					
Worm-						
Leighton	Bigleswade					
Wotton	Redbornstoke	V. Bedford	13. 6. 8.	Sir Hum. Monox.	Mr An. Moore.	Sir Hum. M.
Wrest	Flitt					Duke of B.
Wrestling-	Bigleswade	R. Shefford	7. 6. 6.	The Crown.	Mr Boranskyle.	
worth						
Wretch	Manhead					
Wroxhill	Redbornstoke					
Yeldon	Stodden	R. Eaton	13. 13. 4.	Lord St. John.	Mr Pawl. St. John.	

BEDF
SHIR

Simford

Merton

Barford

Mergate

Melchb

Hitchin

Baldock

St Neots

Kimbol

Newport

Oulney

Kilnsey

Sawston

Olney

Chilling

Stamph

Blith

Wood

Pott

Biggle

Sheffo

Luton

Leigh

Dun

Tud

Amp

JOAN

GULL

in

Com

curat

lam

Com

BEDFORD SHIRE	Bedford	Amphill	Tuddington	Dunstable	Leighton	Luton	Shefford	Bigglesworth	Potton	Wooborne	Blotshoe	Stonham	Chellington	Oldenard	Steventon	Knottong	Quilney Northam St	Newport Bucks	Kymbolton Glouc	S. Neots Glouc Sh.	Baldock Glouc Sh.	Hitching Glouc Sh.	Melchborne	Mergate	Berforde	Merstone
Somforde N.E.	5	8	12	15	16	14	6	5	4	12	6	6	8	7	7	12	13	7	4	11	12	7	17	15	8	
Merstone S.	4	4	6	10	8	10	6	8	10	7	11	9	6	7	10	7	6	13	11	12	10	11	12	7	48	
Barforde N.E.	4	7	11	15	15	14	5	6	5	11	5	6	7	4	6	7	10	12	8	5	11	11	7	6	30	
Mergate S.	15	11	7	3	8	3	12	14	16	10	19	26	19	13	16	21	19	16	24	20	10	7	22	42		
Melchborne M.	7	12	16	19	19	18	15	11	11	15	4	9	5	10	2	2	9	12	4	6	18	18	27			
Hitching Glouc Sh.	11	8	7	7	11	4	6	8	10	9	15	17	15	8	13	17	16	15	19	15	4	28				
Baldock Glouc Sh.	12	9	19	14	14	7	6	6	8	19	25	16	16	8	16	17	18	19	13	45						
S. Neots Glouc Sh.	19	11	13	19	19	17	9	7	9	15	7	4	9	7	9	7	13	15	5	50						
Kymbolton Glouc	10	14	19	23	21	21	13	12	11	17	7	2	8	11	10	5	12	15	42							
Newport Bucks	8	8	10	14	9	17	13	14	18	7	9	13	17	12	6	14	4	50								
Quilney Northam St	7	11	15	19	19	18	15	11	11	15	4	9	5	10	2	2	9	12	4	6	18	18	27			
Knottong	7	12	16	19	19	18	15	11	11	15	4	9	5	10	2	2	9	12	4	6	18	18	27			
Steventon N.W.	3	8	11	14	14	17	9	9	10	8	11	8	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
Oldenard S.E.	14	8	9	19	13	14	12	8	9	7	9	9	13													
Chellington N.W.	5	9	13	16	16	16	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
Stonham N.	7	12	16	20	19	19	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
Blotshoe N.W.	4	9	13	16	15	15	9	9	10	8	11	8	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
Wooborne S.W.	8	13	16	19	18	18	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
Potton E.	7	9	13	16	15	15	9	9	10	8	11	8	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
Bigglesworth E.	6	7	10	13	17	11	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
Shefford S.E.	6	4	8	10	14	10	13	13	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
Luton S.E.	12	7	7	4	8	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
Leighton S.W.	12	8	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Dunstable S.	12	8	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Tuddington S.	12	8	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Amphill S.	5	44																								

BEDFORDSHIRE

IV Members to Parliament

X Market Towns

116 Parishes

9 Hundreds containing

260000 Acres of Ground

1270 Houses

How about Seventy three Miles

IOANNI HARVEY
GULIELMO HILLERSON
Comitatus BEDFORDIENSIS
curatoribus dignissimis, Label
lam hanc una cum ejusdem
Comitatus Descriptione



The Arms of Bedford
John Harve, Esq. of Bedford
which Matthew of Westminster
Dr. Hoby, they hid this
house they were inclined to
from their ancestors, which
a small part of it about
the end of each Ward as this
(a) Folter famer it to be like
above p. 42. (b) For the Co
John Harve, Esq. of Bedford
which Matthew of Westminster
Dr. Hoby, they hid this
house they were inclined to
from their ancestors, which
a small part of it about
the end of each Ward as this

Berkshire.

I. **A**S *Bedfordshire* is of an oval Figure, so *Berkshire* has by some been deservedly liken'd to a *Sandal* or (a) *Slipper*. But though we are pretty sure of its Figure, yet we are not so of the Rise of its Name. The oldest Author, we know of, that offers at the Meaning of it, is *Astensis Menevensis*, who derives it from *Berroc*, a certain Wood in this County abounding in *Box*; and to this the famous Antiquary *Leland* agrees. But Mr. *Camden* in part, and after him (b) Dr. *Hody* and others more fully, have from good Authority observed, that the *English Saxons* affected to hold their Assemblies either in the (c) open Field near some (d) River, or under some very large (e) Oak; and so from *Berroc*, i. e. a *Bare Oak*, somewhere in the Forest of *Windsor*, the usual Place of their Provincial Assemblies, *Berkshire* most probably first received its Name. This is attested by *Higden* in his *Polychronicon*, and by *Brompton* in more Places than one.

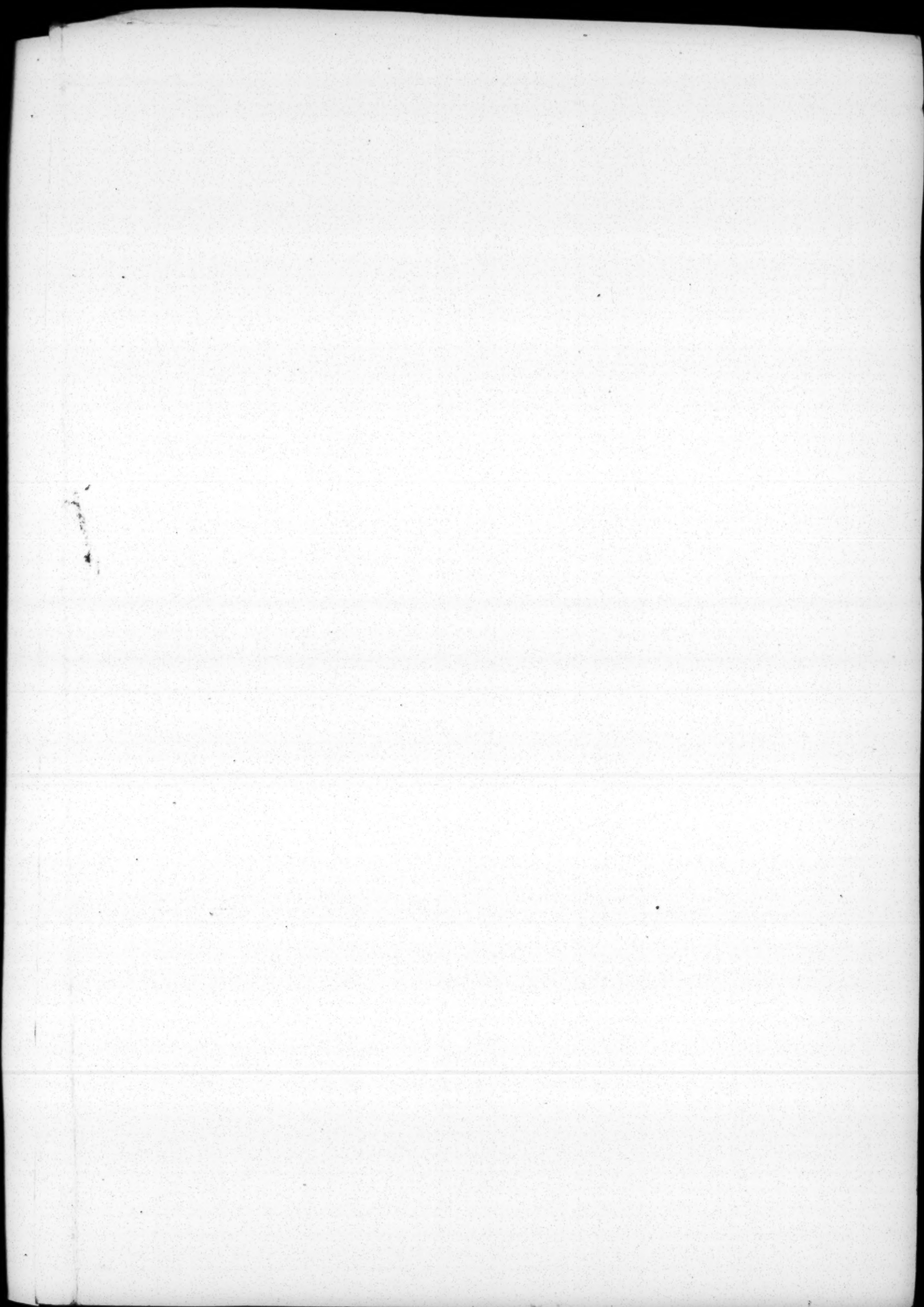
Hence we say it seems probable to us, that *Berkshire* is nothing but *Bare-Oke Shire*, from the Tree above mention'd; Not that we imagine the *English Saxons*, out of Choice, assembled under a *bare Oak* rather

than any other; but that having often been called together under it in its flourishing Condition, they continued their Councils there even after it was grown *bare* and *deadish*, which therefore, on this very Account, came afterwards, upon the Division of *England* into *Shires*, to give Name to the whole County.

In the *Saxon Chronicle*, this County is once called *Beappucrype*, which we take to be a Corruption of *Beappucrype*, as it is afterwards named. Lower down, in the same Chronicle, we meet with *Bappucrype*; and indeed our later Historians, if the printed Copies may be relied on, call it promiscuously either *Berocscire* or *Barocscire*: But tho' *Berkshire* seems to us to be the ancienter Writing, yet in later Ages *Barkshire*, we think, has more generally prevailed.

II. This (f) Tract of Ground was anciently inhabited by a People called *Atrebatii*. Mr. *Camden*, after having blamed some Writers for fetching this Name from (g) *Attrech*, *Bread*, as if they were so denominated from the Fruitfulness of their original Country in *Gaul*, owns he does not know what to make of it. Another learned Au-

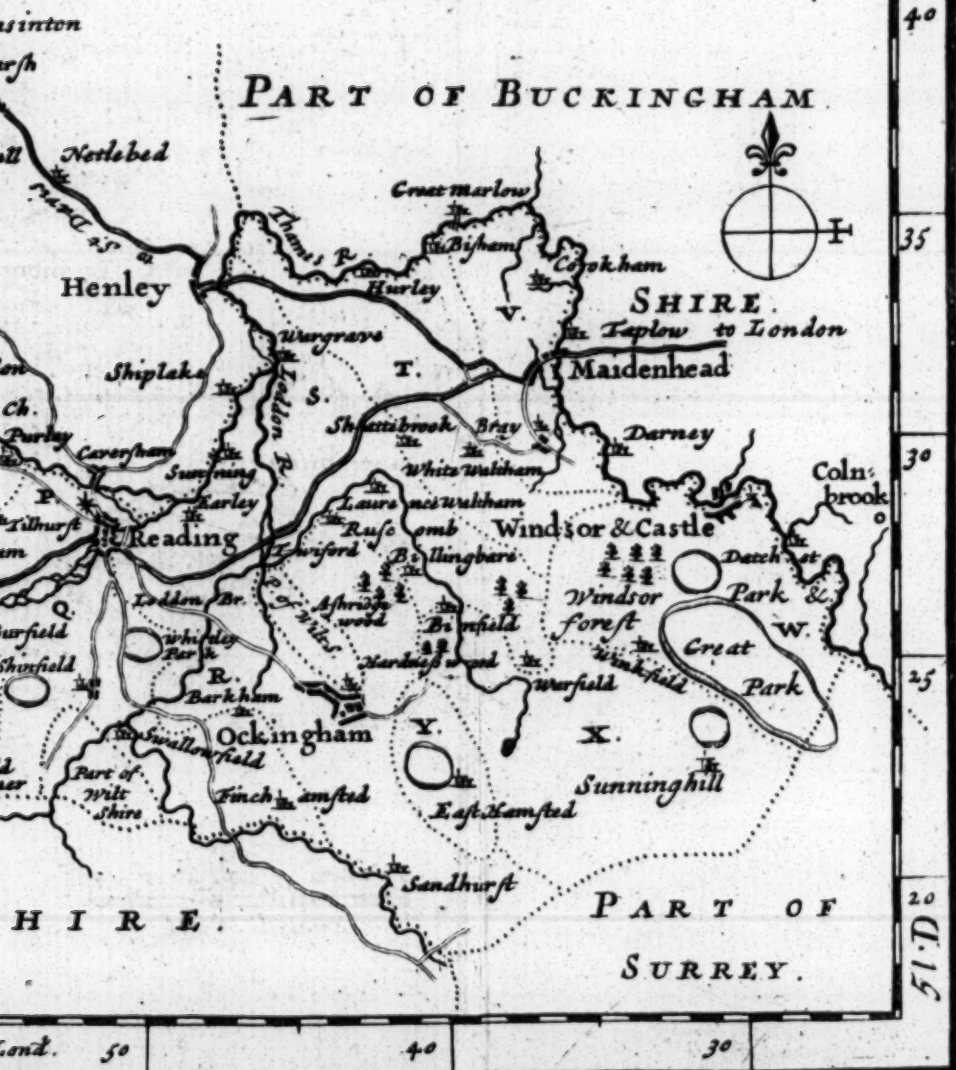
[(a) Fuller fancies it to be like a *Lute*. (b) See his Hist. of Convoc. I. 34, 35. (c) See above, p. 49. (d) For the Convenience of Water perhaps. So down as low as the Reign of King John we find a great Council held in a Meadow between *Staines* and *Windsor*, called *Redmede*, which *Matthew of Westminster* translates *Pratum Consilii*. (e) We dare not affirm with Dr. *Hody*, They did this either for Shade, or in Imitation of the *Druids*: But we make no doubt they were inclined to meet in this manner by some superstitious Tradition, handed down to them from their Ancestors, which we are now at this Distance not thoroughly acquainted with. (f) A small Part of it about *Bray* was inhabited by the *Bibroci*, as we shall see hereafter. (g) We find no such Word as this in the *Gaulish Language*.





Rob^t. Morden

A. Farington Hund.	N. P. of Reading H.
B. Canfield	O. Theal
C. Oke	P. Reading
D. Horner	Q. Charlton
E. Schriivenham	R. Sonninge
F. Wanting	S. Wargrove
G. Part of Reading H.	T. Berners sh
H. Morton	V. Bray
I. Comton	W. Ripples moor
K. Kentbury	X. Cookham
L. Lambourn	Y. P. of Ripples H.
M. Faircrosse	





Author deduces it from *Strabon*, a large City, such a one as may reasonably be supposed to have been in the Maritime Parts of the *Atrebat*, towards the Mouth of the *Sauna*. So that according to this ingenious Conjecture, as we have explain'd it, the *Atrebat* answer to the *Megalopolitans* among the *Grecians*, and to the People of *Mecklenburg* in *Germany*.

2. But the *Atrebat* were certainly a Foreign Nation, a Colony of the *Atrebat* in Gaul, transplanted hither at some uncertain Time; and therefore their Original is not to be sought for in *Britain*. For in this Case we desire the Benefit of such an Excuse, as the learned Dr. Gale thought fit to make use of on a like Occasion, in his excellent (a) Notes upon *Strabon's Itinerary*.

III. After the Departure of the *Romans*, it fell into the Hands of the *Saxons*, particularly the *West-Saxons*; for in the *Heptharchy* it made part of that powerful Kingdom. It suffer'd much from the frequent Incursions of the *Danes*; for though they received a signal Overthrow at *Inglesfield* in the Year 871, yet afterwards they over-run the whole County, destroying *Wallingford* and several other Places in *MVT*, and the Years following.

IV. This County, on the N. Side, is separated from the Shires of *Buckingham* and *Oxford* by the River *Thames*; on the South Side, where it looks toward *Wiltshire*, it is for the most part water'd by the River *Avon*; on the East it is bounded by *Surry*; and on the West by *Wiltshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

3. *Ethelwulf*, who commanded the Men of *Berkshire* at the Battle of *Inglesfield*, was Duke of this County. In another Engagement near (b) *Reading*, which happen'd a little after, this Duke lost his Life.

Godwyn Earl of *Exe*, and his two Sons *Swane* and *Harold*, having been Earls of the *West-Saxons*, may be look'd upon also as Earls of *Berkshire*. The former was slain in

his Pilgrimage by the *Syracens*, and the other at the Battle of (c) *Hastings*.

But the first Earl of *Berkshire*, properly so called, was Sir *Francis Norris*, created Viscount *Thames* and Earl of *Berkshire* in the (d) 18th Year of *James I.* He was descended of an ancient Family of that Name in the County of *Lancaster*. This House dividing it self into Branches, *John Norris* Esq; settled at *Bray* in this County in the (e) Reign of *Edward III.* and had by the Heir of *Ravencroft*, *Roger Norris*, who was Grandfather to Sir *John Norris*, Master of the Wardrobe to King *Henry VI.* He married the sole Daughter and Heir to *Merebroke* of *Zastinden*, by whom he had issue his Son and Heir Sir *William Norris*, Commander for King *Henry VII.* at the Battle of *Stoke*. This Sir *William* was Grandfather to *Henry*, beheaded by *R. Henry VIII.* on a Jealousy conceiv'd in relation to *Anne Bullen*. The Son of this *Henry*, on Account of his Father's Sufferings, received Summons to Parliament in the 14th of Queen *Elizabeth*. By his Marriage with one of the Coheirs to *Baron Williams* of *Thames*, he had the Lordship of *Ryton*. He had issue several Sons, one of which was Sir *John Norris*, a famous Commander in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. But the eldest was *William*, Father to Sir *Francis* before-mention'd. *Francis* however did not long enjoy this Honour; for in the 20th of *James I.* he mortally wounded himself at *Ryton* with a Cross Bow. He left behind him an only Daughter, afterwards second Wife to *Montague Bertie* Earl of *Lincolne*, by whom he had issue *James Lord Norris*, created Earl of *Abingdon*, as we shall see hereafter.

Not long after, in the 5th of *Charles I.* the Honour of *Berkshire* was confer'd upon *Thomas*, second Son to the Earl of *Suffolk*, descended from the noble Family of the *Howard* Dukes of *Norfolk*. This *Thomas*, on account of his eminent Merits, had before (f) been created Lord *Howard* of *Charlton* and Viscount *Andover*, and was now advanced to the Dignity of Earl of *Berkshire*. He

(a) Speaking of the *Vennones*, he has these Words: *Frustra hujus vocis Originem in hac nostra Britannia indagabimus, cum Vennones Populum Alpinum legamus in Trophæo apud Plinium.* (b) In the Year 871. (c) Ann. 1066. (d) 1620. (e) Ann. 25. (f) 19 of *James I.*

He had no less than nine Sons and four Daughters, the sixth of which was Sir Robert Howard Kt. and a noted Poet. In the Year 1669, he was succeeded in the Earldom by Charles his eldest Son: But Charles dying without Issue Male, the Honour came to Thomas the second Son, who enjoy'd it till 1706, when he died without Issue at a very great Age. In this Earl's Life-time Henry the third Son died without Male Issue; so that in the Year aforesaid, the Honour came to Henry Bowes Howard, the present Earl of Berkshire, Grandson to William, fourth Son of Thomas the first Earl of Berkshire, of that Family.

4. We will enter this County with Leland the Antiquary, at Maidenhead, or, as it is sometimes falsely written, Maidenbische. We are not ignorant that *Hitse* agrees to the Situation of the Place; but we have that Authority for the other Name, which ought never to be slighted.

It is of no great Antiquity. The ancient Name, according to our (a) greatest Antiquary, was *South Allington*, which *Stow* has contracted into *Sudlington*. But it took the Name of *Maidenhead*, according to the same (b) Author, from the Head of one of those Eleven thousand Virgins, said to have suffer'd Martyrdom with St. Ursula, which was had here in very great Veneration. This is the true Origination of the Name, and this Opinion the World then had of the great Numbers that accompanied St. Ursula in her Death.

But the true Foundation of this Story having been discover'd, we shall take this Opportunity of acquainting the Reader with it. It will deserve the more Credit, because it comes from a Roman-Catholick Writer, and he too one of the greatest of his (c) Order. In a very ancient MS. Martyrology, older than the general Ignorance of the Monks, he tells us he met with the following Words: *Ursula & Undecimilla VV. MM. i. e. Ursula and Undecimilla, Virgins and Martyrs.* This *Undecimilla*, the Name of one Virgin only, came afterwards through Ignorance to be changed by the

Monks into *Undecim mille, i. e. Eleven thousand*, which by degrees came generally to prevail.

About two Miles above the (d) Town Northward, there was formerly a Ferry at a Place called *Babham-End*; so that 'twas not till after a Bridge was built at *Maidenhead*, and the Road brought that Way, that the Place began to flourish.

Leland says, at the West End of the Bridge, in his Time, was a great Wharfage of Timber and Fire-Wood, which came out of Berkshire, out of the Wood of the Forest of Windsor, and out of the great Eryth.

This Town was first incorporated by the Name of the Fraternity or Guild of the Brothers and Sisters of *Maidenbische*, in the 26th of Edward III. and *John Husband*, Citizen and Blader of London, bequeathed 100 l. in Money to obtain a certain Revenue, sufficient for a Chanter to one Chapel, which was dedicated to St. Andrew the Apostle and St. Mary Magdalen. In Consideration of this 100 l. the Prior and Convent of *Hurley* obliged themselves to find one Chaplain for the said Chapel.

In the 30th of Henry VI. the Patent Roll dated Dec. 20. recites this Grant, and confirms it with the Addition of several new Privileges. *Tho. Mattyngham* was constituted the first Chaplain.

After the Reformation, it was incorporated by the Name of *Warden and Burgesses*, and it continued so till the Reign of King James II. who granted them a new Charter, and incorporated them by the Name of *Mayor and Aldermen*, with Liberty to chuse a High-Steward and a Steward. So that their present Constitution is a High-Steward, a Mayor, a Steward, and ten Aldermen: Out of these last mention'd they chuse two Bridge-masters every Year. The Mayor, the Steward, and the Mayor for the Year preceding, are Justices of the Peace. The Mayor is Clerk of the Market, and Coroner: He is likewise Judge of the Court, which he is obliged to hold once in three Weeks and oftner by Adjournment. The Mayor and Aldermen chuse two Serjeants yearly, who

(a) *Leland's Itinerary*, Vol. II. p. 3. (b) *Ubi supra*, VI. 131. (c) *Sirmondus the Jesuit*. (d) The following Account we owe to *Ralph Howland Esq;* a great Encourager of this Undertaking.

who bear the Mace. They have a Gaol within the Corporation, not only for Debtors, but also to secure such Felons as shall happen to be taken there. The Mayor holds a Session twice a Year, and, in Conjunction with the Aldermen, has Power of making By-Laws for the Good of the Corporation.

They have a very good Market here every Wednesday, and three Fairs in the Year; on Wednesday in Whitsun-Week, on St. Mary Magdalen's Day, i. e. 22d of July, and on that of St. Thomas the Apostle.

The Revenue of the Corporation is but small, consisting chiefly of the Toll of the Market, the Toll of the Bridge, and three or four small Tenements.

The Town is situated in two Parishes, part of it in Bray, and part in Cookham, though they have a Chapel peculiar to the Corporation, founded by Mr. John Husband. The Minister is chosen by the Inhabitants in a Common Hall, called for that purpose. He is not obliged to attend the Bishop's Visitation. His Income is by Subscription, saving 14 Nobles from the Crown in Consideration of the 100 l. above mentioned, which was paid into the Exchequer at the Dissolution of Monasteries, a good House, Garden and Orchard, a Close called Little Eastmoor-Hill, given him by one Mr. Townsend of Staple-Inn, and a small Slip of Meadow, lying in Forleys, given by the Founder Mr. John Husband.

James Smith Esq; Citizen and Salter of London, in the Year 1589, erected an Alms-house in that Part of the Town which is in Cookham Parish, and endowed it with 40 l. a Year. It consists of eight Houses for eight poor Men and their Wives, so that every House has yearly 5 l. and every Person a new Gown once in two Years. To this Benefaction of her Husband's, Mrs. Smith, his Widow, gave 8 l. a Year more to the said Hospital, i. e. 1 l. to every House to buy them Wood. The Salters Company are the Trustees of this Charity.

Mr. Smith left also 5 l. 4 s. a Year to be distributed in Bread, 2 s. every Sunday to the Poor of Maidenhead on Cookham-Side, and to the Poor of the same Parish at large.

He also gave the Minister of Maidenhead 1 l. a Year for preaching a Sermon on Charity every New Year's-Day, and as much to the Minister of Cookham for preaching another on Easter Monday, and administering the Sacrament to the poor Alms-People.

He order'd besides to be paid yearly

	l.	s.	d.
To the Churchwardens of Cookham,	0	5	0
To the Clerk of Cookham	0	10	0
To the Chapel-Wardens of Maidenhead,	0	5	0
And to the Clerk of the same Place,	0	10	0

Mr. Ralph Pool gave 10 l. a Year, issuing out of his House called Munkendons, for the Poor of Maidenhead, to be distributed in Bread, 4 s. every Sunday.

Mrs. Poole settled a Farm of about 14 l. a Year to buy Cloth to cloath the Poor of Maidenhead yearly, by Trustees chosen within the Corporation.

One Ring, a Taylor, gave a Tenement worth about 8 l. a Year to be distributed yearly among such poor House-keepers as receive no Alms within the Corporation.

Mr. Rixmond gave a Tenement of 9 l. a Year to put out poor Boys Apprentices.

Mrs. Merrywid gave 5 l. a Year, to issue out of her Houses in Maidenhead, to teach five poor Boys to read and write.

Four Pounds a Year was given for the same purpose by Mr. Abraham Spoor, and another Sum to put out Apprentices: But his Gift is not for above 20 Years to come.

The Bridge is maintained by the Corporation, for which they have the Tolls allow'd them both over and under the Bridge; to which may be added three Trees given by the Crown yearly, out of the Forest of Windsor, towards repairing the same.

The Barge-Pier divides the two Counties of Buckingham and Berks.

Bray is, as we said, much more ancient, and gives Name to the Hundred. It received its own in all probability from the Bibroci, a People placed here by Mr. Camden, who submitted to Caesar, and put themselves under his Protection.

Near

Near to *Bray* is *Shottesbroke* or (a) *Sotabroc*, or *Schotesbroke*. In this Village there are the Remains of a small religious House, founded here in the 15th of *Edward III.* by *Sir William Trussel* of *Cablesdon* in *Staffordshire*. It was a College and Chantry for one Warden, five Priests, and two Clerks, to which also he appropriated the Church of *Shottesbroke*. This College, with the Church and Chantry, was dedicated to *St. John Baptist*, and valued at the Dissolution 33 l. 18 s. 8 d. *Barton, Dugd. and Dodsw.*

This Place is famous for having been the Retirement of the late most learned *Mr. Dodwell* in the later Years of his Life. Here, among many other excellent Things, he wrote his admirable Book *De Cyllis Veterum*, and in this Church he lies buried, with his learned and dear Friend *Mr. Francis Cherry*.

Mr. Brokesby rightly (b) observes, this Place will always be remember'd, with Honour, on the Account of these two extraordinary Persons.

It is probable *Shottesbroke* was taken out of the Parish of *White-Waltham*, where one *Mr. John Blower* was Vicar near (c) seventy Years together; which is the more remarkable, because it appears he had been Minister of another Place some Years before he came thither, so that he must have been as old as the noted Vicar of *Bray*, who gave Occasion to the only Proverb (d) *Faller* could find was peculiar to this County. Here *William Neile Esq;* a young Mathematician, was bury'd.

At *Lawrence-Waltham*, which formerly belonged to the Abbey of *Hurley*, several Roman Coins, especially of the lower Emperors, are frequently turn'd up. Here was a Roman Fort, as old at least as *Claudius Gothicus*. It is probable from the vast Number of Bricks, and other Ruins, this Fort was considerable. It stood in a Field now called *Weycock*, i. e. the *High Road*; for such were the Roman Ways which always lead from one Fort or Garrison to another.

Leland (e) says, he passed from *Maidenhead* by a narrow woody Way to the *Frithe*, and so through it to *Twisford*, which he calls a pretty Townlet. At the West End of this Town runneth *Loden*, a little River, which so breaketh out into Branches, that he was forced to pass it by four several Bridges.

At a Mile and a half distance from *Twisford* stands *Sunning*, commodiously (f) seated on a fair rising Ground, under which runs the River *Thames* in a pleasant Vale. The Church is impropriate to the Deanery of *Salisbury*. At the East End of the Church of *S. (g) Sarik*, there was an old Chapel, formerly much resorted to in Pilgrimage by many distressed People, for the Cure of Madness.

Leland tells us, he observed no Footsteps of very great Antiquity in the Church; and yet in another (h) Place he assures us, there were no less than nine Bishops that sate here; the first of which he says was *Ethelstan*, and the last *Hermanus*, who afterwards translated the See to *Salisbury*.

The Bishops of *Sarum* (i) are Lords here, and had before the Conquest an ancient Manor (k) Place in this Town. After this, he shuts up his Account of *Sunning* in the following Words: *And yet remaineth a fair old House there of Stone, just upon the Bank of Thames, belonging to the Bishop of Salisbury; and thereby is a fair Park.*

Sunning was the Birth-place of *Anth. Farrington*, Divinity-Reader in the King's Chapel at *Windser*, and afterwards a noted Preacher in (l) *London*.

Leland says, at his coming into *Reading* from *Sunning*, there was a Park that belonged to the late Monastery there.

By the Saxons this Town was called *Reading*, from *Redin*, which signifies *Fern*, said to grow here in great abundance. There is no Appearance that ever it was walled, though it is certainly ancient, and was famous even before the Danish Incursions. It was several times plunder'd, and yet before the

(a) See an Account of a Journey between *Windser* and *Oxon* at the End of *Leland's Itinerary*, Vol. V. (b) See his Life of *Mr. Dodwell*, T. i. p. ult. (c) 67. (d) *Worthies*, p. 10. (e) *Itin.* Vol. II. p. 3. (f) *Ibid.* (g) *Leland*, ubi supra. (h) *Comment.* in *Cygn. Cant.* Voce *Sunningum*. (i) *Itin.* ubi supra. (k) q. d. *Palatium*. (l) *St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street.*

the (a) *Norman Survey* it had sufficiently recovered itself.

In the Reign of *Henry I.* it grew famous by means of a magnificent Abbey by him here founded in the Year 1124. It stood between the Rivers *Kennet* and *Thames* for the Reception and Refreshment of Passengers. It was endowed with great Privileges, enjoying not only all the Churches and Chapels, but all Pleas and Suits of Courts, within and without the Borough of *Reading*, besides other most ample Immunities.

All these Grants and Immunities were confirmed to it by his Grandson *Henry II.* who demolished the ancient Castle, because it had been a Refuge for King *Stephen's* Party. So that now nothing remains of it but the Name, given to a Street at the West End of which in all probability it stood.

The Abbey was dedicated to the Honour of the *Holy Trinity*, the *Blessed Virgin*, *St. James*, and *St. John* the Evangelist. For Nobleness of Structure, and Riches, it was equal to most in *England*, and so it continued the chief Ornament of this Town till the Dissolution, when it was valued at 116 l. 3 s. 9 d. *Burton*. 1938 l. 14 s. 3 d. ob. *Monast.*

King *Henry I.* Founder of this stately Abbey, together with his Queen, and, as some Authors say, his Daughter *Maud* the Empress, was here buried.

Alfrith, Wife to King *Edgar*, is said by *Leland*, in (b) more Places than one, to have built a Nunnery here, which is supposed to have stood where *St. Mary's* Church is now. But this was suppressed, and the Land given to the Abbey.

On the North Side of *Castle-street*, there had (c) been, he says, a fair House of Grey Friars.

Not far from *St. Lawrence-Church*, there was an Alms-house for poor Sisters, which in the Reign of *Henry VII.* was turned into a Free-School, to which School one *William Cane*, a Servant of the Abbey, was a Benefactor.

In this Place are three Parish-Churches,

St. Mary's, where the Nunnery stood, *St. Lawrence* beyond the River *Kennet*, and *St. Giles* at the farther End of the Town; of which *St. Mary's* is the most ancient.

Above the Town, about *Bere*, where the Abbot of *Reading* had a fine House, out of the principal Stream of *Kennet* breaks a lesser, called below in the Quarters of the Town, the *Hallowed Brook*.

The *Kennet* is navigable to *Reading*, and will bear a Barge there of 110 Tun. 'Tis designed to be made so much higher, as far as *Newberry*, if not to *Hungerford*. This River abounds in Pike, Eel, Dace, and particularly Trout, which sometimes grow to a prodigious Size. We remember somewhere to have read of one 45 Inches long taken out of the *Kennet* at *Newberry* in this County: Which puts us in mind of that taken in *Tyrone*, which Mr. (d) *Gainsford* says was 46 Inches long; and that we may not think he wrote this by Hearsay, we are told in the same place, that he himself was at the eating of it. Such another is that at *Ware*, said by Mr. (e) *Walton*, a very faithful Writer, to be an Ell long.

Reading, on this Account, and by reason of its Trade, notwithstanding the Downfall of the Abbey, and other Religious Foundations, still continues to be the largest and the most considerable Town in the County. The chief Business of the Place formerly was *Cloathing*; but the Conveniency of the River giving great Encouragement to the *Mault-Trade*, That, of late Years, has been very much followed. So that though heretofore there have been upwards of seven-score *Clothiers* in this Place, yet now of late the Number is considerably diminished.

Out of an honest Family of *Clothiers* in this Town sprung the learned and most pious Archbishop *Laud*, from whose Birth the Place derives no small Reputation; as its Poor do Benefit, by his founding an Hospital here, and liberally endowing it.

It has constantly sent two Members to Parliament, and sometimes, while the Abbey was standing, has had Parliaments kept in the Chamber of the Refectory, within the Abbey.

(a) See the learned Mr. *Willis's* Not. *Parliam.* (b) *Ilin.* Vol. II. p. 4. & in Comment. ad *Cygn. Cant. voce Pontes.* (c) *Leland. Itin. ubi supra.* (d) See *Gainsford's* *Gloiy of England*, p. 147. (e) See the *Complete Angler*, l. c. 5. p. 130.

Abbey. Such was that in the 31st of *Henry VI.* where several Laws were enacted.

The Election of Members of Parliament from this Borough is in the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, and Commonalty; and the Number of Electors are upwards of six hundred.

The Manor of this Town was given by King *James I.* after the Death of his Queen, to his Son Prince *Charles*, in Augmentation of his Revenue; but 'tis now said to be vested in the Corporation, the Governing Part of which consists of a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, and as many Burgesses, with other Officers.

5. Sir *Jacob Astley*, a famous Soldier in the Reign of King *Charles I.* was in the Year 1648 raised by that Prince to the Dignity of a Peer, by the Title of Baron *Astley of Reading*; which Honour continued in the Family till March 1688, when *Jacob Lord Astley*, Grandson to the Lord *Astley* aforesaid, died without Issue. And this is the only Title of Honour this Place ever gave to any of our Nobility.

6. We shall only add here, that Sir *William Webbe*, of the Salters Company, Son of *John Webbe* of this Place, was Lord Mayor of London in the Year 1591.

From *Reading* *Leland* goes to *Causham*, and so leaves *Berkshire* at this time. We will now therefore chiefly follow Mr. *Camden's* Method.

On the West Side of this County, not far from *Thames* is *Farrington* or *Farrendon*, the Capital of a Hundred of the same Name. It is pleasantly seated on a Hill, where *Robert Earl of Gloucester* built a Castle in the Reign of King *Stephen*, who, after some Resistance, took it and laid it level with the Ground. Afterwards, in the Place where it stood, King *Stephen* founded a Priory of *Cistercian* Monks about the Year 1202, subordinate to the Abbey of *Beaulieu* in *Hampshire*. The Castle and Abbey are now entirely ruin'd, and the Town is noted chiefly for its pleasant Situation, and a well-frequented Market held on *Tuesdays*. It has also three Fairs; one on the 2d of *February*, another on the 24th of *August*, and a third on the 18th of *October*. The Church is a large handsome Edifice, in which is the Monument of the ancient Family of the *Untons*, of *Wadley* near this Town. Of this

Family was Sir *Henry Unton*, who challenged the bold Duke of *Guise* in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Nearer the *Thames* is *Radcot* or *Radcot Bridge*, mentioned by our Historians on Account of a Battel fought there in the Year 1387, between *Thomas Duke of Gloucester*, the Earls of *Derby*, *Arundel*, and *Warwick*, and *Robert de Vere Marquis of Dublin*, who was routed, and forced to swim the River to make his Escape.

Hereabouts a great Causway is said to begin, leading to *Friar Bacon's Study* in *Oxford*, within two Miles of *Abington*, which might be looked upon as a Roman Work, if it did not appear from Record that 'twas made by *Robert d'Oiley* in the Time of *William the Conqueror*.

After having passed several Villages, the *Thames* comes to *Witham*, where was anciently a Nunnery, ruin'd in the *Danish Wars*. It now belongs to the Earl of *Abington*, who has a Seat here, and a Park adjoining.

Lower down is *South-Hinney*, a Village that has been taken notice of for giving Birth to *John Piers*, Archbishop of *York*, who died in the Year 1594, and left his Estate to a Nephew of both his Names.

Near this Place is *Cumnor*, where Mr. *Francis Droke*, Fellow of *Magdalen-College, Oxon*, was born, who wrote an excellent Book about the right Ordering of Fruit-Trees.

Not far from hence is *Befils-Leigh*, so called from the ancient Family of the *Befils*, who flourished here for many Ages. *Peter Befil Esq;* was High-Sheriff of the County in the 10th of *Henry VI.* But the Male Line failing in the XVth Century, it came by Marriage of the Heiress to the *Fettiplace*, a very honourable Name in this County. *Befil Fettiplace Esq;* named from both the Families, was High-Sheriff in the 26th of *Qu. Elizabeth*. *William Lenthall Esq;* Speaker of the Long Parliament, purchased this Lordship of the *Fettiplaces*. It remained to the *Lenthalls* very lately, and in their House here were the Pictures of Sir *Thomas More*, his Father, Son, and others of the Family, drawn from the Life by the famous *Hans Holben*.

South-East of this Place is *Sunningwell*, famous for being the Birth-place of the learned and pious *John Fell*, Lord Bishop of *Oxon*, Dean of *Christ-Church*, and Vice-Chancellor

of the University; to which last he was a good Benefactor.

We return now to the Course of the *Thames*, which, in its Way to *Abington*, runs near *Radley*, a Village where *Sir John Stanshous* has a Seat. In this Parish, probably at *Sugworth*, was born *John Sheprewe*, of *Corpus-Christi* College, one of the greatest (a) Linguists and best (b) Poets of his Time.

A little lower is *Abington*, a handsome well-built Town, made use of frequently for County Business as the Shire-Town. The Place is very ancient, remarkable for Devotion even in the Time of the *Britains*; for the *Saxons* found Crosses and other Marks of Christianity, after they had driven out the ancient Inhabitants. Nay, before the rebuilding of the Abbey, this Place was famous for some Synods held here, which we shall speak more of hereafter. But it had not only its Name, but chief Glory, from the Abbey, which was one of the finest and richest in *England*. The Place before was called *Sheoverham*, or, as *Leland* writes it, *Seusham* or (c) *Seukestham*. The Monastery was founded by *Heane*, Nephew to *Cissa*, Father to King *Ina*, about the Year 675. In the Days of King *Alfred*, it was forsaken by the Monks for fear of the *Danes*; but was afterwards restored by King *Edred*, 955, by the Care of *Ethelwoldus* their Abbot, then Bishop of *Winchester*. A little after the Conquest, it was so well accommodated for Reception, that *William I.* kept his Easter here in the Year 1084. Then it was that he left his youngest Son *Henry*, afterward King of *England*, to be educated in this Monastery, by the Care of *Robert de Oily*, a special Benefactor to the same. This *Robert* dying in 1050, was buried, with *Judith* his Wife, on the North-Side of the High-Altar of this Church. Here also many other eminent Persons were interred; as *Cissa*, *Sidemanne* Bishop of *Crediton*, and the famous Historian *Geoffrey of Monmouth*, Abbot of this

Monastery. But all these Monuments, together with the Church, the chief Ornament of this Town and the County of *Berks*, and all other Buildings belonging to the same, were destroyed at the Dissolution. This Monastery was of the *Benedictine* Order, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin *Mary*. It was valued at 2042 l. 2 s. 8 d. ob. *Burton*. 1876 l. 10 s. 9 d. *Dugdale*.

There are two Churches in the Town; the one dedicated to *St. Helena*, and the other to *St. Nicholas*, said to have been built, upon the Increase of People in the Town, by one of the Abbots of *Abington*.

The Town, as it owes its Eminence to, so it entirely depended on, the Abbey, before the building of *Burford* and *Culham* Bridges, by means of which the great Road was turned through this Town. *Geoffrey Barbour*, a Merchant of this Town, was a great Promoter of this Work: He gave to it and the finishing the Causeway between the two Bridges, 1000 Marks. The Benefits that accrued from hence, to the enriching of the Town, by influencing Travellers to take this Route from *Gloucester* to *London*, and not go through *Wallingford*, as they had been accustomed, were so extraordinary, that a Sense of them, about 40 Years after, occasion'd Mr. *Richard Fannand*, an Ironmonger of this Town, in the Year 1457, to put up a Table (still remaining) in the Hall of *St. Helen's* Hospital, in Memory of *Geoffrey Barbour*; in which we have an Account of the Proceedings in building *Culham*-Bridge, with a Riddle of *Abington* at the Bottom.

The People here retain a grateful Sense of *Barbour's* Benefaction to this Day, and look upon him as the chief Founder of *St. Helen's* Hospital. At the Dissolution, out of Respect to his Memory, they removed his Monument from the Abbey-Church to *St. Helen's*, where it still continues.

There was a very fine Cross in this Town, mention'd with Commendation both

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by

(a) *Leland* in his *Cygn. Cant.* calls him, *Decus utriusq; Linguae*: But besides these, he was admirably skilled in the Hebrew. (b) Among other Things, he wrote *Hippolytus Phædræ Ovidianæ respondens*. (c) This last Way of Writing has been questioned; but to support *Leland's* Word, the Reader is desired to take Notice, that the Place is called *Seovechestham* in a MS. in the Cotton Library. *Vid Registr. de Abbendon*, *Claudius*, B. 6.

by *Leland* and *Camden*, which seems to have been (a) destroyed in the grand Rebellion.

The Market-House, built here of late Years, is of most curious *Ashler* Workmanship, which may challenge the Pre-eminence of any in *England*, being built on lofty Pillars, with a large Hall above, in which the County-Assizes are frequently held.

The Town consists of several Streets, which center in a most spacious Area, where the Market is kept, which is very considerable, especially for Barley. Vast Quantities of Mault are made here, and several great Barges employed in carrying that and other Goods between this Town and *London*.

Abington was made a Free Borough and Corporation by Charter from Queen *Mary I.* which Charter was procured by the Interest of *Sir John Mason*, born in this Town, and Privy-Counsellor to that Queen. By this it is made a Free Borough and Town-Corporate, consisting of a Mayor, two Bailiffs, and nine Aldermen, which twelve were to be called *Principal Burgessees*, who only, and their Successors, should have Right to chuse one Burges in Parliament.

The Manor of this Town belonged, no doubt, to the Abbey, which had, as appears by ancient Charters, several Privileges, with the Profits of Markets and Fairs here; several of which being, since the Dissolution, granted to the Corporation, the same is now vested in them. The Market-Days are on *Mondays* and *Fridays*, and the three Fairs are yearly kept on

The 8th of *June*, 25th of *July*,
and 30th of *November*.

Besides the Charity-School, here is a Free-School founded in the Year 1563 by *John Royse*, to which many eminent Scholars have ow'd their Rudiments in Learning.

At *Abington* was born *St. Edmund* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. *Robert Rich* his Brother, who wrote the Archbishop's Life, and of later Years *Sir Thomas Smith*, Latin Secretary to King *James I.*

5. This Place was honour'd, in the 34th of *Charles II.* by giving the Title of Earl

to *James Bertie*, Lord *Norris*, a younger Son of the Earl of *Lindsey*. This Lord *Norris* was descended by the Mother's Side from *Francis* Lord *Norris*, Earl of *Berkshire*, already (b.) mentioned. *James*, the first Earl of *Abington*, in the Year 1699, was succeeded by his eldest Son and Heir *Montague Venable*, the present Earl of that Place.

6. We shall only further add concerning *Abington*, that it is taken by some to be the same with *Clorveshoe*, where several Synods were held in the eighth and ninth Century.

To the Northward lies (c) *Sandford* or *Sandlesford*, noted chiefly for its Priory. It was founded by *Gaufred* Earl of *Perch* and *Maud* his Wife, in the Reign of King *John*, for Canons of the Order of *St. Austin*, and dedicated to *St. John* the Baptist. About the Year 1480, the Monks forsook this Monastery, which was thereupon annexed to the College of *Windsor* by *Richard Beauchamp*, then Bishop of *Sarum*.

On the S. Side of *Abington* runs the little River *Ocke*, over which is a Bridge built by *Sir John Helens*. It falls gently into the *Thames* by that Town. The Source of it is in the Vale of *White-Horse*, scarce two Miles from *Kingston-Lisse*, of Note only for the noble Family that were Lords of it in ancient Times.

7. *Warin de Lisle* or *de Lisse* was a famous Baron not long after the Conquest, and *William de Lisse* was Sheriff of *Berkshire* in the 55th of *Henry III.* From these *Lisses* was descended by the Mother's Side *John* Lord *Talbot*, a younger Son of *John* the renowned Earl of *Shrewsbury*; on which Account he was created first (d) Baron, and then (e) Viscount *Lisse*. From this Family it passed by an Heiress to *Sir Edward Grey*, whose Grand-daughter being an Infant, was contracted to *Sir Charles Brandon*, Favourite to King *Henry VIII.* but took to Husband *Henry Courtney* Earl of *Devonshire*. On Account of this Contract, *Brandon* was created (f) Viscount *Lisse*; but the Marriage not being consummated, this Patent of Creation was cancelled, and the Honour given to *Arthur Plantagenet*, natural Son to King *Edward IV.*

(a) See *Mr. Willis's Not. Parl.* 66. (b) See above, p. 163. (c) See below, in this Shire. (d) 22d of *Henry VI.* (e) 30th of *Henry VI.* (f) 5th of *Henry VIII.* *Brandon* was afterwards Duke of *Suffolk*.

he having married *Elizabeth*, Sister and Heir to *John Grey*, Viscount *Lisle*. This *Arthur* dying without Issue Male, *John Dudley*, Son to *Elizabeth* aforesaid by a former Husband, was created Viscount *Lisle* in the 34th of *Henry VIII.* *Dudley* was attainted in Queen *Mary's* Time; but his Son *Ambrose* was restored by Qu. *Elizabeth*, and created Baron *Lisle* and Earl of *Warwick*. He died without Issue in the 32d of *Elizabeth*, and with him the Title. But *James I.* in the 3d Year of his Reign, revived it in the Person of *Robert Sidney*, Sister's Son to *Dudley* before mentioned, whom he created (a) Baron *Sidney* of *Penhurst*, and Viscount *Lisle*. In the 16th of the same King *James*, he was created Earl of *Leicester*, and in that Family it still continues: *John Sidney*, the present Earl of *Leicester*, being Baron *Sidney* of *Penhurst*, and **VISCOUNT LISLE.**

8. At *Kingston-Lisle* is a Fair every Year on the 25th of *July*. Hence it is not far to *White-Horse Hill*, where, at *Eshebury* or *Ashebury Park*, is a Camp of almost a round Figure, about a hundred Paces diameter, and the Works single, which shew it to be *Danish*. They are now almost quite defaced by digging for the *Sarseden Stones* to build my Lord *Craven's* House in the Park. There is another such Camp above the Hill, but much larger; and a *Barrow* called *Dragon-Hill* at about a Furlong's distance. Some fancy it to be the Monument of *Uter Pen Dragon*, with as much Reason, we presume, as others imagine *Hengist* to have made the *White-Horse* on the Edge of the Hill. Here the Earl of *Craven* built a very handsome strong House for a Hunting-Seat, where the late Lord *Craven* sometimes resided. About a Mile off are abundance of large Stones, which, though confus'd, seem to have been brought together with some Design, now not known. Some of them are placed edge-wise.

The River *Ocke* continuing its Course towards *Thames*, runs between *Pusey* and the two *Denchworths*. *Pusey* has many Ages been in the Possession of a Family of the same Name. They hold by a *Horn*, said to be given to their Ancestors by *Canutus* the

Dane. That Grants of Lands by *Horns* were not unusual in those Days, we learn from *Ingulphus*; but whether the *Horn*, with an Inscription, still kept in the Family, be of that Age or no, it matters not; the Truth of the Tradition depends not barely upon that.

In the Precincts of *Charney*, within two Miles of (b) *Denchworth*, is to be seen an orbicular Rampire, treble ditched, and called by the Name of *Cherbury-Castle*, very much resembling *Badbury Castle* in *Dorsetshire* both in Form and Figure, but not altogether of so large Extent. We have no Footsteps of this Place in our Historians; but if Report may be listen'd to, it is said to have been the Castle of King *Canutus*, just now mentioned.

Somewhat above a Mile from *Cherbury-Castle*, in the Parish of *Hinton-Walridge*, (the Seat of *Charles Loader Esq;*) are to be seen the Walls of another Castle, now almost demolished, some of the Castle it self having been turned into an Orchard. Almost in the Middle, between these two Castles, stands a round Hill, called *Windmill Hill*, formerly supposed to be a Watch-Tower, whereon a Centinel stood to give the Signal to the Garrison of *Cherbury-Castle*, to prevent a Surprise from that of *Hinton*.

South-Denchworth was the ancient Seat of the *Hydes*, and *North-Denchworth* of the *Fetiplaces*. It is reasonable to suppose that the Church of *Denchworth*, dedicated to *St. James* the Apostle, was founded by one of the *Hydes*; their Arms at this Day being to be seen not only in the Windows, but in the Walls also of both Church and Chancel. This Family was heretofore very remarkable in these Parts, they having been Lords of this Manor for no less than nineteen Generations: The last of which at *Denchworth* was *Sir George Hyde*, made Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of *K. James I.* who sold the Manor of *Denchworth* to *Sir William Cockaine* Kt. Alderman of the City of *London*, whose Son Lord Viscount *Cullen*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, sold it to the Father of *Gregory Geering Esq;* now Lord of the Manor of *Denchworth*, who has his Seat here.

Z 2

Within

(a) He was created Baron in the first of *James I.* (b) Communicated by the Rev. Mr. Ralph Kedden, Vicar of *Denchworth*.

Within the Precincts of *Denchworth*, there is an Estate ever known by the Name of *Hyde*, wherein may be seen at this Day a square Moat, supposed to have been a Fish-Pond, near unto which, as it is reported, stood the ancient Seat of the *Hydes*. From this Place they probably receiv'd their Name; for in old Evidences they are sometimes called *At Hyde*.

Over the Porch of the Church of *Denchworth*, in the Year 1693, *Gregory Geering Esq;* at the Request of the present Incumbent, erected a small Library, and endowed it with a considerable Number of valuable Books, for the Use and Benefit of the Vicar of the said Church and his Successors for ever. The Stock of Books has been considerably increased, at the Request of the same Incumbent, by *Mr. Edw. Brewster*, of the City of *London*, Stationer.

Childrey, to the South, was anciently the Seat of *Sir John Childrey*, who lies buried in the North Isle of this Church. His Effigies, cut in Stone, is in Armour, a triangular Buckler on his Breast, a Sword by his Side, cross-legged, with a Lion's Head at his Feet, thought to have been a Knight of *St. John of Jerusalem*. He left three Daughters or Nieces, among which he divided the Lordship of *Childrey*, and so it continues divided to this Day. The present Lords are, *Sir Ferdinando Fettiplace*, *Sir Oliver Ayscombe*, and — *Knight Esq;*

Just above *Childrey* runs a high Ridgeway to the Sea, known by the Name of *Ickleton-Way*. This is a Roman Work, and part of *Icknild Street*, which a late (a) learned Author traces to *Strately*, and there leaves it. At this Place is a Free-School, founded by the excellent *William Fettiplace Esq;* a great Benefactor to *Queen's-College* in *Oxford*.

Not far from *Shipton* the *Ocke* receives a nameless Rivulet, which runs out of the Vale, and in its Passage waters *Wantage*, a pretty Market-Town, the Capital of a Hundred so called, about 50 Miles W. from *London*. The Saxon Name was *Fanating*.

In those Days it was a Royal Vill, render'd illustrious by the Birth of King *Alfred*, who at his Death bequeathed it to *Alfrith*. 'Twas made a Market-Town about 150 Years after the Conquest, by the Interest of that brave Soldier *Fulk Fitzwarin*, to whom it was given by *Roger Bigod*, Earl-Marshal, for his military Services. It afterwards fell to the *Bourchiers*, Earls of *Bath*, descended from the *Fitzwarins*, of which Family some are buried in the Church here. From the *Bourchiers* it came to the *Wrays*, and was sold, if we are not misinformed, by *Sir Bourchier Wray* to the *D'Oilies* of *Oxfordshire*. The Market is kept on *Saturdays*, and the Fair on the 6th of *October*.

About three Miles E. of *Wantage* lies (b) *East-Hendred*, formerly written *Easthenreth*, which, though now but a Village of between six and seven score Houses, was, at the Suppression of Monasteries, a considerable Market-Town. It stands on the Borders of the *Vale of White-Horse*, at the Foot of the Downs, under *Cuckansley-Hill*. It is but a single Parish, though situate in two different Hundreds, that of *Wantage* and that of *Reading*; and in it are five Manors, in all which is kept a Court-Baron, and in three of them a Court-Leet. So there belongs to this Parish three Constables and three Tything-men.

The first of these Manors belongs to the King, and was formerly part of the Possessions of the Priory of *Carthusian Monks* of *JESUS* of *Bethleem* at *Sheene* in *Surrey*. It was bestowed upon that Monastery by King *Henry V.* who by his Charter, bearing Date *April 1.* in the 3d Year of his Reign, granted to the Prior and Monks of this Convent, for the Benefit of this their Manor of *East-Hendred*, a weekly Market upon *Tuesday*, and two Fairs yearly, the one called *St. Augustin's Fair*, which began the 24th of *May*, two Days before the Festival, and lasted till the Day after; the other was called *St. Catharine's Fair*, and began the 23d of *November*, and continued to the 26th, the Day after the Festival.

The

(a) See an Essay on the four great Roman Ways, at the End of *Leland's Itinerary*, Vol. VI. p. 120. (b) Communicated by *Charles Eyston Esq;*

The same King Henry, by the same Charter, exempts (a) *East-Hendred* from all Taxes and Impositions, granted them the (b) Liberty of *Infangtheof* and *Outfangtheof*, and View of Frank-Pledge of all their Tenants and Residents, with a Pillory and Tombrel, and Privilege to erect a Gallows for Malefactors.

In this Manor, on the North-East Side of the Town, there stands an old Chapel of Free-Stone, supposed to have been built by the Monks of *Sheene*, because it stands in this Manor, and was about a hundred Years ago called the Chapel of JESUS of *Bethlem*. It is now called *Champ's Chapel*, lying near and belonging to one Mr. *Champ*. The upper Part for these many Years has been turned into a Pigeon-house, and the lower into a Back-house and Washing-house.

In the North-West Field of this Parish, which is also in this Manor, there are several Acres and half Acres of Ground, intermixed with the arable Land of that Field, which lie untilled, and to which no body lays any Claim. It is probable this untilled Ground formerly belonged to some Chaplain that officiated in this Chapel, and that the People cared not to meddle with it, for fear of the Imprecations laid upon the Invaders of the Church-Lands.

The Manor was probably heretofore far more considerable than 'tis at present. For in a Close, in the very Heart of the Town, some old Foundations are found, and Holes overgrown with Grass, supposed by some to have formerly been Wells. There are now about forty Customary Tenants, which owe Suit and Service to the Court here held; the greatest part of which are Copy-holders of Inheritance. Of this Manor, — *Whitwiche* Esq; holds his Manor of *Marleston* near *Buckbury* in this County, and — *Clarke* Esq; his Manor of *Ardington*, which is a Village between this Town and *Wantage*, in which Hundred the Manor we have been speaking of lies.

The second Manor is called the *Abbey-Manor*, and was part of the Possessions of the Abbey of *Reading*, having been given to that Monastery by *Maud* the Empress,

but in what Year it does not appear. At present it is in the Possession of *Charles Eysson* Esq; Besides the Farm-House, which is the Capital Messuage, about 23 small Tenements belong to it. It is in *Reading Hundred*.

The third Manor is called the Manor of *Frampton*, and belongs to *Edw. Sherwood* Esq; who has borne the Office of High-Sheriff of the County, and is at present one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace. This Manor is in *Wantage Hundred*, and formerly belonged to the Abbey of *Abington*, if we are not misinformed.

The fourth Manor, called *New-College-Manor*, in the Hundred of *Wantage*, is part of the Possessions of *New-College* in *Oxford*.

The fifth and last Manor is called the Manor of *Arches*. It belongs to *Charles Eysson* Esq; afore mentioned, and came to him by one of his Ancestors marrying the Daughter and Heiress of one *William de Arches*. This is the only Manor of the five that never belonged to the Church. To Mr. *Eysson's* Seat, which is the chief Messuage, there is annexed an old Chapel, called in some of his Writings the Chantry of *St. Amand* and *St. John Baptist*. There formerly belonged to it a Parsonage-House, twelve Acres of Glebe, and the Tythe of the Demesnes belonging to Mr. *Eysson's* House, which are now in the Hands of *Thomas York*, of this Parish, Gentleman.

On the South-West of *East Hendred* there is a Cart-Road, that leads to *West-Hendred*, called *Pater-noster Banoks*. On the North-Side-Bank is a Furlong, called *Chapel Furlong*, which was held by praying for the (c) Dead.

There is a pretty little Brook, which rises at a Place called *Ginge*, somewhat above a Mile S.W. of this Parish, and runs through *West-Hendred*; and then taking its Course through the Fields of *East-Hendred* to the W. and N.W. passes by *Stewenton*, *Milton*, and, having driven several Miles in its Passage, empties it self into the *Thames* at *Sutton-Courtney*.

Near *East-Hendred* is *Harwell*, where Mr. *Christopher Elderfield* was born, an eminent Divine

(a) See the *Monasticon*, I Pp. 976. 977. (b) i. e. a Power of judging Thieves taken within their Liberties, &c. (c) See *Blunt's Tenures*, &c.

Divine in the Reign of K. *Charles I.* and a good Benefactor to the Poor of this Parish, i. e. he left 20 l. a Year in Lands at *South-Moreton*, and near 70 l. in Money in the Hands of the Church-Wardens and other Officers of *Hagborne*, to be yearly employed in charitable Uses.

Not far from hence to the S. are the two *Hildefseys*, or *Ilesseys*, as they are now called. The one is *East-Hildefsey*, and the other *West-Hildefsey*, of which a Family of the same Name were formerly Lords. A Branch of them settled at *Beneham*, and by Corruption were called *Hilseys*: Out of which Branch sprung Dr. *John Hilsey*, who succeeded Bishop *Fisher* in the See of *Rochester*.

At *East-Hildefsey* was born the great Lawyer Sir *Francis More*, whose Reports are published. There are some of his Name still in being in this Town, which, tho' small, has a Market every *Wednesday*; but Sir *Francis's* Posterity settled at *Great-Fauley*, where he himself was buried, as will be remember'd hereafter.

Richard Wightwick, B. D. a generous Benefactor to *Pembroke-College* in *Oxford*, was Minister of this Place for some time; but how long we know not.

A Mile above *Wantage*, and East from *Asbury*, is a very large Camp on the Brow of a Hill. 'Tis single-work'd, and of a quadrangular Form, which shew it to be Roman.

A little to the Eastward lies *Cuckamsey-Hill*, called in the *Saxon Chronicle* (a) *Epichelmer-hleape*, over which the Danes passed from the Sack of *Wallingford* in the Year 1006.

The *Thames* leaving *Abington*, receives the River *Tame* below *Dorchester*, of which we have treated (b) above. Soon after it comes to *Sinodun*, a high Hill hanging over the River, where there was a strong Castle in the Time of the Romans, which (c) *Leland* thinks was ruin'd by the Danes. He adds, what is very true, that it bears Barley and Wheat very plentifully, and that Roman Coins are frequently turned up by the Plow. He says also, that here, about this

Place, is the beginning of the fruitful Vale of *White-Horse*, which stretcheth by South-West towards *Farindon*, and which he observes is not plentiful in Wood.

Beneath this Hill, at *Brettwell*, or *Brightwell*, if not upon the Hill it self, there was formerly a Castle, which *Henry II.* took by Force, and demolished a little before he made Peace with K. *Stephen*. This *Brightwell* is of Note for its rich Rectory, and the many eminent Divines that have been Rectors thereof; as Dr. *Thomas Goodwin*, Author of the *Roman and Jewish Antiquities*; Dr. *Edward Hyde*, a near Relation of the Lord Chancellor *Hyde*, and Dr. *Seth Ward*, Nephew to a famous Bishop of *Salisbury* of both his Names.

From hence the *Thames* takes its Course towards *Wallingford*, formerly taken for the chief City of the *Atrebatii*. It is thought to be called by *Antoninus*, *Calleva*; and by *Ptolemy*, *Calena*, both for *Gallena*, according to the Conjecture of Mr. *Camden*, who supposes it was so named from *Gual-len*, which in *British* signifies *The Old Fort*. By the Saxons it was called *Guellengaropd*, or *Gallengaropd*, and *Wallengaropd*, now *Wallingford*. It is supposed to have been the Royal Seat of *Comius*, said to have been appointed King over the *Atrebatii* by *Cesar*. As a Proof of this, two Coins, reported to have been found in these Parts, are produced, on one of which is this Inscription, *REX CALLE*, and on the other *REX COM*. From all which it is gather'd, that, during the Times the Roman Arms prevailed here in *Britain*, this was a Place of great Figure, as it was certainly in the Days of the Saxons and Danes.

This is the common Opinion concerning the Antiquity of *Wallingford*, to which we are inclined to adhere, though another Account of this Matter has lately been given us by a very learned (d) Antiquary, who makes *Calleva* the same with *Henley*. He argues first from the Distances in the Itinerary between *Venta Belgarum* and *Calleva*, which agree better to *Henley* than *Wallingford*. Then he says there is a military Way lead

(a) See Dr. *Gibson's Additions to the Saxon Chronicle*, &c. (b) P. 116. (c) *Itinerary II.*
d) See Dr. *Gale upon Antoninus*, p. 109.

leading from *Spina* to *Henley*; but that there is no such Way, nor any Remains of Roman Antiquities at *Wallingford*, whatever some Writers have affirmed to the contrary: Whereas at *Henley*, Roman Coins are so common, that they are found in the very Market-place. Add to this, that a certain Part of the Town still retains its old Name *Ancaſtle*, which is almost the same with *Ancaſtes*, the Name by which *Cæſar* points out this People. What he further observes, is not inconsiderable, that if the Letters be transposed in the Greek Reading of *Ptolemy*, we shall have *Ανκλῦα*, which is the very *Anclerua* of *Antoninus*, for so it ought to be read. And from this Name will naturally flow *Anclſy*, *Henclſy*, or, as we now call it, *Henley*.

This is worth the Reader's Consideration, as coming from an excellent Writer, and one particularly well vers'd in our Antiquities. But we desire not to prejudice him in his Judgment, our Business is to go on with the Remarkables of *Wallingford*.

This Town was utterly destroyed by the *Danes* in the Year 1006; and yet not long after, in the Reign of *Edward the Confessor*, it was reckon'd a Borough, and contained in it, as we learn from *Domesday*, 276 Houses, eight of which were destroyed to build the Castle. It was, at the Time of the Norman Invasion, the Seat of *Wigod*, Lord of *Wallingford*, who yielding to the Conqueror after the decisive Battel of *Hastings*, entertained him in this Castle. The Conqueror, after the Death of *Harold*, immediately leading his Army to this City, (for so it is called by some Writers) and passing the *Thames* at a Ford, encamped here, where he stay'd and receiv'd the Submission of *Stigand* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and other Grandees, before he marched to *London*. Here also he disposed in Marriage *Aldith*, the only Daughter of the aforesaid *Wigod*, to *Robert de Oilly*, who had Issue by her *Maud*, his only Daughter. This *Maud* was given in Marriage by her Father, in the Year 1084, to *Miles Crispin*, together with the Castle, Town, and Honour of *Wallingford*.

After the Death of *Crispin*, she was mar-

ried a second time, by the Favour of King *Henry I.* to *Brian Fitz-Count*, who stoutly defended the Castle against King *Stephen*, who besieged it in vain; the said *Brian* holding it out till the Peace, so much wished for, was concluded at this Place between that King and *Henry II.*

Soon after *Henry II.* came to the Crown, this *Brian Fitz-Count*, and *Maud* his Wife, enter'd into a Religious Life. Upon this the King seized the Honour of *Wallingford*, which his Son and Successor *Richard I.* before his Coronation, gave to his Brother *John*; whose second Son *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwal*, younger Brother to *K. Henry III.* marrying *Senobia*, Daughter to *Beatrix* Countess of *Provence*, Sister to two Queens of *England* and *France*, kept his Wedding at *Wallingford*, and on *St. Cecilia's Day* entertained the King, Queen, and Nobility, in the Castle. The like he did afterward in the Year 1251, when he had dedicated the Monastery of *Hales* in *Gloucestershire*, where, in the Presence of the King and Queen, 13 Bishops, most of the Barons, and above 300 Knights, he wished all his great Expences in his Castle of *Wallingford* had been as wisely employed, as the 10000 Marks expended on that Monastery. In the Year 1257, this our Earl *Richard* was crown'd King of the *Romans*; but departing this Life in the 56th of *Henry III.* this Borough fell to his Son *Edmund*, who was then twenty Years old. With the Borough came also the Advowsons of the Churches, which were no less than 14. There were People alive in (a) *Leland's* Time, who could shew the Places and the Cemeteries wherein they all stood.

This *Edmund*, in the 10th of *Edward I.* built here in the Castle a Collegiate Church, to the Honour of *St. Nicholas*; and endowed it with Lands and Revenues for the Maintenance of a Dean, six Prebendaries, six Clerks, and four Choiristers. He died at *Ashbridge* in *Buckinghamshire*, where he had built another College in 1300, and his Honours and Lands fell to King *Edward I.* whom he had before declared his Heir.

Edward II. in the first Year of his Reign, granted in Fee the whole Dutchy of *Cornwall*.

wal, to which this Town and Honour of Wallingford was annexed, with all other Lands possessed by *Edmund Earl of Cornwall* at his Death, to his unfortunate Favourite *Piers Gaveston*, whom he also made Earl of Cornwall; but *Piers* being, about five Years after, beheaded at *Blacklow Hill* in *Warwickshire*, his Estate reverted to the Crown.

The same King *Edward* granted the same to another of his Favourites, *Hugh Despenfer* the elder, who was equally unfortunate, and came to the same Fate.

After his Death, the King gave the Honour and Manor of Wallingford to *Isabel* his Queen, who quitted it to her Son King *Edward III.* This King, in the second Year of his Reign, raised his Brother *John*, surnamed of *Eltham*, to the Earldom of Cornwall, and the next Year gave him this Manor.

John Earl of Cornwall dying, in the 10th of *Edward III.* without Issue, his Earldom was, by special Act, annexed to the Crown, and the Title changed into that of Duke, which was given to *Edward the Black Prince*, who the next Year, in the Parliament held at *Westminster*, was invested Duke of Cornwall.

From that Time this Dukedom has ever remained in the Crown, the eldest Son and Heir apparent of the King of England being Duke of Cornwall by Birth. And among many other Manors, settled to support that Dignity, this our Town of Wallingford was one. Thus it continued till the Time of *Henry VIII.* who, upon Cardinal *Wolsey's* building a magnificent College at Oxford, confirmed this Manor and Castle to the said Cardinal for the Use of his College. But upon the Cardinal's Fall, this Grant seems to have been in part reversed; for in the 32d Year of the same King, this Honour of Wallingford was severed from the Duchy of Cornwall, and annexed to the Manor of *Ewelme*, which was then made an Honour.

The Lordship of this Town, since that Time, has continued in the Crown, and was assigned by King *James I.* to his Queen, as Part of her Dowry, as it was afterwards to his Son Prince *Charles*. Yet, notwithstanding this, the Castle, in Queen *Eliza-*

beth's Time, belonged, as it does still, tho' entirely ruin'd, to the learned Society of *Christ-Church* in Oxford, and was in Mr. *Camden's* Days a sort of retiring Place for the Students; which giving him frequent Opportunity of resorting thither, might probably excite in him a Desire after the Knowledge of Antiquity.

The Rents and Profits of the Markets and Fairs are said now to be vested in the Corporation, which consists of a Mayor, six Aldermen, (who are Justices of the Peace within the Borough) and other Under-Officers, which they hold probably by Lease from the Crown, as they do by ancient Charters, divers Immunities and Privileges.

Leland (a) tells us, that the Castle had three Ditches, large and deep, and well water'd; in the third of which were good Buildings, with Towers and a Dungeon, and therein was the Collegiate Chapel aforementioned. He says likewise, that Wallingford had formerly been well walled, the Walls going in Compass a Mile and more from the Castle, and so coming to the Bridge, a large Thing of Stone over the Thames.

He tells us likewise, that Cardinal *Wolsey* suppressed a Priory of Black Monks, a Cell to *St. Albans*, standing here within the West Gate of Wallingford. The Decay of this Town he partly attributes to a great Pestilence in the Reign of *Edward III.* and partly to the building of *Abington Bridge*. He says also, that among others, there remained the Names of the following Streets: *Thames-Street, Fish Street, Bread-Street, Wood-Street, and Goldsmiths-Row.*

But however unfortunate this Town may have been, and how much soever it may fall short of its ancient Magnificence, it is at present a large handsome Town, and has in it two principal Streets; the chief of which, where the Market is kept, is adorned with a convenient well-built Town-Hall, erected about forty Years since in a large Area, where the Assizes are sometimes held, and the Quarter-Sessions for the Borough, which is a distinct Jurisdiction.

As to the Churches, it still retains the Names of four; *St. Mary's, St. Peter's, St. Leonard's,*

ward's, and *All-Saints*; though only the first is in constant use, the two last being entirely demolished in the great Rebellion, and but a little Part of *St. Peter's* left standing.

The Return for Burgesses of this ancient Borough is vested in the Mayor, Burgesses, and Commonalty, being in Number about 150, who are the Electors of its Representatives in Parliament.

The Market-Days are *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*, the latter very considerable. Its Fairs are on the 5th of *April* and on the 24th of *June* yearly. Here is also a Free-School.

At this Place was born *Richard of Wallingford*, Abbot of *St. Albans*, a famous Mathematician, much commended by (a) *Leiland*, who says he made a famous Clock, shewing not only the Course of the Sun, Moon, and fixed Stars, but the Ebbing and Flowing of the Sea also. *John of Wallingford*, a Monk likewise of *St. Albans*, and an Historian, whose Chronicle is published by the learned *Dr. Gale*, was also a Native of this Place.

Sir Thomas Bennet, of the Mercers Company, Son of *Thomas Bennet* of *Wallingford*, was Lord Mayor of *London* in the Year 1603.

9. This Place gave the Title of Viscount to *William Knolles*, created Earl of *Banbury* in the 2d of *Charles I.* He was descended from *Sir Robert Knolles* of *Cheshire*, a famous Soldier in the Reign of *Edward III.* and was made Viscount *Wallingford* by King *James I.* in the 14th Year of his Reign.

10. From *Wallingford* the *Thames* glides Southward through very fertile Fields, till it arrives at *Moulesford*, a Village that was by *K. Henry I.* bestowed upon *Gerard Fitz-Walter*, from whom is descended the honourable Family of the *Carews*, who received no small Addition of Honour, by matching with the noble Families of *Mohun* and *Dinham*, and others as well of *Ireland* as *England*. The *Sambourns* had also a Seat here, and it was the Residence of *Sir Henry Sambourn*, High-Sheriff of *Berkshire* in the Year 1631.

Not far off stands *Aldworth*, a Village formerly belonging to the Family of *De la*

Beche, who had a Castle here, and are supposed to have failed, for want of Issue Male, in the Reign of *Edward III.* The Tombs of certain Knights of this Family are still remaining, and having Statues over them of a Size larger than ordinary, are looked upon with Wonder by the common People, and believed to be the Pourtraitures of Giants. They were indeed Men of great Bravery, and there is a Farm still here called *Beche Farm*; from the *Beches* before-mentioned: One of which, *Philip de la Beche*, was Sheriff of *Berkshire* in the 7th of *Edward II.* The Heir-general of this Family was married into that of the *Whitlocks*.

Compton gives Name to a Hundred, and here the *Pyles* had formerly a Seat, and *Sir Gabriel Pyle* was Sheriff of the County in the 18th of *James I.*

Near *Compton* is *Hampsted-Norris*, so called from the noble Family of the *Norrises*, who had a Seat at *Tattendon*, about a Mile off. This, and Part of *Hampsted*, are now in the Possession of *James Norris Esq;* High-Sheriff of the County of *Oxford*.

To the West is *Peysmere*, the Birth-place of *William Lyford*, one of the Assembly of Divines, and a noted Writer.

South East of *Tattendon* is *Bucklebury*, a Seat of the late *Sir Henry (b) Winschcombe*, whose Daughter and Coheiress is married to *Henry Lord Viscount Bolingbroke*.

North East of *Bucklebury* is *Bradfield*, a Village which formerly belonged to the *Staffords*, one of whom, *John Stafford Esq;* was Sheriff of *Berkshire* in the 20th of *Qu. Elizabeth*. This Lordship was purchased not many Years ago by *Sir Samuel Thomson*, a Merchant in *London*, and by his Grandson — *Thomson Esq;* it is now enjoyed. *John de Bradfield*, Bishop of *Rockester*, in the Year 1274, is supposed by *Fuller* to have been born at this Place.

We left the *Thames* at *Moulesford*, to the N. W. of which Place lies a little Village called *Aston*, famous for a Battel fought there between the *Danes* and *Saxons* in the Year 871: King *Ethered*, and his Brother *Alfred*, were both present at this Battel, and the

A a

Danes

(a) *De Scriptoribus*, p. 404, 405. (b) Probably descended from the rich Clothier of *Newbury*, of whom we shall speak hereafter.

Danes were routed about four Days after their Victory obtained near Reading.

From Monksford the Thames passes on to Streatly, so called from Ikenild-Street, a Roman Way, which here enters Berkshire, and so crosses the Downs, as was observed above.

The Thames passing by Pangbourn and other Places, at length receives the Kennet, a little below Reading. This River, which, as we said before, waters the Southern Skirts of Berkshire, at its Entrance into this County, runs through some Part of Hungerford, a little Market-Town, in a moorish Situation, which was formerly called Ingleford Charnam-Street.

11. This Place, though mean, gave both Name and Title to the noble Family of the Barons of Hungerford. This Family was raised by Walter Hungerford, Son of Sir Thomas Hungerford, Speaker to the House of Commons in the 51st of Edward III. which was the first Parliament that House had a Speaker in. Walter, before mentioned, was Steward of the Household to Henry V. who, in Consideration of his Services, conferred on him the Castle and Barony of Hamet in Normandy. He was afterwards, in the Reign of Henry VI. made Lord High-Treasurer, and had Summons to Parliament the fourth Year of the said King Henry. The Family was farther enriched by his Son Robert, who married the Daughter and Heir of the Lord Botereaux. He was succeeded by Sir Robert Hungerford his Son, frequently called Lord Molins, in regard of his Marriage with Eleanor, Daughter and Heiress to William Lord Molins, who, adhering to the Interest of the House of Lancaster, was, in the 3d of Edward IV. beheaded at Newcastle. The like Fate had Thomas his Son and Successor, for endeavouring the Re-establishment of King Henry VI. in the 8th of Edward IV. But the first of Henry VII. the Attainders against both were reversed, and Thomas, Heir to the aforesaid Thomas, had Restitution of the Lands and Honour. He left one only Daughter, married afterwards to Edward Lord Hastings, from whom the present Earl of Huntingdon is descended. But we are to remember, that Walter, a younger Son to

Robert Lord Hungerford, by a second Wife, met Henry Earl of Richmond, soon after his landing, at Tamworth, and shared the Honour of the Victory at Bosworth. He was afterwards of the Privy-Council to King Henry VI. and had Issue Sir Edward, and Walter, who had Summons to Parliament in the 28th of Henry VIII. but in the 31st of the same Reign was attainted in Parliament, and suffer'd Death on Tower-Hill. Every thing was restored to the Family, besides the Title, by Queen Mary, which still remains, if we are not misinformed, in a flourishing Condition at Cadenham in Wiltshire.

12. The Constable of this Town, chosen annually, is Lord of the Manor, the Tenure of which is immediately of the Crown. They have a Horn here that holds about a Quart, which, by an Inscription on it, appears to have been given by John of Gaunt, together with a Grant of the Riall Fishing, as they call it, in a certain Part of the River. This Town is remarkable for Plenty of good Trouts and Craw-Fish. It has a Market on Wednesdays, and a Fair on the 10th of August. 'Tis a great Thorough-fair, lying in the Road between London and Bath, Bristol and other Places in the West-Country, on which Advantage it chiefly subsists.

Dr. Richard Mayo or (a) Mahew, who was made first President of Magdalen College by the Founder, was a Native of this Town. He was also Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and at last Bishop of Hereford.

13. Not far hence to the S. lies Widesay, long in the Possession of the Barons of St. Amand, whose Estate coming by Marriage to Gerard de Braybroke, his eldest Granddaughter Elizabeth transferred it to the Beauchamps, by marrying to William Beauchamp, who had Summons to Parliament in the 27th of Henry VI. by the Title of Beauchamp of St. Amand. In the 35th of Henry VI. he was succeeded by his Son Richard, who died in the 23d of Henry VII. without lawful Issue, settling the greatest Part of his Lands upon his natural Son Anthony St. Amand.

14. Soon

(a) Called Mayewe by B. Twyne in his MSS. Notes upon Godwin.

14. Soon after the *Kennet* passes by *Hamsted-Marshal*, so called because it belonged formerly to the *Earl Marshal of England*, and was held of him by the Rod of the *Marshall-fee*. Here *Sir Thomas Parry*, Treasurer of the Household to *Qu. Elizabeth*, built a fine Seat, and the late Lord *Craven*, to whom this Place gave the Title of Baron, began a much finer. It stands on an Eminence about two Miles from *Newbury*, and is very visible to all that pass the *Bath-Road*. This House, after a great deal of Expence, turned to no great Advantage, it having never been finished, that we know of.

On the other Side of the River is *Benham-Valence*, so named from *William Valence* Earl of *Pembroke*, whose Possession it was. Upon the Extinction of that Family, *Queen Elizabeth* gave it to (a) *John Baptista Castiglione*, a *Piemontese*, for his faithful Services to her in her Troubles.

The *Kennet* continuing its Course, passes by *Spene*, a Town of great Antiquity mentioned by *Antoninus*. 'Tis the *Spina* of the *Romans*, though now reduced to a small Village, standing about a Mile N. W. from *Newbury*. Part of this old Town reaches as far as the new one, which arose out of its Ruins. This Part is called *Spinham Land*, where are several commodious Inns and Conveniencies for such as travel the *Bath-Road*. *Dr. William Twisse*, Prolocutor of the Assembly of *Divines*, was born at this Place. His Father was a *German*, and settled at *Spinham-Land* to carry on the *Cloathing Trade*.

Spinham Land is generally reckon'd a Part of *Newbury*, which, notwithstanding its Name, is a Place of some Antiquity, and was some Centuries ago a Town of considerable Trade. At the Conquest it was given to *Ernulphe de Hesdin*, whose Great Grandson *Thomas* being killed at the Siege of *Lincoln*, his Heir the Bishop of *Chalons* sold it to *William Marshall* Earl of *Pembroke*, about the Year 1120, who, with his Successors, held both it and the Manor of *Hamsted*, till *Roger Bigod* lost the Title of *Earl Marshal*, and the Possessions belonging

to it, through Obstinacy, in the Reign of *Henry III.*

The Town increasing in Building and Inhabitants, the Cloathing Manufacture thrived here so well, that (b) *John Winchcomb*, commonly called *Jack of Newbury*, was the greatest Clothier in *England* in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* He kept a hundred Looms in his House, and in the Expedition to *Flodden Field*, marched with a hundred of his own Men, all armed and cloathed at his own Charge. His House was to be seen at *Newbury* in the last Age, but is now divided into several Tenements. He built the Church of *Newbury* from the Pulpit Westward, Tower and all.

This Town has produced several Men of Letters, as *William Blandie*, and *Dr. Thomas Hyde*, the latter of which was Head-Master of *Winchester School* in *Queen Elizabeth's* Time, as was *Dr. John Harmar*, a Native also of this Place, not long after, and Warden of the same College.

But nothing has made this Town so much talked of, as two Battels fought near it, in the Civil Wars between *K. Charles I.* and his Rebel Parliament. The first was on the 20th of September 1643, in which fell the Earls of *Sunderland* and *Carnarvon*, the Lord *Falkland* and others, on the King's Side; the other on the 27th of October the Year after, in which the Parliament Forces had the better.

It has lost most of its Cloathing-Trade, which is gone farther Westward; but still retains enough of that, and others, to deserve the Name of a flourishing Town. 'Tis seated in a most fruitful Plain, and water'd with the River *Kennet*. The Streets are spacious, particularly the Market-place, where there is a *Guild-Hall* for the Management of the Affairs of the (c) Corporation, which is govern'd by a Mayor, High-Steward, Recorder, Aldermen, and Capital Burgeses, but sends no Members to Parliament.

The Market is kept here on Thursday weekly, and is well stored with Corn and other

(a) See *Holland's Additions to Camden*. (b) Such another was *Thomas Cole*, the rich Clothier of *Reading*, in the Reign of *Edward I.* (c) It was incorporated in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*.

other Commodities. It has five Fairs every Year, three fix'd on the

24th of June, and two moveable on
24th of August, The first Monday in Lent,
30th of Nov. Ascension-Day.

Among other Things, this Town is noted for excellent Trouts, and the best Crawfish in England, which the Inhabitants preserve in Trunks, in running Streams, as they do their Eels. In a Word, this is a very pleasant Place, and affords all Sorts of Provisions and Necessaries at easy Rates to the People that inhabit it.

Here is a Charity-School for 40 Boys, endowed with 40 *l.* a Year by the Corporation, beside an Estate of 25 *l.* per Annum settled upon it by a private Gentleman. It gives the Title of Baron to Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Southampton.

Eastward of this Town the Kennet receives a little River called Lambourne, which gives Name to the Town and Hundred in which it rises. There are two Lambourns, Upper and Lower; the latter is the biggest, and its Lords the Fitz-Warins procured a Grant of Henry III. for a Market to be kept here weekly, which it has to this time, and is kept on Friday; and three Fairs, on May 1, on Whit-Monday, and on the 21st of September.

King Alfred gave this Place to Alfrith, with other Lordships. The Fitz-Warins, after the Conquest, enjoy'd it for many Ages, and after them the *Essexes*. The first of this Name that settled here, was William Essex Esq; High Sheriff of the County in the Year 1509. He married Elizabeth, only Daughter and sole Heir of Thomas Rogers of Benham, whose Grandfather John Rogers married Elizabeth, Daughter and Heir of John Shutesbroke of Bercot, a very ancient Family, that had a large Inheritance. This Essex, who was afterwards knighted, was Son of Thomas Essex Esq; Remembrancer and Vice-Treasurer to Edward IV. descended from Henry de Essex, Baron of Rawleigh in Essex, and Standard-Bearer of England. The Descendant of Sir William Essex, William Essex of Bercot, Esq; was created a Baronet in the Year 1612, which Title and Estate descended to his Posterity.

About two Miles off is Great Fawley, of

chief Note for being the Seat of the *Mores*, descended from Sir Francis More before mentioned, who was buried in a Vault under that Church. His Son Henry More Esq; was created a Baronet in the Year 1627.

In following the Course of the Lambourne, we meet with Dunnington. This Lordship belonged formerly to Sir Richard de Adderbury, who is said to have built the Castle here. 'Twas seated on the Brow of a woody Hill, with a fine Prospect, and light-some Windows every way. He founded also an Hospital below it for the Relief of the Poor. This Castle was afterwards the Seat of Sir Geoffrey Chaucer, the Parent of English Poetry. There is a Tradition, that under an Oak, lately remaining there, called Chaucer's Oak, he us'd to compose his Poems. What is most certain is, that his Son Thomas Chaucer Esq; was Sheriff in the 2d of Henry IV. and Alice, Daughter to this Thomas, married William de la Pole Duke of Suffolk. From which Family it came to Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk by Grant, as we suppose, from Henry VIII.

It was garison'd by his Majesty King Charles I. in the late unhappy Civil Wars, and defended by the Governor Sir John Boys with extraordinary Bravery against four of the Parliament Officers; Major General Middleton and Colonel Horton, who beat down the Tower, with a Part of the Wall, and the Earl of Manchester, who had no better Success than the other two. At last the Earl of Essex, after the second Battel at Newbury, laid Siege to it in Person; the King's Artillery and Baggage having been saved under the Cannon of this Place. The Governor defended it with his usual Bravery, and the King marching to its Relief, Essex drew off. This disgusted the Parliament, and was the first Cause of their passing the self-denying Ordinance; by which means he was displaced, and the King's most inveterate Enemies advanced.

Near to Dunnington is Shaw, a pleasant Seat of the Dolemans. Of which Family Thomas Doleman Esq; was High-Sheriff of Berkshire in the 31st of Queen Elizabeth. In this House was posted Sir George Lisle in the second Newbury Fight; the same who was afterwards shot to death at Colechester. It stands near the Bath-Road, and has been honour'd with the Presence of several of our Kings, and

and Queens in their Journies thither. The present Owner is Sir Thomas Doleman.

The *Kennet* winding along through a most delicious Country, flows by *Aldermarston*, a handsome Seat standing on an Eminence, to which formerly belonged a very noble Estate. King Henry I gave this Place to Robert Achard, from whose Posterity by the *De la Mares* it passed to the *Forsters*. The first of this Family, who was Sheriff of the County, was *Humphrey Forster Esq*; in the Year 1475, from whom was descended the late Owner Sir *Humphrey Forster*, the last of that Name. The Estate is now divided between the Lord *Stawell* and Sir — *Smith*. The Advowson still belongs to *Queen's College* in *Oxford*, who here formerly had a good Estate.

Near to this Place is *Padworth*, where *Essex* passed the *Kennet* to attack his Majesty at *Newbury*.

Over against *Sulhamstead* is *Inglefield*, which gives Name to a very ancient Family, Owners of this Lordship; of whom *Philip Inglefield Esq*; was High-Sheriff of the County in the 8th of Henry VI. The great House, called *Inglefield House*, formerly the Seat of the *Inglefields*, is now in the Possession of *Nathan Wright Esq*; whose Father Sir *Nathan Wright* was some time Keeper of the Great Seal of England. Sir *Charles Inglefield* has a House tower down in the Town. Here King *Ethelwolfe* routed the *Danes*, and from this Victory *Inglefield* receiv'd its Name.

A Mile from hence is *Theal*, the Capital of a Hundred of the same Name; but a very poor one, and subsists chiefly in Inn-keeping, it being a very great Thorough-fair.

Four Miles below stands (a) *Reading*, a very large Town, bigger than several Cities in England. At *Bulmarsh Court*, not far from *Sunning*, the Seat of the *Rich's*, *John Blagrave*, the famous Mathematician, was born, and *Daniel Blagrave Esq*; who for his Guilt in the Murder of *King Charles I.* fled his Country, and died an Exile at *Aix la Chapelle*.

Near this Place is *Twisford*, a noted Thorough-fair, where was a Skirmish between a Party of the late *King James's* Men and those

of his Highness the Prince of Orange, in which the latter had the better. In this Town is a Parcel of Ground, which is reputed to be in the County of *Wilts*.

The next Place of Note is *Billingsbere*, the Seat of a Branch of the ancient Family of the *Nevils*, descended, if we mistake not, from the noble House of *Abergavenny*.

Below *Hurley* the *Thames* passes by *Bisleham* or *Bisham*, which anciently belonged to the *Knights Templars*. It came afterwards to the *Montacutes*; of which Family the first Earl of *Salisbury* founded a Priory here, for Canons Regular of the Order of St. *Austin*, to the Honour of *Jesus Christ* and the Blessed Virgin *Mary*. At the Survey of the Monasteries, in the 26th of Henry VIII. it was worth about 300 *l.* per Annum. The Prior and Convent having surrender'd it to the King in the 28th Year of his Reign, it was restored by the same King the Year following, and endowed with the Lands of *Ank-rwike*, *Little-Marlow*, and *Mendham*, to the Value of above 600 *l.* a Year, for the Maintenance of an Abbot and thirteen Monks of the *Benedictine* Order; but this too was soon after dissolved. In this Monastery was interred the Founder, together with his Countess, Daughter to the Lord *Grandison*.

This Lordship came afterwards to the *Hobies*, who were descended from those of *Lempster* in *Herefordshire*. The first that settled here was Sir *Philip Hoby*, a zealous Protestant in Queen *Mary's* Time. He left his Estate to Sir *Thomas Hoby*, Ambassador to *France* from Queen *Elizabeth*, where he died in the 36th Year of his Age. His Body was conveyed to *Bisham*, and by his Relict, the Daughter of Sir *Ant. Cook* of *Geddy-Hall* in *Essex*, was buried in a Vault underneath a Chapel she built on the South Side of the Chancel there. His Son Sir *Edward Hoby* was a very learned Gentleman, and a great Encourager of Antiquaries, particularly *Mr. Camden*, who is lavish in his Commendations of him. From *Peregrine Hoby*, his natural Son, the *Hobies* of *Bisham* are said to have been descended.

Near to this Place, but higher up on the River, is *Hurley*, famous for having been the

(a) See above, p. 167.

the Seat and Lordship of the noble Family of *Lovelace*. Sir *Richard Lovelace* distinguished himself in the *Spanish War* under *Qu. Elizabeth*, and was afterwards created *Baron of Hurley* by (a) King *Charles I.* He left a plentiful Estate behind him, which, together with the Honour, descended to his Successors. But *John*, late Lord *Lovelace*, so much wasted it, that *Hurley* was exposed to (b) Sale by a Decree of Chancery to pay his Debts, to the great Detriment of the Barony, which Honour is now enjoyed by *Nevil Lovelace*, a Minor, the present Lord *Lovelace*.

Here was a Cell of *Benedictine Monks*, given to the Abbey of *Westminster* by *Geoffrey de Mandeville* in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*. It was dedicated to *St. Mary*, and valued, in the 26th of *Henry VIII.* at 134 l. 10 s. 8 d. ob. *Burton*. 121 l. 18 s. 5 d. *Dodsworth*.

The *Thames* hastens down to *Cookham*, where *Peter Chapman*, Citizen of *London*, mentioned by *Scow* for his charitable Legacies, was born.

From hence we pass by *Maidenhead*, before mentioned, to *Bray*; which Place, as it was formerly taken notice of for the conforming Temper of the Minister, so lately it has been talked of on account of its Constable, who was some Years ago condemned at *Kingston* for robbing on the High-Way.

We are at length arriv'd at *Windsor*, which stands on a rising Ground on the South Side of the River. It was called by the *Saxons*, *Finslethona*, from its Winding-Banks.

King *Edward* the Confessor granted *Windsor* to *Westminster Abbey*; but *William* the Conqueror, being charm'd with its Situation, gave several Lands in *Essex* in Exchange for it, and here he built a Hunting-House. This House contained half a Hide of Land, as it appears from *Domesday*; which half Hide is there noted to be a Parcel of the Manor of *Clure*, now *Cluworth*, which Manor defended it self for five Hides. *K. Henry I.* re-edify'd this Seat, and fortified it, who in the 10th Year of his Reign held

his *Whitsuntide* here, when he summoned all the Nobility of his Realm to attend him. When *Richard I.* went into the *Holy Land*, and left the Administration to the two Bishops of *Ely* and *Durham* with equal Power, the former taking up his Residence in the Tower of *London*, the latter seiz'd upon *Windsor*, as the strongest Hold in the Kingdom next to that of the Tower. Queen *Eleanor*, Consort to *K. Edward I.* took much Delight in this Palace, and here she bore four of her Children. In the next Reign *Edward* of *Windsor*, known afterwards by the Title of *King Edward III.* was born; and to this Prince *Windsor* owes its present Magnificence.

He, out of Affection to the Place of his Birth, exceedingly enlarged, altered, and beautified it, at a vast Expence; Workmen having been employ'd by him in this Business for many Years together, under the Direction of the famous *William of Wickham*, afterwards Bishop of *Winchester*. He it was, we say, that erected the Palace Royal and Chapel, *St. George's Hall*, together with the Lodgings on the East and South Sides of the Inner Court, the Keep or Tower in the Middle, *St. George's Chapel*, the Houses for the *Custos* (as he was then called) or Dean and Canons in the Outer Court; as also the whole Circumference of the Walls, with their several Towers and Gates, as they now stand; excepting (c) only the Chapel of *St. George*, which was rebuilt with greater Magnificence by *Edward IV.* *K. Henry VII.* added that stately Fabrick adjoining to the King's Lodgings, *Henry VIII.* the great Gate that opens into the outer Court, *King Edward VI.* and Queen *Mary* a curious Fountain in the Middle of the Inner Court, into which they brought Water from *Blackmore-Park* near *Wingfield*, which served the whole Castle; *Qu. Elizabeth* the Terrass-Walk, at the End of which *K. Charles I.* built a Gate leading into the Park; and *King Charles II.* after having furnished great Sums for the Repairing and Furniture of this Princely Palace, adorned it with a well-order'd Magazine of Arms, and at a great Expence

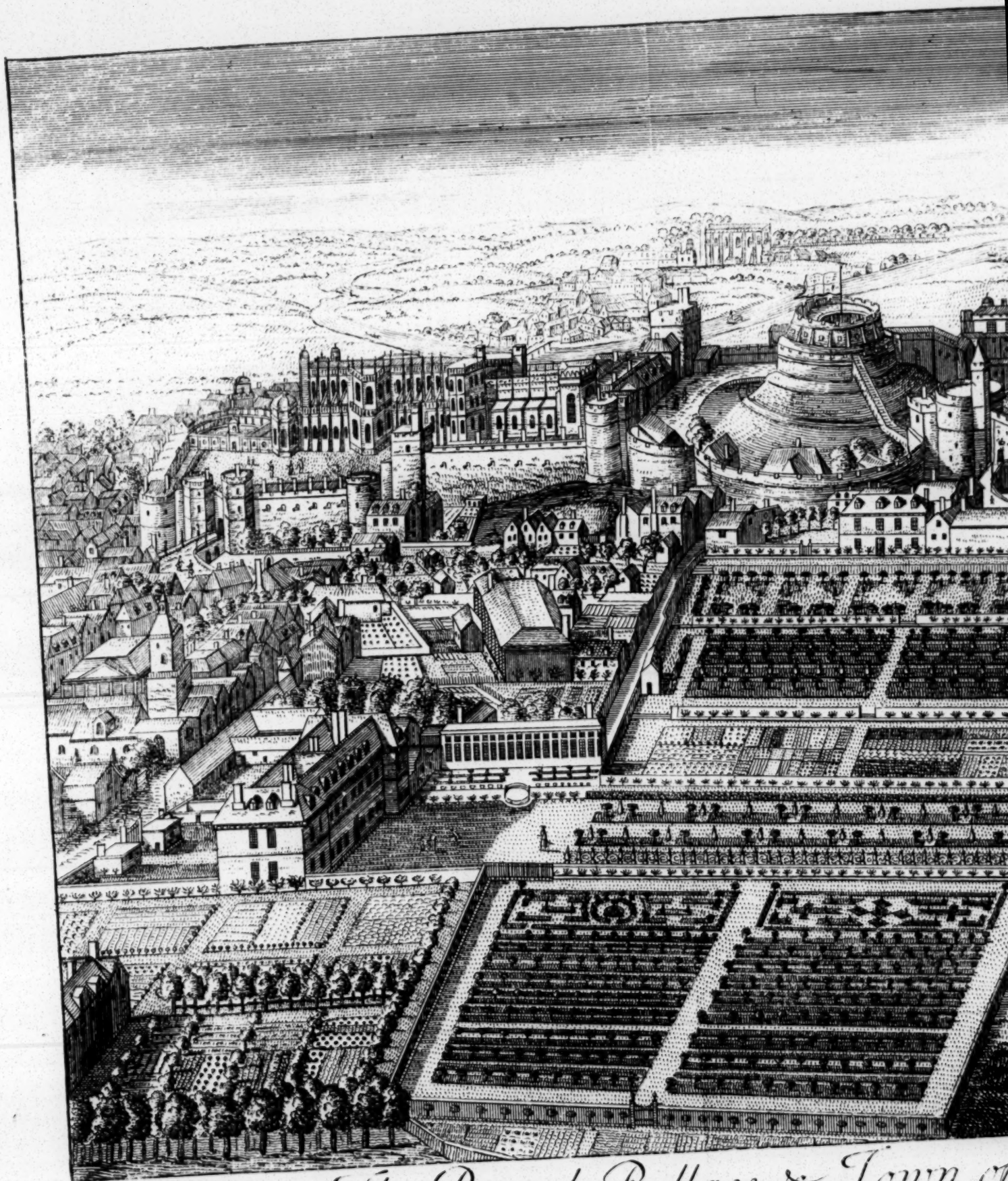
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(a) In the 3d Year of his Reign. (b) Said to have been purchas'd by Mr. Okely, an Attorney, for himself and Clients, at the Price of 41000 l. (c) And some other Particulars we shall take notice of, as we go along.

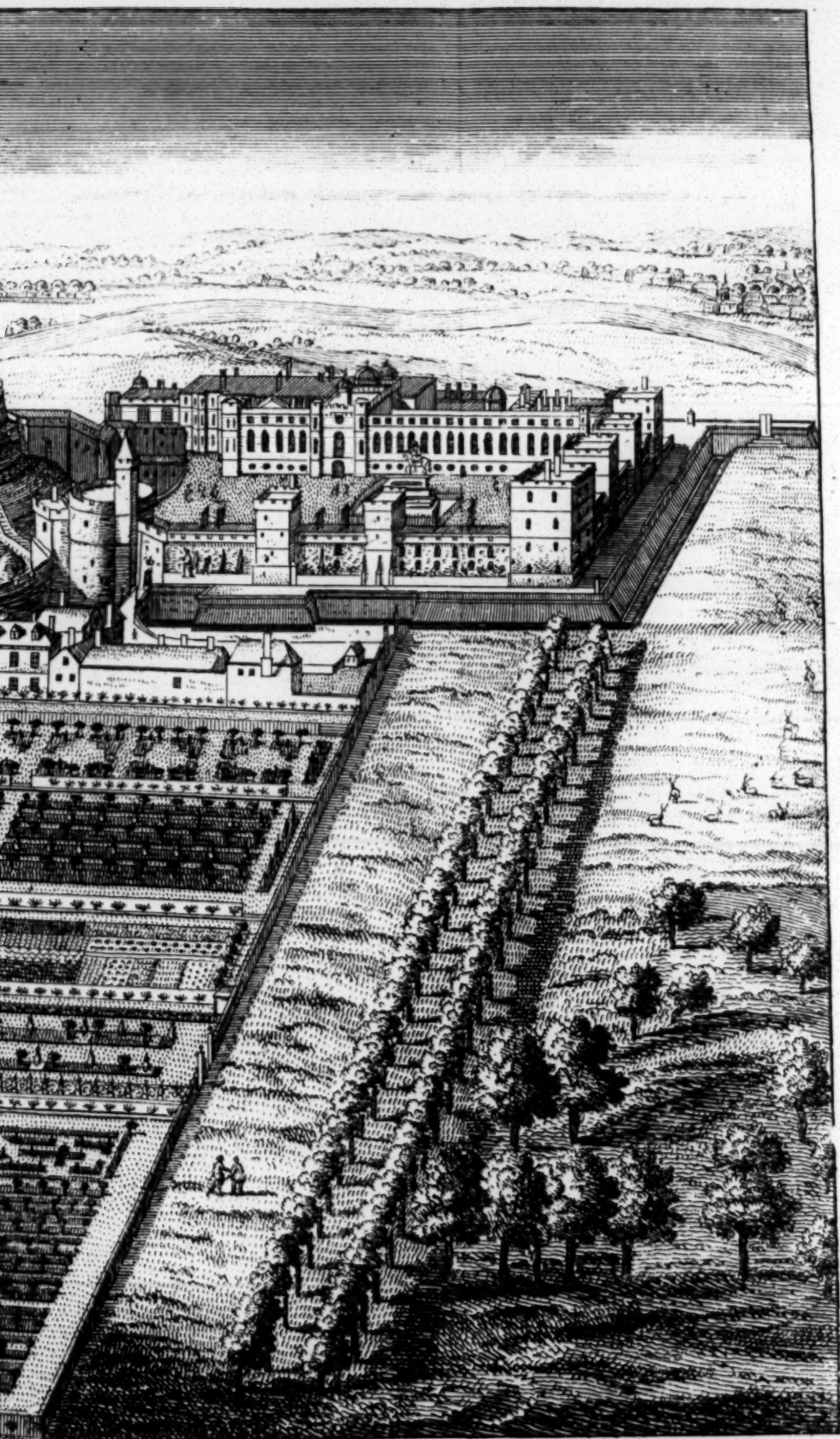
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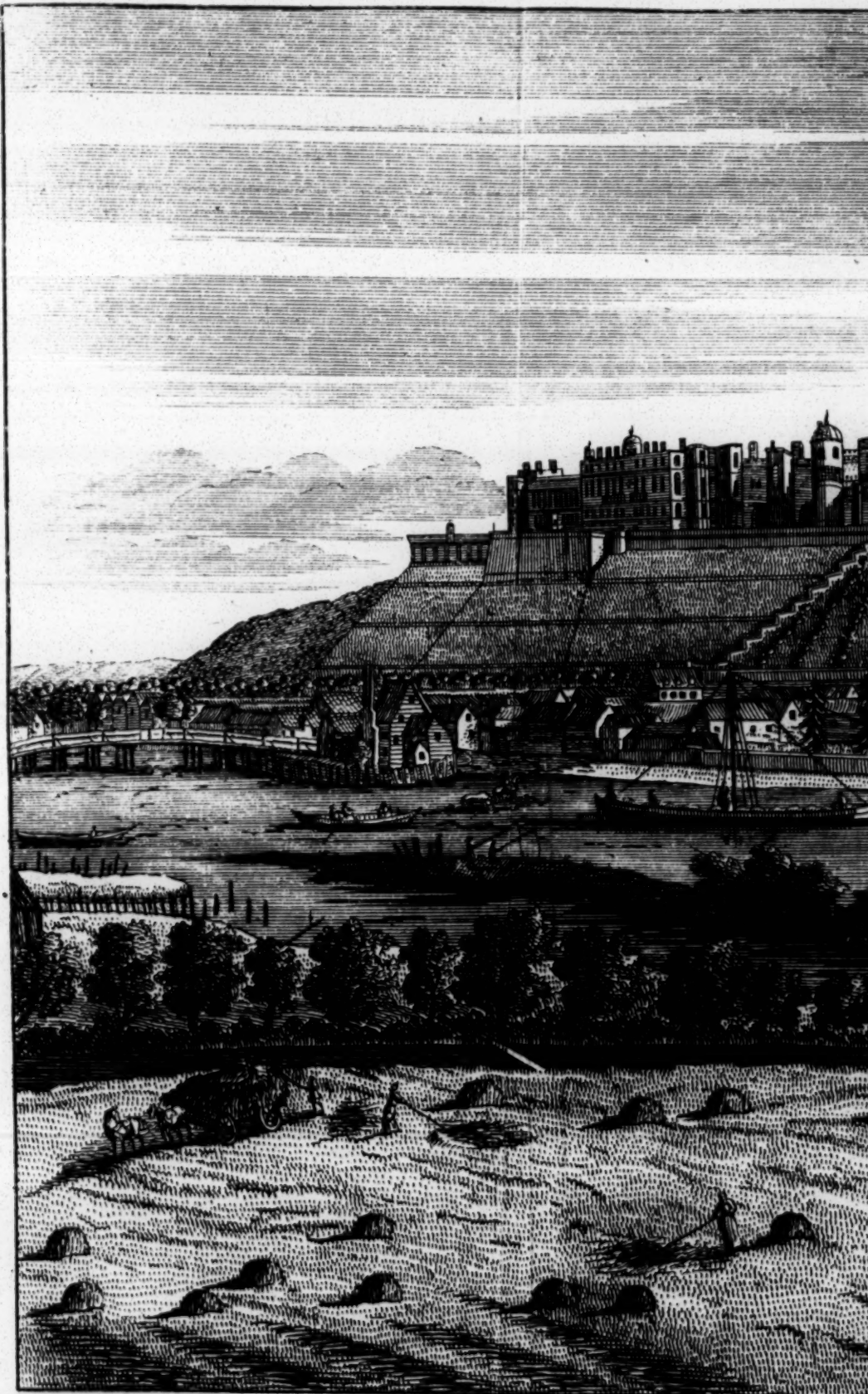
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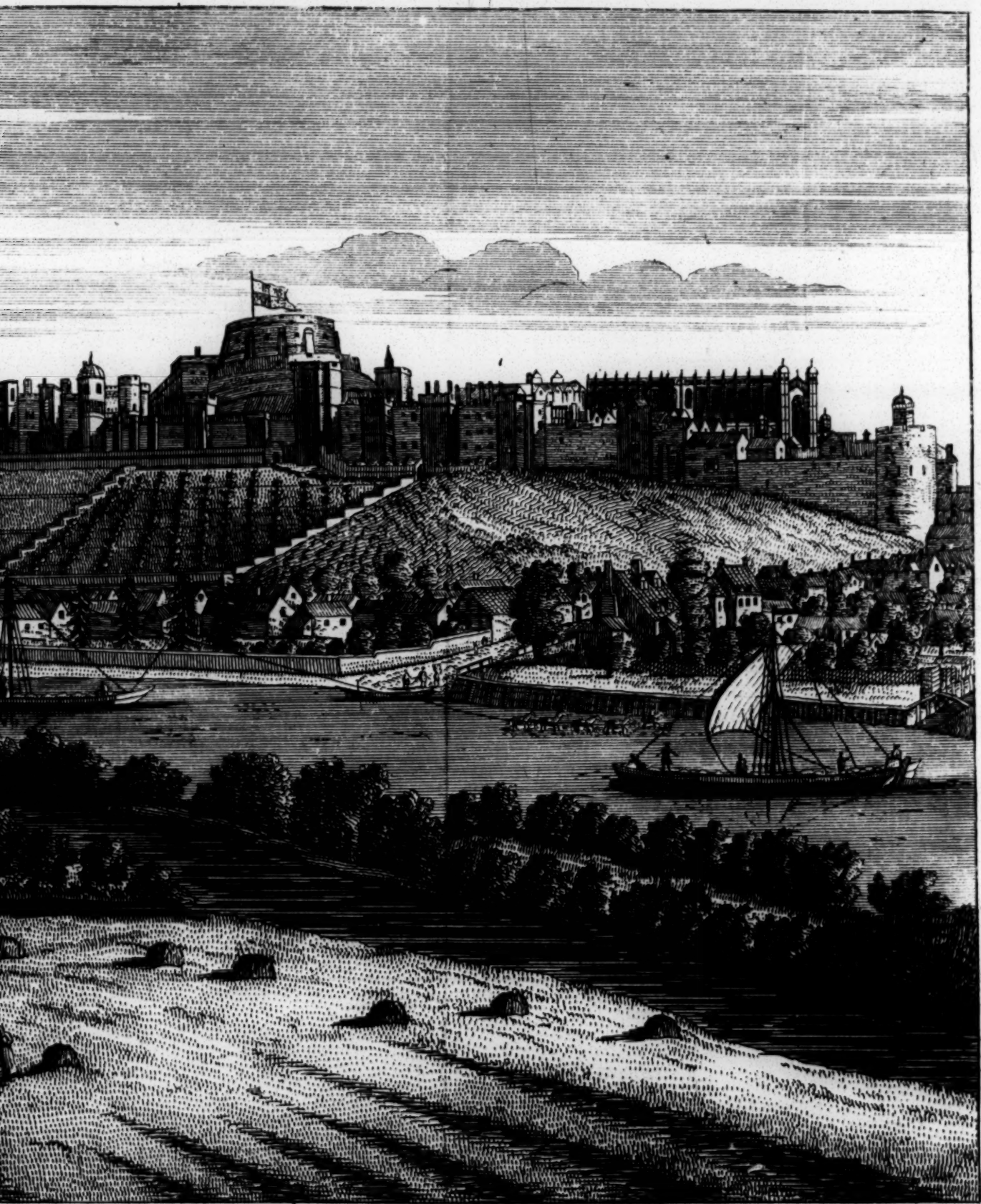
The Royal Pallace & Town of



Windsor.



Winds



Windsor Castle.

Note. Datchet Bridge was built by Queen Anne since this was done.

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very much beautified the Lodgings by various Paintings and other Improvements; King James and *K. William* continued the Ornaments of Painting, which was done by that famous Master Seignior *Verrio*, a Neapolitan: So that the Lodgings for State, Magnificence, Beauty and Convenience, are as fine at least as any in Europe; the Rooms being larger and higher than those of the boasted Palace of Versailles.

"The (a) Situation of this charming Castle seems design'd by Nature for Royal Majesty, being on the top of a rising Ground, which, with an august State, overlooks all the adjacent Country."

Sir John Denham describes it thus:

Windsor, the next (where Mars with Venus dwells,
Beauty with Strength) shows the Valley swells
Into my Eye, and darts its self presents
With such an easy and unforc'd Ascent,
That no stupendous Precipice denies
Access, no Horror turns away our Eyes:
But such a Rise as does at once invite,
A Pleasure and a Rapture from the Sight.
Thy mighty Master's Emblem, in whose Face
Sate Meekness, heighten'd with majestic Grace:
Such seems thy gentle Height, made only proud,
To be the Basis of that pompous Load,
Than which a nobler Weight no Mountain bears,
But Atlas only that supports the Spheres.

The Castle of Windsor consists of two square Courts, with a Tower betwixt them, which are also called three Wards. The higher Ward we call the *Inner Square*, or Court, the middle Ward the *Tower*, and the lower Ward the *Outer Square*. In the inner Square, toward the East, is the Royal Palace, and in the Middle of the Square is a very fine Statue of King Charles II. on Horseback, erected in the Year 1680. Round the Square, on the Outside, is the noblest Terrace-Walk in the World, all faced with Free-Stone like the Ramparts of a fortified City. From this Terrace is a most agreeable View of the neighbouring Country. On the Park-side of the Square, to the North, are the Royal Apartments, with those

of the Officers of the Household. The rest of the Square composes the Apartments of the Officers of the Crown. The Entrance to the Royal Apartment is through a Vestibule, supported by Pillars, with some antick Busts in the Niches; from whence you ascend the great Stairs to these Apartments on one Side; and on the Right Side of the Vestibule, through a little Court, up another Pair of Stairs to St. George's Hall on the other Side. The Domes of these Stair-Cases are painted. From each of these Stairs you pass into a Guard-Hall, which are finely embellished with several Sorts of Arms, artfully disposed into Figures, as at the Tower of London. In the Ceiling is *Beltana* on a Globe, the *Indies* offering her Riches, and Europe a Crown; all surrounded with a Circle in Form of a Snake. Above the Chimney of one of these Halls is the Picture of Prince George of Denmark on Horseback, excellently done by Mr. Dahl, and that of the late King of Sweden over that of the other. In the Presence Chamber over the Chimney is *Judith* and *Holofernes*, an admirable Piece; and over the Door St. Mary Magdalen, masterly done. There is another Magdalen, an Original, in the Privy-Chamber; and another *Judith* over the Door. In the Gallery, over the Door, is the Daughter giving Suck to her Father in Prison. In the Bed-Chamber is another *Judith* over the Closet Door, and the *Immaculate* over that of the Chamber. In the Ceiling of the Closet the Story of *Leda* and the Swan is wonderfully performed. In the Dining-Room all Sorts of Fish and Poultry, and Fruit are very naturally represented; and in the Gallery there is a Picture much taken notice of for the Liveliness of the Light of a Candle, by which an old Woman is seen reading. In the Room of Audience, over the Chimney, is her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange, Mother to King William, and the Duchess of Richmond, with this Inscription: *Numero Deus impare gradu*. In the Ceiling is King Charles II. supported by Peace and Victory. In short, every Apartment, that composes this glorious Palace, is precious and noble. The Canopies of State, under which the late (b) Queen gave Audience, are as rich as Embroidery can

(a) See a Journey through England, Letter II. (b) Journey, ubi supra.

can make them; and the (a) Pictures in the Closer, and Little Gallery, with that of English Beauties, are worth a Stranger's coming to England on purpose to see.

From that Guard-Room, where we said before was a Picture of the late King of Sweden, we pass into St. George's-Hall, the finest Room in the World. This Hall is very large and long, and designed from the first Institution for the Entertainment of the Knights of the Garter at their Installation; and the Sovereign us'd to give a Feast to his twenty five Knights Companions every St. George's Day. But this latter Custom has not been observed since the Reign of King Charles II. who made the last Feast of this Kind at the Installation of the present Duke of Buckingham, then Earl of Mulgrave.

On one Side of the Hall is painted King Edward III. sitting on a Throne, receiving his triumphant Son Edward the Black Prince, with the Kings of France and Scotland Prisoners, full as big as the Life. To this Story Sir John Denham alludes in the following Lines, where he takes particular Notice

Of Thee, great Edward, and thy greater Son;
(The Lilies which his Father wore, he won)
And thy (b) Bellona, who thy Consort came
Not only to thy Bed, but to thy Fame;
She to thy Triumph led one (c) captive King,
And brought that (d) Son which did the (a) other
bring.

On the Ceiling are painted the Triumphs of King Charles II. over Faction, Rebellion, and Sedition, where the (f) Painter has put the Picture of the Earl of Shaftesbury, a Chancellor in that Reign, representing Sedition with Libels in his Hands. At the upper End of the Hall is the Picture of King William III. seated on a Throne, ten Steps high, five of which only are painted; and above this, St. George killing the Dragon.

From the Hall you pass into the Chapel-Royal, which is pav'd with Marble, like the Hall, and admirably painted with the

History of the New Testament. The Altar-Piece is the last Supper, and on the Ceiling is a noble *Ascension*.

In passing from the inner Court to the outer, you go by the Tower above mentioned, which is the Habitation of the Constable or Governor. It is built after the Manner of an Amphitheatre, very high, and very magnificent; and the Apartments are suitable to the Character of the Office, very noble. On the Top of the Tower the Standard is erected, as often as the Court or Constable is at Windsor. King Charles II. had a Design of facing the Hill it stands on with Brick; but that Project was never finished.

The lower Court is much longer, and full as broad as the upper. On the North Side is the Chapel of the Order of the Garter, dedicated to St. George, rebuilt, as we said before, by K. Edward IV. and is one of the stateliest Gothic Buildings in the World. It is much larger than that first erected here by Edward III. but did not attain to its present Perfection till the Reign of Henry VIII. Edward IV. did also rebuild the Houses of the Dean and Canons on the North Side of the Chapel, in Form of a Fet-Lock, which was one of that King's Royal Badges. In Henry VIII.'s Time Sir Reginald Bray, one of the Knights Companions of the Garter, became a liberal Benefactor towards the finishing the Body of this Chapel, and building a middle one, which still goes by his Name, and where he lies interred. In the same Reign the Rood-Loft and Lantern were erected, by Contribution from the aforesaid Knights, and not long after Cardinal Wolsey built the Tomb-House, at the East-End of this Chapel, in the Middle whereof he designed a noble Monument for that King; but dying before it was finished, it was demolished by Order of the Long Parliament in 1646, and the Copper-gilt Statues, and other Figures provided to adorn it, taken thence. K. Charles I. intended to have enlarged this Tomb-House, and made it fit, not only for the Reception of his own Body, but of those also of the Kings his Successors, had he not fallen in unhappy Times, which

(a) Journey, ubi supra. (b) Queen Philippa. (c) David King of Scotland. (d) The Black Prince. (e) John King of France. (f) See Journey, ubi supra.

which afforded him only an obscure Grave in the Choir of this Chapel. In this Chapel also lies the Body of *Henry VIII.* and that of his last Queen, as do also those of *Henry VI.* and *Edward IV.* who has a fine (a) Monument of Steel erected over him. The Roof of the Body of the Church is adorned with the Arms of the first Sovereign, and the first five and twenty Companions of that most noble Order, still very fresh; and in the Choir are the 26 Seats for the 26 Knights, each with the Banner of their Arms above their Stalls.

In this Chapel, on the South-Side of the Choir, is an Oratory, where Prayers are said every Forenoon at ten a Clock, and every Afternoon at three. There's a handsome Marble Monument over the Grave of Dean *Thompson*, and another over Prebendary *Pierce's*. Here is also a Monument of *Edward Earl of Lincoln*, Lord High Admiral in the Reign of Qu. *Elizabeth*. But the most extraordinary Piece of this Kind is that of *Henry* late Duke of *Beaufort*, with his Effigies, all in white Marble. The little Chapel, in which this Monument stands, belongs to that noble Family, who are of the natural Line of the ancient House of *Lancaster*. The Altar-Piece in *St. George's* Chapel, representing the last Supper, is a noble Piece of Painting. It was lost in *Oliver's* Time; but recover'd about eight or ten Years ago, and was touched over by *Mr. Cook*, before it was put up again.

At the West-End are the Singing-Men's Houses, with each a little Garden belonging to it. At the Bottom of the Square is kept the Library. This Square is surrounded by a high Wall, with several Towers on it, as the other Square is by the Terrass; and you enter each Square over a Stone-Bridge with a Gate, the upper fronting the Royal Apartments, and the other the Church.

The College was founded by *K. Edw. III.* about three quarters of a Year before he instituted the most illustrious Order of the *Garter*. 'Tis true, his Predecessor *Henry I.* had erected a Charity for eight Priests in the old Castle. This however was neither endowed nor incorporated, but maintained by an annual Pension out of the Exchequer. But this College of *King Edward's* Foundation was for a *Custos*, twelve secular Ca-

nons, thirteen Priests or Vicars, four Clerks, six Choiristers, twenty six Alms-Knights, besides other Officers, to the Honour of *St. George* and *Edward the Confessor*. Afterwards, in the 19th of *Edward IV.* the Title of *Custos* was changed into *Dean*, and the College incorporated by Letters-Patent by the Name of *The Dean and Canons of the Free-Chapel of St. George within the Castle of Windsor*.

The Alms-Knights at first were only twenty four; but upon his instituting the Order of the *Garter*, he added two more, to make them equal in Number to the Knights Companions of that Order. These poor Knights had their Pensions withdrawn, and were separated from the College about the 22d of *Edw. IV.* but re-united and re-established by Queen *Elizabeth*. They are at present reduced to the Number of eighteen, and have each an annual Allowance, and each a little Cell round the Square where the Church stands. They wear a Cassock of red Cloth, with a Mantle of Purple, on which they have the *St. George's* Cross on their Left Shoulder, and they have their Stalls in the Middle of the Choir, immediately below those of the Knights of the *Garter*, and they are obliged by their Order to go twice a Day in their Robes to Church, to pray for the Sovereign and the Knights of the *Garter*.

There have been several Opinions concerning the Occasion of *King Edward's* founding the most noble Order of the *Garter*; and therefore *Sir John Denham*, as a Poet, might well express himself, in relation to this Institution, in the following manner:

*Then didst thou found that Order, (whether Love,
Or Victory thy Royal Thoughts did move)
Each was a noble Cause, and nothing less
Than the Design, has been the great Success,
Which foreign Kings and Emperors esteem
The second Honour to their Diadem*

But that any one of this Nation should follow *Polydore Virgil*, a Foreigner, and of no Knowledge in the Affairs of England, in the Story of the Countess of *Salisbury's* *Garter*, is somewhat strange, (since

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(a) Journey, *ubi supra*.

it is known to be an idle Tale, (a) derogatory both to the *Founder*, and the *Order*: Whereas 'tis certain, the King, in this noble Institution, had a Martial Design, and was desirous of increasing Virtue and Valour in the Hearts of his Nobility, that so true Nobility, after long and hazardous Adventures, should not be deprived of that Honour, which it had really deserved.

The King at first had some Thoughts of reviving King *Arthur's Round Table*. In order to this, he invited over into England some of the most active and brave Men abroad, to come and assist at certain *Fests* and *Tournaments*, to be held at *Windsor*. Accordingly several Knights and Gentlemen did assemble there on *New Year's Day* in the Year 1344, where they were nobly entertained by the King, who, at the same time, order'd this Solemnity to be held annually at *Whitsunside*. Soon after he erected a peculiar Building in the Castle, and therein placed a Table of 200 Foot diameter, where the Knights were to have Entertainment at the Expence of 100 l. a Week; and this he called the *Round Table*.

Not long after K. *Edward III.* had set up his *Round Table* at *Windsor*. *Philip de Valois*, King of *France*, out of Emulation, did the like at his Court. Upon this King *Edward*, finding his main Design of drawing Stranger-Knights to him, in a great measure frustrated, began to think of laying aside the *Round Table* as too general, and resolve upon instituting a more particular and select Order.

King *Edward*, at the Battel of (b) *Crescy*, in which he was victorious, gave his own Garter for the Signal: Hence he took Occasion of using the Garter as an Emblem of *Unity* and *Society*, and gave it the Preheminence among the Ensigns of that Order. And for this Reason it is, that that select Number, whom he incorporated into a Fraternity, are called *Knights of the Garter*.

It must also be remembered, that King *Edward* about this Time set on foot his Title to the Crown of *France*, and in Right thereof assumed the Arms of that King.

dom; from the Colour of which he order'd the Garter of the Order to be *Blue*, and the Letters of the Inscription *Gold*. And this gives an easy and natural Account of the Meaning of the Motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, i. e. Shame and Defiance be to him that shall dare to think ill of so just an Enterprize, as the Recovery of his lawful Right to the Crown, and that the Bravery of those *Knights*, he had chosen into this Order, would maintain that Quarrel against all who durst think ill of it.

The Patron of this most noble Order is *St. George of Cappadocia*, a famous Soldier and Martyr, an eminent Saint at that time all the World over, and the reputed Protector of the *English Nation*. He was not, as some Writers have vainly imagined, the same with *George Bishop of Alexandria*; for that Bishop was an *Arian*, and originally of *Cilicia*.

This Order has been so much esteemed by Foreign Princes, that in all Ages, since its Original, it has outshone all the other Orders in the World.

*A Crown of such majestic (c) Towers doth grace
The Gods great Mother, when her heav'nly Race
Do Homage to her; yet she cannot boast
Among that numerous, and celestial Host,
More (d) Heroes than can Windsor, nor doth
Fame's*

Immortal Book record more noble Names.

Denham.

Of this Order we (e) find to have been no less than eight Emperors of *Germany*, with several Princes of the Empire; of which seven Counts *Palatines* of the *Rhine* and *Bavaria*; five Princes of the House of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*; two of the House of *Prussia*; two Dukes of *Lorraine*; two Electors of *Saxony*; two Dukes of *Holstein*; three of *Wurtemberg*; five Kings of *Denmark*; three Kings of *Sweden*; three Kings of *Spain*; with two Grandees of that Nation; five Kings of *Portugal*, with three of their Sons at different Times; two Kings of *Naples*; one King of *Aragon*; two Dukes of *Urbino*; one

(a) See Dr. Heylin's *History of St. George*. (b) See Selden, Ashmole, Dawson, &c. (c) As are on *Windsor-Castle*. (d) Alluding to the *Knights of the Garter*. (e) See the *Journey*, &c. ubi supra.

one Duke of Savoy; and the present King of (a) Poland. There have been likewise five Princes of Orange Knights Companions of this Order, and five Kings of France; two Dukes of Montmorency, and the Dukes of Espernon and Chevreuse.

We do not find any King of Scotland of this Order before James V. who was created by Henry VIII. but James Earl of Douglass, a Subject of that Nation, was installed into this Order by Edw. IV. However James VI. of Scotland, and First of England, made Amends to that Nation; for, on his Accession to the English Throne, he made seven of that Kingdom Knights of this Order at once; and these were Steward Duke of Lennox, Erskin Earl of Marr, Home E. of Dunbar, Erskin E. of Kelly, Hay E. of Carlisle, Kerr E. of Somerset, and Hamilton M. of Hamilton; to which, a little before his Death, he added an eighth, Douglass E. of Morton.

King Charles II. after his Restauration, retrenched this Excess to the Scotch Nation; for since his Reign, there has seldom been above one at a time of that Nation; but the late Queen Anne has sufficiently made up that, by reviving the most illustrious and ancient Order of the Thistle, in that ancient Kingdom, and restoring it to its primitive Splendour.

There are a great many noble Families in England that have their Escutcheons in this Chapel. There have been no less than seven Knights of the Garter of the Name of Ratcliffs, formerly Earls of Sussex, now of Derwent Water; five of the Talbots Earls of Shrewsbury; several Branches of the Family of Howard, the Grays, Mannors, Hastings, Newills, Spencers, Montagues, Browns, Savills, Shes-

fields, Staffords, Herberts, Bridges; and some of Families that never were noble, as the Hollands, Wallops, Wingfields, Falsaffes, and Stapletons.

But we have not Room here to add a complete List of all those noble Persons that have had the Honour to be Companions of this Princely Order. We shall however put down the Names of those who were first admitted into this Order.

King Edward III. the Sovereign.
Edward the Black Prince, his Son.
Henry Duke of Lancaster.
Thomas Earl of Warwick.
Capdell de Buche.
Ralph Earl of Stafford.
William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury.
Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March.
John de L'isle.
Bartholemew Burgwasb.
John de Beauchamp.
John de Mohun.
Hugh Courtney.
Thomas Holland.
John Grey.
Richard Fitz-Simon.
Miles Stapleton.
Thomas Walls.
Hugh Wriothesley.
Niel Loring.
John Chandos.
James de Audley.
Orbo Holland.
Henry Eme.
Zanchet Dabridgecourt.
William Paynell.

(a) So says the Author of the Journey, before cited; but we do not find that he is.

The NAMES of the present Knights-Companions of the Garter are:

Void.	The Sovereign, K. GEORGE.	The Prince of WALES.	Void.
	Duke of Cleveland and Southampton.		Duke of Bucks and Normanby.
	Duke of Richmond.		Duke of Somerset.
	Duke of Northumberland.		Duke of Ormond.
	Duke of Shrewsbury.		Earl of Pembroke.
	Earl of Albemarle.		Duke of Marlborough.
	Duke Schomberg.		Duke of Devonshire.
	Duke of Argyle.		Duke of Kent.
	Earl Powlet.		Earl of Oxford.
	Earl of Strafford.		Earl of Peterborough.
	Duke of Bolton.		Duke of Rutland.
	Earl of Dorset and Middlesex.		Void.

The Habit and Ensigns of this Order are a Garter, Mantle, Surcoat or Kettle, Hood and Cap, (a) George and Collar; all which are described at large by Mr. Ashmole, and from him more compendiously by Dr. Dawson.

The Officers belonging to the Order are the (b) Prelate, the (c) Chancellor, the (d) Register, Garter King at Arms, and the Black Rod.

The Qualifications of one capable of being elected into this Order are: 1. That the Person be a Gentleman born; 2. That he be a Knight; 3. That he be a Knight free from Reproach. Reproach mentioned in the Statute is either Heresy, or Treason, or Flight in Battel; and, according to some Copies, Prodigality.

At a Meeting of this noble Order, in order to fill up the *Stalls* that are void, the Chancellor gathers the Voices of the Knights.

Companions, which is called a *Scrutiny*. But here we are to observe, that the Sovereign properly elects; That however the Knights have a Liberty of Nomination, except the Person to be elected be a Foreigner; for in this Case the Power of Nomination in the Knights is restrained to the Person proposed by the Sovereign, otherwise every Knight is to nominate nine, three Earls, or others of higher Degree, three Barons, and three Knights. After this the Scrutiny is presented to the King, who, out of the afore-said Nominations, makes his Choice, though not without some Regard had to the Number of Voices, and the Merits of the Persons.

After the Sovereign has signified his Pleasure in the Choice of a Person, Garter is sent out of the Chapter to give him (e) Notice, and conduct him to the Presence of the

(a) The Star was added by King Charles I. (b) Which is the Bishop of Winchester for the time being. (c) The Bishop of Sarum. (d) The Dean of Windsor. (e) If he be near, otherwise he carries Letters to him from the Sovereign.

the Sovereign. Being thus brought into the Royal Presence, and bowing himself reverently before the Sovereign, he is invested with the two principal Ensigns of the Order, the Garter and George; the former of which is buckled on his left Leg, and the latter, pendent at a Sky colour'd Ribbon, put about his Neck by the Sovereign, or sometimes by his Deputy. Foreign Princes, and such as are absent, have the Ensigns of the Order sent to them. This is called *Investiture*, though he is not invested with the Habit, and other Ornaments of the Order, before the *Installation*, i. e. at his taking his Place in the Chapel of Windsor, which is performed with the greatest Solemnity and Magnificence imaginable.

14. The Manor or Honour of Windsor has Jurisdiction over very many Lordships, as the Dean and Canons have Jurisdiction over several *Peculiars*. But we must not overlook a noble Family surnamed *de Windsor*, which fetch their Original from *Walter*, Son of *Otho*, Castellan of Windsor in the Reign of *William I.* This Family is now divided into two Branches, one of which is Earl of *Plimouth*, and the other Lord *Montjoy*, of both which we shall say something hereafter.

15. The Town of Windsor, which ever since the Conqueror's Time has belonged to the Crown, consists of several Streets, divers of which lie about the Castle, though the principal one looks Southwards. This Street is adorned with very good Buildings, and an handsome Town-Hall, built in the Reign of *K. Charles II.* It owes its present Largeness to its Castle; the Building of which, as *Mr. Camden* observes, occasion'd the Decay of *Old Windsor*; out of the Ruins of which the present Town arose. It was constituted a free Borough by *K. Edw. I.* and had great Privileges granted by Charter, which bears Date in the 5th Year of his Reign.

The Election of Members of Parliament, with all other Matters belonging to the Government of the Town, is vested in the Corporation, by a Charter made in the first of *James I.* confirmed afterwards in the first of *James II.* But the Choice of their Representatives is now made by the Inhabitants at large, in Number about 300, and the Indenture is executed by the Sheriff on

the one Part, and by the Mayor and Inhabitants on the other.

The Manor of the Borough was leased out to the Corporation by *K. James I.* for which they paid a Quit-Rent to the Crown yearly of 4 *l.* 4 *s.* 5 *d.*

The Corporation consists of a Mayor, two Bailiffs, and of twenty eight other Persons, who are directed to be chosen out of the best Inhabitants of the Borough, thirteen of which are to be called *Fellows* or *Benchers* of the *Guild Hall*, and of these thirteen, ten are to be called *Aldermen*, or chief *Benchers*; out of which the Mayor and Bailiffs are chosen.

Roger of Windsor, Historian to *Henry III.* was a Native of this Town, as was of later Times *Thomas Rame*, Bishop of *Ferns* and *Lagblin* in *Ireland*.

There is a Market here every Wednesday, and a Fair on the 13th of October.

Between the Castle, and a little Palace much delighted in by the late Queen, is the Entry into the *Little Park*, not so called because it is small, for it is at least three Miles in Circumference, but because there is a larger adjoining to it. The Walks of this Park are finely shaded; it is well stocked with Deer, and the Lodge of the Keeper is a charming Habitation.

From the *Little Park* there is a Passage into the *Great one*, which contains full fourteen Miles in Circumference. It is stock'd with all manner of Game for his Majesty's Diversion; and Nature has so embellished it, that it surpasses all the Gardens of Art:

Now Cancer glows with Phœbus' fiery Car,
The Youth rush eager to the Sylvan War;
Swarm o'er the Lawns, the Forest Walks surround,
Rowze the fleet Hart, and clear the opening
Hound.

Th' impatient Courser pants in every Vein;
And pawing seems to beat the distant Plain;
Hills, Vales, and Floods appear already trod,
And ere he starts, a thousand Steps are lost.
See the bold Youth strain up the threatening Steep;
Rush through the Thickets, down the Valleys sweep;
Hang o'er their Coursers Heads with eager Speed,
And Earth rolls back beneath the flying Steed.
Let old Arcadia boast her spacious Plain,
Th' immortal Huntress, and her Virgin Train;

Not

*Nor envy, Windsor, since thy Shades have seen
As bright a Goddess, and as chaste a (a) Queen.*

Mr. Pope.

The chief Place on the Forest of Windsor is Ockingham. 'Tis pretty large, and a well frequented Market-Town, containing several Streets, and a fair Market-House in the Middle. It is a Corporation, govern'd by an Alderman, Recorder, and Capital Burgeſſes. There is also a Manufacture here of Silk-Stockings and Cloth. Here is a Free-School and an Hospital, to the latter of which there belongs a Chaplain. The Market is on Tuesday, and the two Fairs on the 11th of June and the 29th of August. Dr. Tho. Godwin, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was born and buried in this Town. Ockingham gave Title of Baron to the late Prince of Denmark, as Uffington did that of Viscount to the late Earl of Craven.

Cranburn-Lodge, a fine House, was built by the late Earl of Ranelagh; and at Swallowfield the Earl of Clarendon had a Seat.

Within the ancient Bounds of the Forest stands Wargrave, which before the Conquest was Part of the Possessions of Queen Emma, who gave it, together with some Places adjoining, to the Bishop of Winchester. And in the Hands of those Bishops they continued till the Reign of Edw. VI. when Poyntz gave Wargrave, Lawrence-Waltham, Warfield, and Billingham, to the King, who the same Year made a Grant of them to Henry Newill Esq; then Gentleman of his Bed-Chamber. This Grant was resumed by Queen Mary, and these Places were enjoyed by White, who succeeded Poyntz in the Bishoprick; but in the first of Elizabeth Sir Henry Newill was restored to his Possession, and in his Posterity it still continues. Wargrave was formerly a Market-Town.

V. Berkshire is one of the most pleasant Countries in England, though 'tis not one of the fruitfuleſt. The Air is generally healthy, even in the Vales. The Western Parts of it are very well wooded. By the Dearness of

Land in this County, we may perceive how loth those that have it are to part with it, and how ready Purchasers are to have a Property in this healthful and pleasant Country. The River Thames is of vast Advantage to the Inhabitants, who convey their Corn and other Product of the Soil, as also their Manufactures, by Water to London, where they always find Vent.

2. The Commodities of Berkshire are Wheat, Flower, Barley, Malt, and all Sorts of Corn; especially (b) Barley, few Counties exceeding this in Malting. It abounds also in Wood and Cattle; but of Cloth there are not such great Quantities made, as in older Times, when Reading and Newbury were the most famous Gloathing-Towns in England.

3. The most fruitful Parts of this County are the Places that border upon the Thames and Kennet, and the Vale of White-Horse, so called from the Shape of a Horse, fancied to be on the Side of a chalky Hill. The neighbouring Parish to this White-Horse have a Custom once a Year, at or near Midsummer, to go and weed it, in order to keep the Horse in Shape and Colour; and after that Work is over, they end the Day in Feasting and Merriment.

4. From the Butt of a (c) growing Elm near Wadly, one of the spreading Claws having been formerly cut off with an Ax, that Part of the Butt, from whence the same was severed, being about a Foot and a half above Ground, and inward within the Trunk of the Tree, hath contracted a petrifying-Crust, about the Thickness of a Shilling, all over the woody Part within the Bark, the Marks of the Ax also remaining very conspicuous, with this petrify'd Crust upon it.

5. Reading is supposed by some to take its Name from the great Quantity of Fern growing thereabouts, which in British is Redin; but the greatest Curiosity in these Parts is a continued (d) Body of Oyster-shells, which for many Generations has been found near this Place through the whole

(a) Her late Majesty, of ever blessed Memory. (b) Particularly Palney-Barley, a Sort of that Grain so called in this County. (c) Communicated to the Royal Society by Mr. Phi. Packer. See Lowthorp's Abridgment, Vol. II. p. 325. (d) Sent in to the R. S. by Dr. J. A. Brewer. See Lowthorp, ubi sup. p. 427, 428.

Circumference of five or six Acres of Ground. The Foundation of these Shells is a hard rocky Chalk, and above this Chalk the Oyster-Shells lie in a Bed of green Sand upon a Level, as high as can be judged. This Stratum of green Sand and Oyster-Shells is near two Foot deep. Above this is a Bed of a bluish sort of Clay, very hard, brittle and rugged: They call it *Penny Clay*, and is of no use. This Bed is high a Yard deep, and immediately above it a Stratum of *Fullers Earth*, which is high two Foot and a half deep. This Earth is often made use of by the Clothiers. Above this is a clear, fine white Sand, without the Mixture of any Earth, and is high seven Foot deep. Immediately above this is a stiff red Clay, which is the uppermost Stratum, and of which they make their Tiles. The Depth of this cannot be conveniently taken, it being so high a Hill, on the Top of which hath been and is dug up a little common Earth about two Foot thick. Several Sorts of Shells have been found in other Parts of this Kingdom; but whether they be *Lusus Nature*, or come from the Sea through subterranean Meatus's, or have been thrown into that Order by the Flood, which last Opinion we are willing to follow, is not very (a) certain.

6. At *Finchamsted*, if the Continuator of the *Saxon Chronicle* may be credited, a Well boiled up with Streams of Blood, and continued so (b) many Days together. *Chil-drey* says, this is a strange, but not incredible Story, because we have had such Accounts of other Fountains in other Parts of the World, deliver'd by Authors of good Credit.

7. But we must not forget *Lamburn Stream*: 'Tis a little Rivulet, which, contrary to the Nature of all other Rivers, is ever high in the Summer, and so low in Winter, that 'tis entirely lost. It goes off about *Michaelmas*, and sometimes sooner; but the sooner it goes, the cheaper Corn is

usually that Year, if the Observation of some Country People be to be listen'd to. It is thus described by the excellent Translator of *Dubartas*, who liv'd at *Lamburn* several Years:

And little *Lambes-Bourn*, though thou watch
not (c) Leas,

Nor hadst the Honour of *Dubartas' Verse*;
If mine have any, thou must needs partake,
Both for thine own, and for thine (d) Owner's
Sake.

All Summer-long, (while all thy Sisters shrink)
Then of thy Waters Thousands daily drink;
Besides that Water, which in haste doth run,
To wash the Feet of *Chaucer's* (e) *Donnington*.

But, while the rest are full unto the Top,
All Winter-long thou dost not show a Drop,
Nor send'st a Doit of needlest Subsidy,

To cram the *Kennet's* wantlest Treasury;
Before her Store be spent, and Springs be staid;
Then, then alone, thou lend'st a lib'ral Aid.

Teaching thy wealthy Neighbours, (mine of late)
How, when, and where to right participate

Their Streams of Comfort, to the Poor that pine,
And not to greaze still the too-greazy Swine,

Neither for Fame nor Form (when others do)
To give a Morsel, or a Mite or two;

But severally, and of a selfly Motion,
When others miss, to give the most Devotion.

Mr. Jos. Sylvester.

8. Some rare Plants have also been found by the Curious in this County; as *Man-Orchis* near (f) *Reading*, on the Bank of the *Thames*; *Dutch Myrtle* by the (g) Corner of *Windsor-Park*; *Salomon's Seal* in a Field adjoining to the (h) *Wash* at *Newbury*, and in several Parts of this County; *Narrow-leav'd Golden Lungwort* in an (i) old Roman Camp at *Sidmonton* near *Newbury*.

9. About the Year 1348, there was a very great Plague happen'd in Europe, which almost dispeopled *Wallingford*. Mr. *Camden* attributes this to the Conjunction of *Saturn* and *Mars* in the 25th Degree of *Capricorn*,

(a) The Reader however may consult *Lawrence*, *Woodward*, *Langius*, &c. (b) See *Chil-drey*, p. 52. (c) A River of the same Nature, mentioned by *Dubartas*. (d) Sir *William Eflex*, mention'd above. (e) The Seat of Sir *Geoffrey Chaucer*, the Poet, as we observed above. (f) *Ray's Synops.* p. 237. (g) *Parkinson*, p. 1451. (h) *Ray*, *ubi sup.* p. 147. (i) *Gerard. Johnsoni*, p. 305.

corn, which happen'd in February 1342. Dr. Childrey thinks this Cause to come a little too early for such an Effect, and therefore pitches upon the Conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter in the 18th Degree of Libra in the Year 1345. But we think it unsafe to fix such great Effects upon any one single Aspect, without considering the Face of the rest of Heaven, and other concurrent Causes. This is the Way pursued by some late knowing Astrologers, and particularly with Success by the learned Dr. Goad.

VI. Of several Abbeys we have spoken before, particularly that of Abingdon. In the River near this Abbey, about 17 Years ago, was found a Ring, somewhat broader than ordinary, by Mr. William Berkett, now a Surgeon in Hatton-Garden. It had the following Letters on the Outside; (a) jesh. mae. alg. which are divided as above by three Crowns. Mr. Berkett thinks the first three Letters may relate to Jesus, the second to Mary, and the third to the Name of the Abbot. At Steinington or Stiventon was an Alien-Priory to the Abbey of Bec in Normandy, to which it was given by King Henry I. The Monastery of Sandlesford, before-mentioned, was at that Sandford near Newbury. At Wallingford there was an Hospital dedicated to St. John, valued at 6 l. Dugdale. In the Reign of King John, the Students of Oxford retired to Reading, being dissatisfied at the Death of three Clergymen, executed at Oxford. At (b) Poghley was a Priory founded by Ralph de Chadeworth, in the Reign of Henry III. for Canons Regular of the Order of St. Austin, and dedicated to St. Margaret. It was rated at the Suppression at 71 l. 10 s. 7 d.

Broomhall is said to be a Nunnery of Benedictine Monks, founded by Edward the Black Prince; but we find no such Place in this County, nor is there one any where else, that we know of, nearer than Norfolk; neither is Noion to be met with in this County, said to be a Cell of Benedictines to the Abbey of St. Ebrulf in Normandy. Henry V. upon the Suppression of Alien-Priories, gave it to his Mo-

nastry of Sheen. Hanne is also mentioned in this County as a Nunnery of Benedictines, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. This possibly may be (c) Hanne near Andover in Hampshire.

Though Newbury had no religious House to be remembred, we find it had religious Men; for here the Reformation began, according to Dr. Twisse, who used to call his Hearers, *The first Fruits of the Gospel*. In the Reign of Henry VIII. there was a Religious Society at Newbury, to the Number of near two hundred, that used to worship God privately; 'till they were betrayed, when 140 of them abjur'd, and about three or four were burnt; the chief of which was Thomas Man, mentioned by Fox.

At Windsor there was such another Society; but that too was betrayed, and some of the Members burned.

This County is in the Diocese of Salisbury: And 'tis reported by Fox, who is not always to be credited, that Dr. Jeffrey, Chancellor of Sarum, burnt several Persons at the Sand-Pits near Newbury in the Reign of Queen Mary.

Denchworth, a small Vicaridge in this County, worth formerly about twenty Nobles a Year, in the Year 1662, had given to it as an Augmentation, the annual Stipend of 23 l. 6 s. 8 d. by the Lord Viscount Cullen of the Kingdom of Ireland, before mentioned.

Mr. Weldon also, for augmenting the Vicaridge of Old Windsor, gave the Sum of 400 l. to purchase Lands or Rents to the Value of 20 l. per Ann. for the Use of the Vicar and his Successors for ever.

VII. Besides the learned Men already mentioned, several others have had their Birth in this County, which ought not to be forgotten: Such are William of Reading, Archbishop of Bourdeaux in the Reign of Henry III. And of late Days Sir John Holt, Lord Chief Justice of England for many Years, one of the greatest Men that Profession ever produced.

He was born at Reading, as was also Dr. William Creed, a famous Divine in the Time

(a) *Hac Deo dante, alibi dabimus explicatio.* (b) Mr. Savage takes this Place to be Purley. (c) So Mr. Savage. But perhaps it may be Hanne, or Hanney, in this County.

Time of the Usurpation, and afterwards Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford.

At Abingdon was born William Shepreve, Nephew to John Shepreve, before-mention'd, an excellent Scholar and Linguist, said by

our Oxford Antiquary to be the Glory of the English Exiles.

To all these may be added Bulstrode Whitlock Esq; Author of the Memoirs, much esteemed by some sort of Readers.

BARONETS of this County, viz.

William Essex, of Bewcot, Esq; created November 25, 1612.

Humphrey Forster, of Abdermarston, Esq; created May 20, 1620.

John Darrell, of West-Woodhey, Esq; created June 13, 1622.

Edward Tate, of Buckland, Esq; created July 30, 1622.

Henry Moor, of Falley, Esq; created May 21, 1627.

William Stonehouse, of Radley, Esq; created May 7, 1628.

Francis Pyle, of Compton, Esq; created September 12, 1628.

Peter Van-Loer, of Tylehurst, Esq; created October 3, 1628.

Henry Prat, of Goleshall, Esq; created July 28, 1641.

Henry Heun, of Wingfield, Esq; created October 1, 1643.

Thomas Draper, of Sonninghil-Park, Esq; created June 9, 1660.

Samuel Morland, alias Morley, of Suthamstead-Banister, Esq; created July 18, 1660.

Compton Read, of Barton, Esq; creat. March 4, 1660.

Thomas Rich, of Sunning, Esq; creat. March 20, 1660.

John Fetiplace, of Childrey, Esq; created March 30, 1661.

Anthony Craven, of Spersholt, Esq; created June 4, 1661.

Henry Winchcomb, of Bucklebury, Esq; created June 18, 1661.

Sir Richard Braham, of New-Windsor, Kt. created April 16, 1662.

Henry Purefoy, of Wadley, Esq; created Dec. 4, 1662.

Edward Hely, of Bisham, Esq; created July 12, 1666.

William Kenrick, of Whitley, Esq; created March 29, 1679.

Oliver Ashcombe, of Lyford, Esq, created May 28, 1696.

ABI.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	
ABING- TON	Hormer	V. St. Hellens R. S. Nicholas	19 10 1 7 0 0	The King. Lord Keeper.	Mr. Addison. Mr. Redrobs.	
Aldermarston	Theale	V. Reading	12 12 8	Queen's Coll. Oxon.	Mr. Dickson.	
Aldermar- ston-house	Theale					Lord St.
Aldworth	Compton	V. Newbury	8 15 11½	S. John's Coll. Camb.	Mr. Perish.	
Appleford	Oke	Vide Sutton Courtney				
Appleton	Oke	R. Abington	13 4 8	Magd. Coll. Oxon.	Mr. Cripps.	
Arberfield	Sunning	R. Reading	7 19 10		Mr. Sale.	
Ardington	Wanting	V. Abington	8 7 6	Ch. Ch. Coll. Oxon.	Mr. Price.	
Ashamsted	Moreton	Vide Bassildon				
Ashbury	Shrivenham	R. Abington	30 12 6			
Ashbury	Shrivenham	V. Abington	11 18 0	Lord Craven.	Mr. White.	
Ashbury-house	Shrivenham	D.				Lord Cr.
Aston	Barnerth					
Aston Tirrold	Moreton	R. Abington	10 12 10	Coll. Magd. Oxon.	Mr. Peacock.	
Avington	R. Newbury		8 0 0		Mr. J. Read.	
Babham	Cookham					
Balking	Shrivenham	Vide Offington				
Bartoe	Ganfield					
Barkham	Charlton	R. Reading	5 15 6½		Mr. John Sale.	
Barton Court	Hormer				Mr. Oakes.	
Bassildon	Moreton	V. Wallingford	17 14 3	Mr. Sayer.	Mr. Oakes.	
Bassildon	Moreton					Mr. Vane.
Becket	Shrivenham	V. Shrivenham				
Benham	Fair Cross					
Benham	Reading	V. Reading	7 17 0	Mr. Blagrove.	Mr. Phi. Goddard.	
Berfield	Fair Cross	V. Reading	13 6 8			
Berington	Farrington					
Magna						
Berry	Barnerth					
Besselsleigh	Hormer	Abington			Mr. Bromwiche.	
Bewcot	Shrivenham					
Biddon	Fair Cross	V. Newbury	6 10 8	Sir Thomas Read.	Mr. Coke.	Mr. New.
Billingbere	Wargrave					
Binfield	Cookham	R. Reading	18 17 0	Lord Keeper.	Mr. Jenkinson.	Mr. Lu.
Binfield Parva	Barnerth					
Bisham	Barnerth	V. Reading	8 0 6½	Mr. Hobby.	Mr. Loveday.	
Bisham Hall	Barnerth					
Blagrove	Lamborn					
Blewbery	Reading	P. Abington	50 4 0	Ld. Bp. of Sarum		
Blewbery	Reading	V. Abington	16 6 10	Ld. Bp. of Sarum.	Mr. Acres.	
Botley	Hormer					
Bowdon Heath	Reading					
Bowton	Shrivenham					
Boxford	Fair Cross	R. Newbury	20 0 0	Mr. Taffel.	Mr. Woodward.	
Brackenhill	Wargrave					
Bradfield	Theale	R. Reading	19 7 7½	Mr. Tomson.	Mr. Bond.	Mr. Tom.
Bradle	Cookham					
Bray	Bray	V. Reading	25 4 4	Bishop of Oxon.	Mr. Brown.	
Braywick	Bray					Lady Ca.
Bright Walton	Fair Cross	R. Newbury	11 14 11½	Judge Eyre.	Mr. Howse.	

BERKSHIRE

1951

	Hundred	Deanery	Valuation	Patron	Incurment	Seignior
Wellington	Moreton	R. Wallingford	44 17 10½	Bishop of Winchester	Mr. Bernard.	
Green	Fair Cross	V. Newbury	6 18 2		Mr. Worrell.	
Compton	Cookham					
Abingdon	Lamborn					
Abingdon	Ganfield	V. Abington	18 4 6		Mr. H. Barrow.	
Abingdon	Reading	V. Newbury	17 0 0	Mr. St. John.	Mr. Simeon.	Mr. St. John.
Abingdon	Theal					
Abingdon	Theal	R. Reading	14 19 1	D. of Shrewsbury.	Mr. W. Beach.	
Abingdon	Theal					
Abingdon	Theal					
Abingdon	Theal					
Abingdon	Shrivenham					
Abingdon	Shrivenham					
Abingdon	Shrivenham	R. Abington	21 2 7½		Mr. Vannam.	
Abingdon	Reading					
Abingdon	Cookham					
Abingdon	Ganfield					
Abingdon	Kentbury	R. Newbury	5 5 6	Mr. Sherley.	Mr. Simeon.	
Abingdon	Kentbury					
Abingdon	Fair Cross	V. Newbury	19 14 6	D. & C. of Westm.	Mr. Pocock.	
Abingdon	Wanting					
Abingdon	Ganfield	Vid. Longworth			Mr. Courtney C.	
Abingdon	Horner					
Abingdon	Fair Cross	V. Newbury	26 11 1½	Mr. Pocock.	Mr. Trigge.	Priors. Court.
Abingdon	Wanting	R. Abington	33 14 7	Corp. Chr. Coll. Ox.	Mr. Paris.	
Abingdon	Horner A	Farm-House belonging to James Norris Esq;				
Abingdon	Compton	R. Abington	13 8 4		Mr. Read.	
Abingdon	Reading	V. Wallingford	18 9 8½		Mr. Saul.	
Abingdon	Kentbury					
Abingdon	Ripplemore	R. Reading	14 0 11½	Eaton College.	Mr. Horn.	
Abingdon	Ripplemore					
Abingdon	Morton					
Abingdon	Shrivenham	V. Abington	17 11 8	Mr. Pleydes.	Mr. Gregory.	Colested.
Abingdon	Shrivenham			Mr. Pledwell.		Lady Pratt.
Abingdon	Compton	V. Newbury	11 14 3½	Mr. Head.	Mr. Chaire.	
Abingdon	Shrivenham	R. Abington	9 18 8	Ed. Richards Esq;	Mr. Langley.	Ed. Richards Esq;
Abingdon	Cookham	V. Reading	14 14 1½		Mr. Bailly.	
Abingdon	Farringdon	V. Abington	7 8 0	Bishop of Sarum.	Mr. Collier.	
Abingdon	Farringdon					
Abingdon	Reading					
Abingdon	Horner	V. Abington	24 17 0	E. of Abington	Mr. Peacock.	
Abingdon	Theal					
Abingdon	Fair Cross	Vide Cheively				
Abingdon	Wanting	V. Abington	7 10 10	G. Geering Esq;	Mr. Kedden.	Mr. Geering.
Abingdon	Fair Cross	Vide Shaw				
Abingdon	Horner	Abington			Mr. Woods.	
Abingdon	Moreton	R. Abington	20 12 4½	Bras. Coll. Oxon.	Mr. Newcombe.	
Abingdon	Charlton					

EAT.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation	Patron.	Incumbent.	Notes.
Baton	Oke	R. Abington	18 7 0	—	Mr Hellyard.	
Edington	Kentbury	R. Newbury	10 0 0	Lord Craven.	Mr Philipps.	
Enborn	Kentbury	R. Reading	11 12 7½	Rev. Mr N. Wright	Mr Tate.	Sir Chas. Ingham
Englefield or rather Inglefield	Theale	—	—	—	—	Rev. Mr N. Wright
Englefield House	Theale	—	—	—	—	—
Falow	Shrivenham	—	—	—	—	—
FARINGDON	Faringdon	P. Abington	42 10 4	—	Mr Pearce.	—
Faringdon	Faringdon	V. Abington	14 1 1	Henry Pye Esq;	Mr Richard Pearce.	Faringdon
Faringdon Parva	Faringdon	—	—	—	—	—
Farnborough	Compton	R. Newbury	12 8 3½	Mr. R. Price.	Mr Bar. Price.	—
Fawley Magna	Kentbury	V. Newbury	—	Sir Richard Moore.	Mr Holmes.	—
Fawley Parva	Kentbury	—	—	—	—	—
Fernham	Shrivenham	R. Abington	15 1 2	St. John's Coll. Ox.	—	Mr Fettiplace
Fifield	Oke	—	—	—	—	—
Fifield	Bray	R. Reading	12 9 3	— Gledyer Esq;	Mr Rich. Rogers.	—
Finchamsted	Charlton	Vide Sperholt	—	—	—	—
Frilford	Oke	R. Newbury	6 1 0	E. of Abington.	Mr Latter.	—
Friltham	Fair Cross	—	—	—	—	—
Fulscot	Moreton	Vide Marcham	—	—	—	—
Garford	Oke	V. Newbury	13 6 8	Chr. Ch. Oxon.	Mr Kemps.	—
Garston East	Lamborn	Vide Lockinge	—	—	—	—
Ginge East	Wanting	V. Hendred Pva.	—	—	—	—
Ginge West	Wanting	—	—	—	—	—
Godards Tything	Reading	Vide Standford	A Chapel belonging to Standford, or Sandford.	—	—	—
Goosey	Oke	—	—	—	—	—
Grately Green.	Reading	Vide Thatcham	—	—	—	—
Greenham	Fair Cross	Vide Wanting	—	—	—	—
Grove	Wanting	—	—	—	—	—
Hadley	Lamborn	—	—	—	—	—
Hagborn East	Moreton	V. Abington	15 10 7½	Mr White.	Mr White.	—
Hagborn West	Moreton	—	—	—	—	—
Hales	Wargrove	—	—	—	—	—
Hams-East	Wanting	—	—	—	—	—
E. Hamsted	Ripplemore	R. Reading	9 15 0	Chr. Church, Oxon.	Mr Powers.	Sir Will. Parnell
Hamsted	Kentbury	R. Newbury	12 14 5½	Lord Craven.	Mr Brown.	—
Marshall	Kentbury	—	—	—	—	—
Hamsted	Kentbury	—	—	—	—	—
Marshall	Kentbury	—	—	—	—	—
Hamsted	Fair Cross	V. Newbury	9 18 11½	Sir Samuel Dodd.	Mr Davis.	—
Norris	Fair Cross	—	—	—	—	—
Hams West	Wanting	—	—	—	—	—
Hanney East	Oke	V. Abington	22 12 6	D. & C. of Sarum.	Mr Wiksted.	—
Hartley Donex	Theale	V. Abington	12 4 2½	Sir J. Raymond.	Mr Jefferys.	—
Harwell	Moreton	—	—	—	—	—
Hallewood	Cookham	—	—	—	—	—
Hatford	Ganfield	R. Abington	12 17 3	John Jennings Esq;	Mr Collier.	Hatford.
Hendred East	Reading	—	—	—	—	—
Hendred East	Wanting	R. Abington	15 5 1	Ld. Bp. of Sarum.	Dr. West.	Ob. Eyles Esq;
Hendred West	Wanting	V. Abington	8 19 8	Corp. Chr. Coll. Ox.	Dr. Curciose.	Sparsholt-Court.

BERKSHIRE

1897

	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seals.
Reading						Sir J. Raymond.
Hormer		Vide Cumnor				
Hormer						
Ganfield		R. Abington	23 7 5	Charles Loder Esq;	Mr Abell.	Hinton.
Bray						
Kentbury		V. Newbury	21 5 4	Ch. of Windsor.	Mr Wells.	F. Stonehouse Esq;
Barnerth						Fr. Goddard Esq;
Barnerth		V. Reading	6 23 4	Robert Gayer Esq;	Mr Ashford.	Robert Gayer Esq;
Sunning						
Compton		R. Newbury	22 13 4	Mr Barnes.	Mr Barnes.	
Compton		R. Newbury	22 7 0	Ch. of Windsor.	Mr Jones.	Hodcott.
Faringdon				Bishop of Sarum.	Mr Berrow.	
Kentbury		R. Newbury	11 14 5	Mr Brickington.	Ward. Winton.	
Lamborn						
Hormer					Mr Th. Ellis C.	
Kentbury		V. Newbury	20 0 0	Sir J. Raymond.	Mr Lloyd.	Barton.
Oke		R. Abington	10 01 6	St. John's Coll. Ox.	Dr. Blochington.	Mr Hild.
Shrivenham		Vide Sparsholt			Mr Bell.	
Lamborn		V. Newbury	10 11 9	Dean of S. Paul's.	Mr Taylor.	
Lamborn						
Ganfield		The same with Longworth below.				
Fair Cross		Vide Cheveley				
Oke		R. Abington	4 17 2	This we take to be Busselstigh.		
Fair Cross						
Kentbury		R. Abington	51 0 2	Corp. Chr. Coll. Ox.	Mr Gery.	
Kentbury		V. Abington	10 13 01		Mr Hunsdon.	
Oke		Vide Hanney				
Shrivenham						
Wanting		R. Abington	31 0 0	All Souls, Oxon.	Mr Aldworth.	Mr Prens.
Wanting						
Shrivenham		Vide Shrivenham			Mr White C.	
Ganfield		R. Abington	27 1 9	J. fur Coll. Oxon.	Mr D. Guyan.	
Bray				The Corporation	Mr Thomson.	
Oke		V. Abington	14 15 6	Ch. Church, Oxon.	Mr Jones.	Calvert.
Reading		Vide Bucklebury				
Fair Cross						
Kentbury						
Fair Cross		Vide Thatcham				
Cookham						
Cookham						
Oke		R. Abington	17 5 5	Mr Coulton.	Mr Fisher.	
Moreton		V. Abington	7 7 0		Mr Wheeler.	

M.O.R.	Hundred	Deanery	Valuation	Patron	Incumbent	Seate
Moreton South	Moreton	R. Abington	12 15 4	Mr Breeden.	Mr Breeden.	
Moulsford	Moreton				Mr Saul.	
NEWBURY =	Fair Cross	R. Newbury	38 16 9½	The King.	Mr Hinton.	
Newton	Kentbury					
Northcot	Reading					
Odson	Shrivenham					
Offington or	Shrivenham	V. Abington	20 19 10	Mr Archer.	Mr Pomfret.	
Uffington.	Bray					
Okely East	Bray					
Water Okely						
OKING-						
HAM =	Sunning			Mr John Barker.	Mr Benj. Moody.	
Owre Chappel	Fair Cross	Vide Cheively				
Padworth	Theale	R. Reading	6 6 8	Lord Keeper.	Dr Baker.	Mr. Bright
Pangborn	Reading	R. Reading	10 10 0	Mr Breeden.	Mr Breeden.	More-Court
Pangborn	Reading					Mr. Hyde.
Marsh.						
Peyfmore	Fair Cross	R. Newbury	12 11 1½	Mr Sherly.	Mr Sherly.	
Pinkneys Green	Cookham					
Purley	Theale	R. Reading	12 17 3½	Lord Keeper.	Mr Tho. Gostwyke.	Mr St. John
Pusey	Ganfield	R. Abington	8 12 9	Ld. Bp. of Sarum.	Mr Courtney.	
Radley	Horner	Vide Abington		Sir J. Stonehouse.	Mr Cheney.	Sir J. Stone
		St. Giles	14 17 10	Lord Keeper.	Mr Torrent.	
READING =	Reading	St. Laurence	22 1 2½	St. John's Coll. Ox.	Mr Bacon.	
		St. Mary	11 4 3	Lord Keeper.	Mr. Reeve.	
Remneham	Barnerth	R. Reading	20 12 0	Coll. Ox.	Dr Ford.	
Ruscomb	Sunning					
Ruscomb						
Northbury	Sunning	P. Reading	6 13 4	Bishop of Sarum.		
Ruscomb						
Southbury	Sunning	P. Reading	6 13 4	Bishop of Sarum.		
Sandenfoe	Kentbury					
Sandford	Horner	V. Abington	21 1 10½	We look upon this to be the same with Sandford		
Sandhurst	Sunning					
Sandleford	Fair Cross	Vide Newtown				
Satwell	Morton	V. Wallingford				
Shallington	Ganfield					
Shottesbrook	Barnerth				Mr Edm. Stapler.	
Shaw	Fair Cross	R. Newbury	12 11 8	Mr Dolman.	Mr Hinton.	Mr Dolman
Shawbone	Kentbury	V. Newbury	14 17 4		Mr Stockwell.	
Shelford						
Magna	Kentbury	R. Newbury	14 17 6	Mr Lynton.	Mr Lynton.	Sir Wm. Tr
Shelford Parva	Kentbury	R. Newbury	14 2 4½	Mr Packer.	Dr Stratford.	
Shillingford	Ganfield	R. Abington	17 8 10	Mr Packer.	Mr Cartier.	Mr Packer
Shinfield	Charlton	V. Reading	20 3 0		Mr John Oke	
Shipton	Horner	Vide Abington.				
Shrivenham	Shrivenham	V. Abington	20 0 0	Lord Keeper.	Mr Stevens	
Silkam	Barnerth					
Spelfmore	Fair Cross					
Southlake	Wargrove					
Spene	Fair Cross	V. Newbury	14 0 9	Ld. Bp. of Sarum.	Mr Sandylan	
Spenham-Land	Fair Cross					
Spertholt	Wanting	V. Abington	20 2 2	Queen's Coll. Oxon.	Mr. Bell.	
Stanford	Ganfield			D. & C. of Westm.	Mr Hutton.	

S.T.A.	Hundred	Deanery	Valuation	Patron	Incumbent	Seats
3	Fair Cross	R. Newbury	8 1 8	Mr Sayer.	Mr Sayer.	
3	Reading					
	Theale					
	Bray	V. Abington	9 5 2	Ch. of Westminster	Mr Pyle.	
	Oke	Vide Wallingford.				
	Moreton					
3	Theale	V. Reading	8 19 4		Mr Jos. Heycocke.	Mr. Parry.
	Morton	V. Wallingford	10 7 6	Ld. Bp. of Sarum.	Mr Barnes.	
	Bray					
	Hormer					
	Barnerth					
	Theale	R. Reading	6 4 1	Mr Mason.	Mr Th. Cooper.	Mr Wilder.
3	Reading	R. Reading	9 6 0	Queen's Coll. Oxon.	Dr. Pearson.	
3	Theale	R. Reading	5 1 0	Queen's Coll. Oxon.	Dr. Pearson.	
	Sunning	R. Reading	20 6 11	Dean of Sarum.	Mr Hughes.	
	Cookham	V. Reading.		St. John's Coll. Cam.	Mr Morris.	Lady Draper.
	Hormer	R. Abington	12 14 15 1/2	Mr Baskersfield.	Mr Pennistone.	Sunningwell.
3	Oke	V. Abington	18 13 4	Ch. of Windsor.	Mr Dalby.	
	Charlton	R. Reading	20 3 0	D. & C. Hereford.	Mr Oakes.	Cloveland House.
	Hormer	V. Newbury	19 17 6	Mr St. John.	Mr Cock.	
	Reading					
	Theale					
	Hormer					
	Shrivenham					
	Theale	R. Reading	5 2 4		Mr Kirkby.	
	Reading	V. Reading	11 15 2	Mr. Walker.	Mr. Walker.	
	Oke	R. Abington	3 1 10	Maga. Coll. Oxon.	Dr Pudsey.	
	Bray					
	Wargrave	Vid. Blewberry				
	Moreton					
	Wargrave					
	Theale	R. Reading	11 3 0	Mr. Perkins.	Mr. Wilson.	Mr. Perkins.
	Shrivenham	Vid. Farrington				Mr Aston.
		R. St. Mary.	4 0 0			
	Moreton	R. St. Peter.	6 1 0		Mr Shenton.	
		R. S. Leonard.	7 13 6			
3	Wargrave	V. Reading	7 6 8		Mr W. Hancocke.	
3	Barnerth	V. Reading	10 13 4		Mr J. Griffith.	
3	Wanting		35 2 8	Ch. of Windsor.	Mr Burch.	
	Wargrave				Mr Cook.	
	Wargrave					
	Wargrave	V. Reading	13 13 4	Mr. Newill.	Mr Frencham.	
	Fair Cross	R. Newbury	3 11 10		Mr Innes.	
	Shrivenham	See Shrivenham				

W E L.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Welford		R. Newbury		Mr Sherly.	Mr Sherly.	Mr Archer.
Westbrook	Fair Cross					
Westbrook	Faringdon	Vid. Boxford.				
Weston	Fair Cross	Vid. Welford				
Whitley	Charlton					
Whitley	Horner					
Whitley	Reading					
Wickgreen	Cookham					
Wickham	Kentbury	Vide Welford				
Wideneys	Wargrove					
WINDSOR	Ripplemore					
Windfor	Ripplemore	V. Reading	15 3 4	Lord Keeper.	Dr. Dawson.	Cranborn Lord R. D. of St. D. of Nor The King. Broke, Dean. Lord Wym
Windfor Castle	Ripplemore					
Windfor Coll.	Ripplemore			The King.	Ld. Willoughby of	
Windfor Old	Ripplemore	V. Reading	8 7 6	Lord Keeper.	Dr. La Crosse.	
Windfor Park	Ripplemore					
Winkfield	Ripplemore	V. Reading	8 5 10	D. & C. of Sarum.	Mr Gunnis.	
Winkfield East	Ripplemore					
Winterborn	Fair Cross	Vide Cheveley				
Witcham	Horner	V. Abington	7 15 2	E. of Abington.	Mr. Lydell.	E. of Abing
Wittenham	Oke	V. Abington	12 12 5 1	Mr. Dunch.	Mr Cook.	Mr Dunch.
Little						
Wittenham	Oke	R. Abington	17 6 8	Exon Coll.	Mr Farr.	
Long						
Wiversby	Sunning					
Wolston	Shrivenham	Vide Offington				
Woodhatch	Wargrave					
Woodhay	Kentbury	R. Newbury	4 4 0	The King.	Mr D. Bevan.	
W. Woodhay	Kentbury					
Woolkfield	Theale	V. Reading	8 19 4	Eton Coll.	Mr Dunch.	
Woolhampton	Theale	V. Reading	7 17 6		Mr Dickson.	
Wotton	Horner	Vid. Cunmor.				
Yattendon	Fair Cross	R. Newbury	14 6 8	James Norris Esq;	Mr W. Pennington.	

Page 145. Col. 2. l. ult. for Mr. Stone, Principal of New-Inn Hall, read, Mr. Croffe, an Apohecary in O
Page 168. Col. 2. l. 29. read, Near to this Place is Cunmor, famous for its Medicinal Well, where, &c

BERK SHIRE

BERKSHIRE	Windsor	Maidenhead	Oakingham	Sunning	Reading	Newbury	East Illey	Abbingdon	Wantage	Farrigdon	Hungerford	Lamborne	Wallingford	Shirvenham	Cumbror	Wickham	South Morton	Aldermersdon	Winterborne	Blisbury	Barnham	Ramsbury	Stanes	Colebrooke	Henly	Lechlade
West. N.W.	28	23	24	20	20	20	13	5	10	12	21	15	10	16	3	18	10	20	17	10	18	21	32	30	17	16
Lechlade G. W.	40	36	34	29	29	20	16	14	11	5	16	10	21	5	13	16	18	25	18	18	23	13	45	43	28	63
Henly S. W.	11	7	8	3	5	17	13	15	18	24	23	21	8	26	18	19	10	12	16	11	10	26	16	15	31	
Colebrooke B. N.E.	4	7	12	14	15	30	28	29	33	38	37	36	23	40	32	33	24	23	30	26	23	40	3	22		
Stanes M. S.E.	5	9	12	15	16	30	28	30	33	40	37	36	24	40	34	33	26	23	30	27	23	40	17			
Ramsbury W. S.W.	36	33	29	26	24	11	13	17	11	11	4	6	20	8	18	7	18	18	10	16	17	59				
Barnham S.W.	19	17	12	10	8	7	7	14	13	19	14	14	10	19	18	10	9	2	7	8	40					
Blisbury W.	22	18	16	12	11	11	3	6	7	13	14	11	4	15	10	10	2	10	8	46						
Winterborne S.W.	26	23	18	16	14	3	5	12	6	13	7	8	12	13	10	4	9	7	41							
Aldermersdon S.W.	20	17	12	10	8	7	9	16	15	20	14	15	12	20	20	10	10	50								
South Morton W.	21	17	16	11	11	12	5	6	8	14	16	12	2	16	10	12	46									
Wickham S.W.	29	26	22	19	17	5	7	14	9	12	4	6	14	11	17	49										
Cumbror N.W.	30	26	25	12	12	19	12	4	9	9	19	13	11	13	52											
Shirvenham W.	36	33	30	27	25	15	13	13	8	4	10	5	18	62												
Wallingford S.W.	19	15	15	10	10	14	7	7	11	18	18	15	41													
Lamborne W.	32	29	25	22	20	10	8	12	5	7	5	52														
Hungerford S.W.	33	30	25	23	21	7	11	17	20	13	57															
Farrigdon W.	35	31	30	25	24	10	12	10	6	38																
Wantage W.	29	25	23	19	18	12	6	7	50																	
Abbingdon N.W.	26	22	22	17	17	16	8	47																		
East Illey W.	24	20	17	14	13	8	40																			
Newbury S.W.	26	24	18	16	14	35																				
Reading S.W.	12	9	5	18	34																					
Sunning S.W.	10	7	4	20																						
Oakingham S.W.	9	7	25																							
Maidenhead N.W.	4	24																								

BERKSHIRE sends

IX Members to Parliament

has

XII Market Towns,

and

140 Parishes.

is divided into

IX Hundreds containing about

527000 Acres of Ground,

and about

16906 Houses.

Egregio Viro RADULPHO HOWLAND
de Maiden-Head in Comitatu BERKS Arm-
gero, hanc Tabulam una cum Comitatus sui
Bercheriensis Chorographia D.D.D. CQ. Editor

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Abington

Wallingford

Reading

New Windsor



Buckinghamshire.

An Account of it in the Time of the Romans.

THIS Part of *Britain*, together with the adjoining Counties of *Bedfordshire* and *Hertfordshire*, was inhabited by the *Cattiocclani*, of (as *Ptolemy* and *Dio* call them) *Catuellani*, *Cathiccludani*, or *Cattiduduni*, when the *Romans* first invaded that Island. Mr. *Camden*'s Opinion, that they were the ancient *Cassii*, is very probable, not only because there are some plain Remains of the Name in *Casho* Hundred and *Casho-bury* in *Hertfordshire*, but in their King *Cassibelin* or *Cassivelaun*, whose Name signifies, The King of the *Cassii*. They were a warlike People, and had made such Proof of their Courage in conquering Part of the Country of the *Dobuni*, their Neighbours on the West, that when *Caesar* landed, the *Britains* unanimously chose *Cassibelin*, their King, to be their Generalissimo against the *Romans*; whom he so manfully oppos'd, that the *Romans* were forced to retire into *Gaul* with little or no Advantage.

Cassibelin being thus rid of a foreign Enemy, turns his Arms upon his own Countrymen the *Trinobantes*, who had favour'd the *Romans* Attempt, and in a Fight killed *Imanuentius* their King, which forced *Mandubratius*, his Son, to fly to *Caesar*, who then lay in *Gaul*, for his Protection.

The *Romans* having now gotten a glorious Pretence to restore a Confederate, hasten'd again into *Britain* the next Spring, bringing *Mandubratius* with them. *Cassibelin*

vigorously oppos'd their Landing; but being often repulsed, and at last besieged in his own City, he found himself necessitated to beg a Peace, which, by *Comius*'s Means, he easily obtained, upon these Conditions, viz. That *Mandubratius* being restored to his Kingdom, should be suffer'd quietly to enjoy it; That he should give Hostages to secure his Submission for the future, and pay a yearly Tribute to the *Roman* Treasury; and so *Caesar* departed, leaving the Kings of *Britain* in the full Execution of their former Sovereignty, in which they continued, till *Aulus Plautius* subjected them to the Imperial Power under *Claudius Caesar*.

The *Britains* were always uneasy under a foreign Jurisdiction, and caused the *Romans* much Trouble to keep them in Obedience, which at length, thro' the Divisions of the Empire, they rescu'd themselves from: But then being infested with the *Picts* and *Scots*, they were obliged to call in the *Saxons* for their Defence, who finding the *Britains* weak, and the Country abounding with all manner of Plenty, brought over such Numbers of their Countrymen, that they in some few Years became almost entirely Masters of it, so far as the Jurisdiction of the *Romans* extended, changing their old Masters for worse.

This County under the *Saxons*, who divided this Part of *Britain* into seven Kingdoms, was part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. It received the Name of *Buckingham* from them,

Buckinghamshire.

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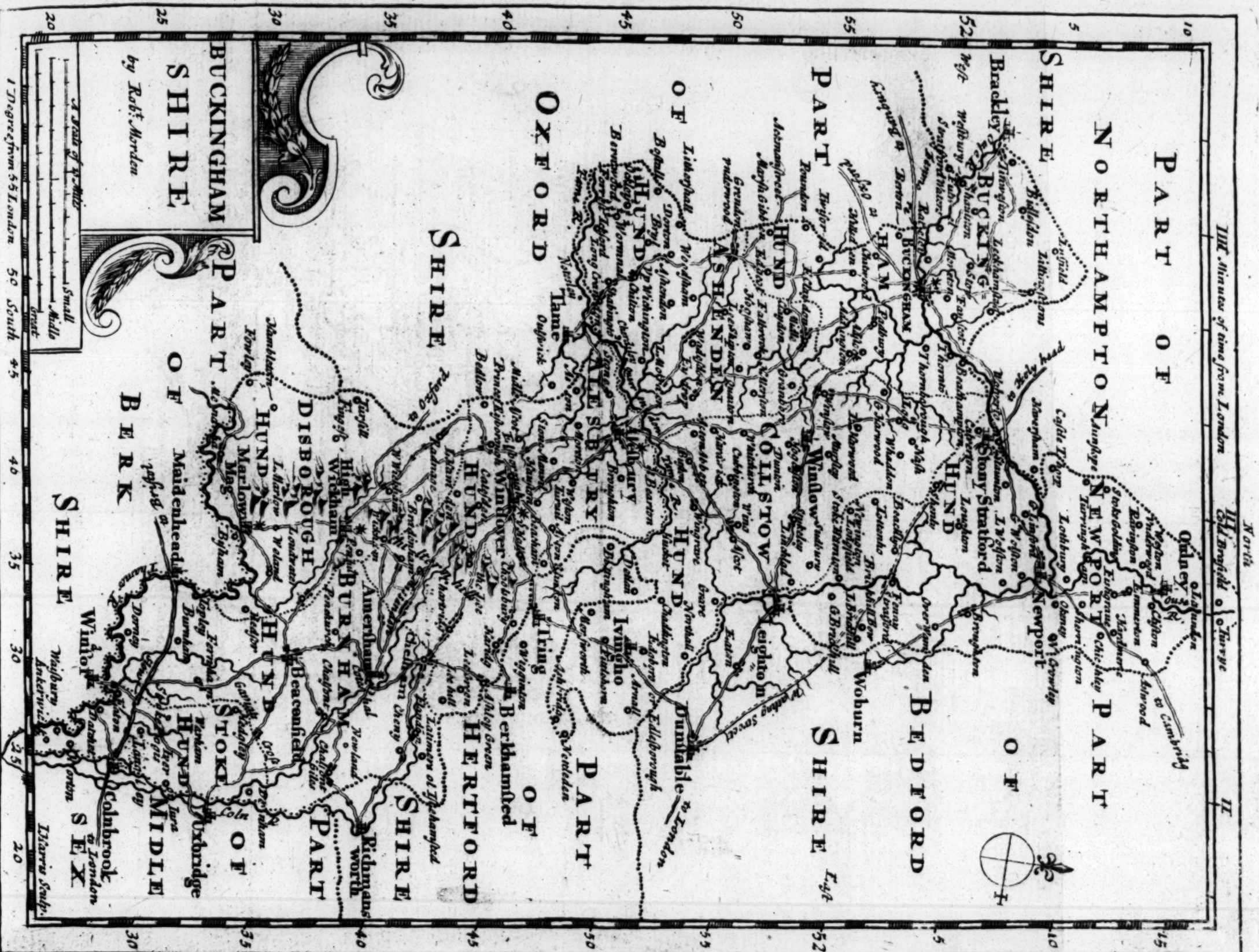
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them, not so much from the Beech-Trees, which grew then so plentifully in those Parts, and were called *Buccon*, as from conjectures, as from the abundance of Bees which were found in the Woods, with which this Country was cover'd; for (as *Spelman* says) *Buc* in their Language signifies *Cow*, i. e. a Beech or Hart.

It is a Shire but of small Extent, containing in Length but 39 Miles, and in Breadth but 18; so that the Circumference is not much more than 138 Miles. The Division, upon the Account of the Civil Government, is, according to the Custom of the *Saxons*, into Hundreds, of which there are but eight, viz. the Hundreds of *Newport*, *Buckingham*, *Coslow*, *Cushenden*, and *Aylesbury*, which lie Northward of the *Chiltern Hills*; and *Disborough*, *Buckham*, and *Stoke*, which lie Southward. Its Situation is almost in the middle of that Part of the Isle which they call *England*, or *Anglia*; and is bounded on the South with *Berkshire*, from which it is parted by the River *Thames*; on the West with *Oxfordshire*, on the North with *Northamptonshire*, and on the East with *Bedfordshire*, *Hertfordshire*, and *Middlesex*. It contains 185 Parishes, of which seven are Boroughs, and sends 14 Members to the Parliament; 17 Market-Towns, 15 Parks, 441000 Acres, about 18390 Houses, and 111394 Souls.

The Rivers that water this County are, the *Coln* in the East, the *Wickham* and *Amer-sham* Rivers on the South-East, the *Thames* on the South, and the *Ips* and *Ouse* on the North. The Air is generally good, especially on the *Chiltern Hills*. The Vale is dirty, but not so unhealthy as other low Parts in *England*; but the Soil is generally *Mare* or *Chalk*.

This County is famous for Corn and Cattle, inso-much that the Bread and Beef is excellent to a Proverb. The biggest and best Sheep of *England* are bred in the Vale of *Aylesbury*, where 'tis common to give 10*l.* or more for a Ram for Breed.

The Manufactures of this County are, Paper made at the Mills of *Wyms*, and Bonelace about *Newport-Pagnell*, where that Commodity is brought to as great Perfection almost as in *Flanders*.

We shall now come to describe the County and its Towns, beginning with those

that lie upon the Banks of the River *Thames*, the first of which is

Windsor, in *Stoke Hundred*, which is so join'd to *Windsor* in *Berkshire* by a Bridge of Wood, that it seems to be but one Town. It is noted chiefly for a fair and beautiful College, founded by *K. Henry VI.* Anno 1441, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, wherein are placed a Provost, seven Fellows, two Schoolmasters, two Conducts, an Organist, seven Clerks, seventy King's Scholars, ten Choristers, a Register, and twelve Servants, who have all their Lodgings, and all necessary Conveniencies, besides a good Maintenance in the College, which consists of an Apartment for the Provost and Fellows, a large Hall, Chapel, Library, and School-House. The Scholars are to be instructed in Classick Learning, and being made fit for the Universities, are by Election sent to *King's College* in *Cambridge*, where they are provided for by Scholarships and Fellowships in their Turns. The School is now in a flourishing Condition, and is thought inferior to none in *England* for Number and Goodness of Scholars.

The present Provost is the Rev. *Henry Godolphin*, D.D. Dean of *St. Paul's*.

The present Fellows are,

The Rev. Mr. *John Hawtray*, Rector of *Masplodrum*, *Birks*.

The Rev. Mr. *Thomas Horn*, Vice-Provost, Rector of *Clare*, *Birks*.

The Rev. Dr. *Thomas Richardson*, Master of *Peter House*, *Camb.*

The Rev. Mr. *Robert Young*, Prebendary of *Windsor*.

The Rev. Dr. *Stephen Weston*, Prebendary of *Ely*.

The Rev. Dr. *Francis Hare*, Dean of *Worcester*.

The Rev. Dr. *Richard Hill*.

The present Schoolmasters are,

The Rev. Dr. *Andrew Snape*, Prebendary of *Windsor*, First Master.

Mr. *Thomas Carter*, Second Master.

Besides seven Assistants, by reason the Number of the Scholars is near 400, whereof near 30 are Noblemen and Noblemens Sons.

D d 2

The

The present Assistants are,

The Rev. Mr. Richard Slesch, Rector of Hitcham, Bucks.

Mr. Francis Good, A.M. Fellow of King's-College, Camb.

The Rev. Mr. Tho. Wood, Rector of Stour-Provost, Dorsetshire.

Mr Robert Antrobus, A.M. Fellow of Peter-House, Camb.

The Rev. Mr. Sam. Gilman, A.M. Fellow of King's-College, Camb.

The Rev. Mr. Charles Snape, Fellow of King's-College, Camb.

Mr. Adam Elliot, Fellow of King's College, Camb.

Near this Place to the East lies

Datchet, in the same Hundred, a small Village, famous only for the Horse-Races often run there, and a Bridge lately built over the *Thames* by Her late Majesty Queen ANNE, a very great Conveniency for such as go to *Windsor*. On the same Side of *Eaton* is situate

Taplow, a Village in the same Hundred, where is a Seat, late the Mansion of Sir Dennis Hampson Bar. situate upon so high an Hill, that it is said to have as pleasant a Prospect of the Country as *Windsor-Castle* itself.

Diston lies a little more distant from the *Thames*, in the same Hundred, where is a fine House, and very pleasant Park, late the Seat of Rich. Winwood Esq; Son of Sir Ralph Winwood, Secretary of State to K. James I. but now the Estate of the present Duke of Montague, whose Mother was only Daughter of the said Sir Ralph Winwood, and Sister of the aforesaid Richard Winwood Esq; the last Heir Male of that Family. On the other Side of *Eaton* lies

Derney, a Village on the *Thames* Bank, in *Burnham* Hundred, where Dr. Montague, late Bishop of *Chichester*, was born, his Father being Parson of this Parish. He was as eminent for Learning as any Man in his Time, and deservedly honour'd for his Writings; tho' he unhappily undertook the Defence of some Points in his Book, which he entitles, *Appello Casarem*, dedicated to King Charles I.

which the Learned of those Times could not bear, and so brought on himself many Troubles; but Time has made many of them appear to be Truths, which he suffer'd for as Errors.

Burnham is the next Town Westward, but at a little distance from the *Thames* Side. It gives a Name to its Hundred, and stands opposite to *Maidenhead*. Here Dr. Richard Aldrich, Bishop of *Carlisle* in the Reign of Henry VIII. was born; but it is best known in History by its ancient Lords, the *Hodings*, *Huntercombs*, and *Scudamores*.

Farnham, thought to be anciently called *Farnham-Royal*, and so termed in our Maps. This Lordship the *Farnivals* anciently held by this Service; That on the Coronation-Day they should be obliged to find a Glove for the King's Right Hand, and support his Left Arm so long as he held the Royal Sceptre. It descended from them by a Daughter of the *Newils* to the *Talbots* Earls of *Shrewsbury*, who still hold the honourable Office, tho' they have parted with the Manor to the Crown. About a Mile higher on the River stands

Clifton, upon an Hill, where George late Duke of *Buckingham* began a magnificent and delightful Palace; but not living to finish it, his Executors sold it to the Earl of *Orkney*, who now enjoys it. Above this Village the *Thames* passes thro' delicious Meads and Fields from

Great Marlow, a Market and Borough Town, tho' not incorporated. The Market is on Monday, and a Fair yearly on the 18th of October. It first sent Burgesses to Parliament Anno 1 Ed. II. It is 26 Miles from London. 'Tis so called from the Marle, which is plentiful about it. 'Tis a pretty large Town, has a Bridge over the *Thames*, and a good Market. Near this Town the *Wickham* River falls into the *Thames*, (a) and invites us to survey the Towns upon it, viz.

High or *Chipping Wycomb*, so called from *Wick* a River, and *Comb* a Valley, is a Town as large and beautiful as any in the County. It consists of one broad Street, which branches out into many small ones, adorned with very handsome Brick-houses, and large Inns. The

(a) See the Map of the River *Thames*, p. 116.

The Market-place is not fine, but the Market, which is kept every Friday, is good, and much resorted to by Corn-Factors from London and other Parts. About the Conquest, *Wigod de Wallingford* was Lord of this Borough, and the Village belonging to it; but after him it fell to the Crown, and by King John was divided between Robert de Vipont and Alan Basset. Here was an Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, to which several Lands in and about this Town were given. Upon the Dissolution, Queen Elizabeth, Anno Reg. 4. gave them to the Corporation for the Maintenance of a Free Grammar-School, and certain Alms-People, which, by Increase of Rents, are now become a much greater Number than was at first designed. This Borough is govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Bailiffs and Burgesses, or Common-Council. It is probable, that it was the first Borough of this County which sent Burgesses to Parliament; for we find, that *Wycomb* sometimes sent Burgesses alone, as 8 Ed. II. and was never omitted, when more were added. This Town is 27 Miles from London: Near which, at a little distance from the River, stands

Beaconsfield, a little Market-Town on the Oxford Road, situated on a dry Hill, noted chiefly for being the Place where *Edmund Waller* Esq; (called therefore Mr. Waller of *Beaconsfield*.) a famous Poet, (not excelled till *Dryden* arose.) had his Seat. He lost much of his Estate and Reputation with the Long Parliament in 1643 by meddling with Politics, but was honour'd for his Wit by the greatest Judges of the Age, both foreign and native, as Mr. *St. Evremont* and *Fontaine*, the Duke of Buckingham, Earls of Dorset and Rochester, &c. About a Mile from this Town is

Woburn or *Uborn*, a pleasant Village, where Philip Lord Wharton did build himself a noble Seat, with fine Stables and Gardens. The *Chiltern* Hills and Woods, with the winding Stream of *Thames*, which surrounded it on all Sides, made it so sweet a Retirement from the Business of the Court and Town, that both himself and Lady were extremely delighted with it: But his Son Thomas, the late Earl of Wharton, neglected it, till a little before his Death, which prevented his Design of improving both the Buildings and Gardens. The *Coln* is ano-

ther considerable River, and has some Towns on or near it deserving our Notice, as,

Colnbrooke, a little Market-Town on the Western Border of the County, adjoining to *Middlesex*, in *Stoke* Hundred. *Camden* says, the Distance it bears to *Wallingford* and *London* proves it to be the *Pontes* of the *Itinerary*, for there is no other Place between them to which it agrees. The *Coln* is here divided into four Channels, which have each of them a Bridge over it. The Market is on Tuesdays, but it is but small, yet hath several great Inns, which are supported by a constant Access of Travellers. Ascending up the *Coln*, we meet with

Eure or *Iver*, a little Village, called so from *Roger de Ivery*, who came into England with the Conqueror. King John gave it to John Fitz-Robert, Lord of *Clavering*, whose two Sons *Hugh* and *Robert* took the Name of *Eure* from it, and so became the Founders of two Families, the Elder of the Lords of *Eure*, and the Younger of the *Eures* of *Axholm*. Here are two Fairs annually, the one on June 30, the other on August 1. More inward is

Stoke Poges, so called from the *Pogis*, formerly Lords of it, from whom it descended by Female Heirs to the *Molins*, and from them by the *Hungerfords* to the *Hastings*, of which Family *Edward Hastings*, Lord *Loughborough*, built a Chapel and Hospital here, which still remain. He was in great Favour with Queen Mary, and after her Death retired hither, where he dy'd, and lies buried in the Chapel. A little above *Eure* a little River joins the *Coln*, which passes by

Agmundesham, or *Amerham*, a small Market-Town in *Burnham* Hundred. Its Antiquity has gain'd it the Honour of sending Representatives to Parliament; for we find it in the first Return 28 Ed. I. *Francis* Lord *Ruffel*, the second Earl of this House, was Lord of this Town, and lived here. The Family of the *Drakes* have a noble Seat here, yet most remarkable for the fine Gardens, whose Beauty is equal to their vast Expence. In Qu. Elizabeth's Time, Dr. Robert Chalonier, a Canon of *Windsor*, founded a Free-School here, and gave 20 l. a Year for the Maintenance of a Divinity-Lecture in *Christ-Church*, or for three poor Scholars for an Exhibition out of *Amerham*, of which

he was Rector. 'Tis no Corporation: Its chief Officers are Burgesses. It has a Fair on *Whitsun-Monday*, and is 24 Miles from London. Its Market is on *Tuesdays*. Higher on the *Coln* is situate

Chenys, a little Village belonging to the Dukes of *Bedford*, where they have the chief Seat, but of old to the *Chenys*, a considerable Family in these Parts; for we find not only that some of that Family were Sheriffs of this County in King *Edward III's* and *K. Henry V's* Days, but divers of them served in Parliament in both those and other Reigns; yet it is certain, that it hath been in the Possession of the *Russels* near 200 Years. *John*, the first Earl of this Family, and several of his Posterity, lie buried here.

Latimers, alias *Islehamstead*, lies adjoining to *Chenys*. It takes its Name from the *Latimers*, the ancient Lords of it. Here *Sir Edwin Sandys*, who married the only Daughter of the Lord *Sandys*, hath a fine Seat, and the Lady *Temple*, his Daughter, Wife to *Sir Thomas Temple*, was born, who had by her Husband four Sons and nine Daughters, lived to see 700 descended from her, and died *A. D.* 1656. The present *Sir Richard Temple*, Lord *Cobham*, is a Descendant of this *Sir Thomas*. He is Colonel of a Regiment, and was Embassador to the Imperial Court; a Person of Merit equal to his Quality. On *Amerham* River stands

Missinden, in *Aylesbury* Hundred. The *D Oyleys* built a Monastery here, and the Family of the *Missindens* endow'd it, upon the Account of a Vow made for escaping Shipwreck. Mr. *John Randal*, who wrote a Treatise called, *The great Mystery of Godliness*, and several other Religious Books, publish'd about the Year 1630, was a Native of this Place. 'Tis now the Seat of *John Fleetwood Esq;* one of the present Knights of the Shire of this County. West of it is

Bradenham or *Bradnam*, in *Dunborough* Hundred, the Lordship of a Family of the same Name. *Simon de Bradenham* was Sheriff of this County *Anno* 25 *Ed. I.* The Air here is healthy, and Situation commodious. *William* Lord *Windsor*, created by *K. Henry VIII.* built a fine House here, and his Family made it their chief Residence: But how it came to the *Windsors*, is not known, unless it were by the Marriage of the Female

Heir of the *Bradenhams*. Northward of this Village are

Hampden, *Great* and *Little*, both in *Aylesbury* Hundred. the Seat and Estate of one of the oldest Families in this County of the same Name; for we read, that several of that Family were Sheriffs and Knights of the Shire in *Henry III.* and *King Edward I's* Reigns. It is said, they were settled here before the Conquest, and they continue still in a flourishing Condition. More North is

Wendover, commonly called *Wendor*, an old Market-Town, and honour'd with a Power to chuse Members of Parliament, but is a poor Place, and in a dirty Situation. *Roger de Wendover*, Historiographer to King *Henry III.* who wrote the History of *England* down to the 19th Year of that King's Reign, and *Richard de Wendover*, Bishop of *Roshester*, a Person so illiterate, that *Edmund* Archbishop of *Canterbury* would not consecrate him, till forced to it by the Pope's Bull, and yet so pious, that the King order'd his Burial at *Westminster*, were both born here, and took their Name from it. The Market is on *Thursday*, and the Fairs *May* 1. and *September* 29. On the Borders of *Hertfordshire*, which here runs with a Neck of Land into *Bucks*, stands

Cheesham, a little Market-Town in *Burnham* Hundred. Its Market is on *Wednesday*. This Place, with *Drayton Beauchamp*, belonged to the *Cheyneys*, a flourishing Family in this County, of which the present Lord Viscount *Cheyney* of *Newhaven* is lineally descended, and is now Owner of *Cheesham*. Northward, cross the aforesaid Neck of Land, in *Cotflow* Hundred, is

Asbridge, formerly a Royal Seat, and worthy to be so now, for its Beauty and Commodiousness. Here was anciently a Religious House, built by *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*, for a new sort of Monks of the Order of *St. Austin*, called *Ben Hommes*; but since the Suppression, it is become the Seat of the *Egertons*, Earls of *Bridgewater*. It stands in the midst of a Park five Miles in Compass, well wooded and stock'd with Deer, with a fine *Visto* cross it. The Country about is extremely pleasant, and affords great Conveniency for Sporting, which renders this Seat a delightful Retirement. From hence there is a Prospect of

The Vale of Aylesbury, where the Country is low and level, and the Soil chalky and stiff, but very fruitful. 'Tis incredible what Numbers of Cattle are fed here; but the Sheep are the most remarkable for their fine Fleeces, which being made into Cloth, are carried into *India*, and to the uttermost Parts of the Earth. But between the *Chiltern Hills*, from part of which this Prospect is, (for they run quite cross the Country from South-West to North West) and *Aylesbury*, there are divers Villages and Towns, which in our Passage thither we shall take Notice of, viz.

Wormall or *Wormenhall*, in *Aspenden Hundred*, which is thought to be the Place of Treaty between King *Edward the Elder* and the *Danes* in the Year 907. *Brompton* in his *Chronicles* calls it *Ichingsford*, and so gives Reason for this Conjecture. From hence we come to the Woody Country, which is *Barnwood*, in *Aylesbury Hundred*, whose Foresters, surnamed *de Borstall*, were famous in former Times, because *Nigel*, one of them, had killed a wild Boar in the Forest, for which the King gave him a Piece of Land, called *Deer Hide*, on which he built him an House, and gave it the Name of *Borstall*. King *William the Conqueror* confirmed the said Land to him, to hold it by the Livery of an Horn; which Tenure is preserved to this Day. This Seat has by Female Heirs in several Descents come to the *Lewis's* of *Wales*, whose Daughter or Heirs now enjoy it. In the Civil Wars the Royalists made it a Garrison, which they defended so vigorously, that the Besiegers left it, and so exposed the Country to be annoy'd by their Sallies, which they spared not to do. And now we pass the Vale, which has no Villages of any Note upon it, and come to

Aylesbury, which stands in the East End of the Vale, and is the largest and best Town in the County. It was a strong Town in the beginning of the *Saxon* Dominion here. 'Twas famous heretofore for being the Birth-place of SS. *Edith* and *Edbury*, two Sisters, and the Daughters of *Fremald* Lord of this Country. It was in the Conqueror's Time a Manor Royal, several Parts of which that King gave to his Favourites, to hold of him by this odd Tenure, viz. That they should find Litter or Straw for the King's

(not Horses but) Bed and Chambers, whenever he should come that Way, and provide him three Eels in Winter, and three green Geese in Summer, besides Herbs for his Chamber, and this they were to do thrice a Year, if the King came so often thither. In the 12th Year of *Edward II.* we read, that *Philip* of *Aylesbury* was Sheriff of this County and *Bedfordshire*; and in the Parliament Rolls, that divers of that Name were Burgesses for this Town, where was their Residence. Their Arms were, *Azure, a Cross Argent*. They were eminent in their Times, and as they were enriched by marrying with the *Cahaignes*, so they have by the same Ways enriched the *Chaworths* and *Staffords*. This Town owes much to the Bounty of the Lord Chief Justice *Baldwin*, who not only adorn'd it with many publick Edifices, but raised a fine Causeway for three Miles, where the Roads were deep and troublesome. It consists of several large Streets, and the Market-House, which is an handsome Building, stands in a kind of Square. It has a Town-house very convenient for the Assizes and Sessions, which are annually held there. It stands on an Hill; but the Country about it is low and dirty, the Road to it from *London* being much the cleanest. The Market abounds with all Sorts of Provisions, much better and cheaper than any other so near *London*, from whence it is distant but 32 Miles, which is owing to the rich Vale adjoining. The Market is kept on *Saturdays*, and the principal Fairs on *March 20*, and *Palm-Monday*. 'Tis a Borough, but no Mayor-Town: Their chief Officer is a Constable, who is put in by the Lord of the Manor, *Sir John Packington*, or is chosen by the Inhabitants, and confirmed by him. They have the Privilege of sending Burgesses to Parliament; but that Custom is of much later Date than that of *Amerham*, *Wycomb*, and *Andover*, commencing after *Edw. IVth.*'s Reign. This Town has of late been honour'd with giving a Title of Earl to *Robert Bruce*, Baron of *Kinloss*, and Earl of *Elgin* in *Scotland*, and Lord *Bruce* of *Wborlton* in *Yorkshire*, created Earl of *Aylesbury* by *K. Charles II.* *March 18*, 1663. who is succeeded by his Son *Thomas*, the present Earl, a Person unfortunate in being engaged in a Plot with *Sir John Fenwick* and others against his late Majesty King

William III. for which he has ever since lived in Banishment; but happy in a Son, *Charles Lord Bruce*, who for his Merit is summoned to Parliament in his Life-time, and in seeing a Grandson *George* like to perpetuate his Family. The Country about *Aylesbury* is fertile, but more especially one Field called *Buryfield*, which is in the Manor of *Quarendon*, in *Buckingham Hundred*; and is let at the yearly Rent of 800 *l.*

Quarendon is a small Town, and of no Note but for giving the Title of Viscount to the Rt. Hon. *Edward Henry Lee*, Earl of *Litchfield*, Viscount *Quarendon*, and Baron of *Spilbury*, who is Lord of the said Manor. To it

Eythorp is near, formerly the Seat and Lordship of the *Denhams*, and lately of the *Dormers*, the Rt. Hon. *Charles Dormer*, the last Earl of *Caernarvon* of this Family, being Possessor of it. North of this Place is

Buston, in *Cotflow Hundred*, formerly a Seat of the *Lees*, descended from the *Lees* of *Quarendon*. Sir *Anthony Lee* of this Town married the Daughter of Sir *Thomas Wyat*, Sister or Daughter of that *Wyat* who was beheaded in *Queen Mary's* Days for Rebellion. The next Place worthy our Notice is

Upper Winchenden, in *Ashenden Hundred*, the Seat of the *Goodwins*, an ancient Family in this County and *Suffex*. The Daughter and Heir of *Arthur Goodwin*, of this Place, Esq; married the Rt. Hon. *Philip Lord Wharton*, who had this Seat and Manor with her in Marriage; and tho' he did not dwell here himself, his Son *Thomas*, the late Marquis of *Wharton*, who was made Viscount *Winchenden*, made it his chief Residence, and adorned it with several new Buildings, which render it noble and magnificent. The Gardens are the finest in the County, and for the Orange-Trees, perhaps the finest in *England*. Farther Northward lies

Wing, in *Cotflow Hundred*, most remarkable for being the Barony of the Rt. Hon. *Charles late E. of Caernarvon*, Viscount *Ascot*, and Baron *Dormer* of *Wing*, who has a Seat here. That Earldom became extinct in him, but the Barony of *Dormer* of *Wing* yet subsists. *Robert Dormer* Esq; was first created Baron of it Anno 13 Jac I. and his Grandson and Heir *Robert* was made Earl of *Caernarvon*, of which in its Place. This Family flourish-

ed also in *Oxfordshire*, and of them have been many Men of Note in this Kingdom, of whom those two brave Gentlemen, *Philip Dormer* and his Brother, who were killed at the Battels of *Blenheim* in *Germany* and *Almanza* in *Spain*, were descended, as was *Jane Dormer*, married to *Don Lorenzo de Eguera*, Duke of *Feria* in *Spain*, who was eldest Daughter of Sir *William Dormer* Kt. Father of the first Lord *Dormer*. Near this Place is

Ascot, which gives the Title of Viscount to the above-mentioned Earl.

Winslow lies North-West of *Ascot*. 'Tis a small Market-Town in *Cotflow Hundred*, five Miles from *Buckingham*. 'Tis surrounded with Woods. The Market is on *Thursday*, and the Fair on *August 10*. It is 38 Miles from *London*.

Cherdsey or *Chersey* is not far from it. Mr. *Camden* supposes this Place to be the *Lepidoplega* or *Eepbicer* Leag, mentioned in the *Saxon Annals*, where *Cerdick*, Founder of the *West-Saxon Monarchy*, had a bloody Fight with the *Britains*; but in his *Hamp. p. 114*, he seems to confute this Opinion himself, in placing this Battel at *Cherford*, i. e. *Chardick's Ford* in *Hampshire*. Near this Place lies

Credendon or *Crendon*, which was the Seat of the *Giffords*, anciently a Family who had a vast Estate in these Parts, given them by the Conqueror, called, *The Honour of Giffard*. *Walter Giffard*, the second Earl of *Buckingham*, built the Abbey of *Nottesley* near this Place, and dying without Issue Male, *Hugh de Bolebec* inherited this Manor, and his Lands hereabouts, on which he built a Castle, the Ruins of which are visible in the Parish of *Whitchurch*, near *Wing* above mentioned. In the Northern Part of this County the *Uss* or *Ouse* enters it out of *Northamptonshire*, and first passes by

Bidlesden, in *Buckingham Hundred*, an ancient Seat and Manor of *Robert de Mareschall*, who being found guilty for stealing one of the King's Hounds, his Estate escheated to *Robert Earl of Leicester*, who granted it to his High-Steward *Ernold de Bese*, by whom a little Monastery for *Cistercian Monks* was founded here A. D. 1127. From hence the *Ouse* goes on to

Buckingham, which gives Name to the County, and is indeed the chief Town in it,

it, tho' *Aylesbury* is most frequented, and has the better Trade. 'Tis believ'd, that *A. Plautius's* first Victory was obtained here. *Edward the Elder* is said to have fortified it against the *Danes*; but it does not appear to have been of any considerable Strength in the Conqueror's Days; for according to *Domesday-Book*, it paid but for one Hide, and 26 Burgeses. The Town is situated in a low Ground. The *Ouse*, very commodious for Mills, surrounds it on all Sides but the North. The Castle was built on a great Mount in the middle of it, and divides it into two Parts, viz. the North, where the Town-Hall stands; and the West, where is the Church, where the Coffin of the Infant *St. Rumbald* was found. Near the Church was anciently a stately Prebend-House, belonging to the See of *Lincoln*, and endow'd with 1000 *l.* a Year, and adjoining to it a Chapel dedicated to *St. John Baptist*, founded by *Thomas Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, but now converted into a Free-School. The Buildings are old, and the Castle ruinous. There are three Stone Bridges over the River, and the Country about it is very fruitful. The County-Gaol and Court are here kept, and the Assizes sometimes. It is 44 Miles from *London*, and has a Market every *Saturday*. The Fairs are three, viz. on *June 29*, *Septemb. 21*, and the *Monday* after *Twelfth-Day*. 'Tis govern'd by a Bailiff and Capital Burgeses. *King Charles II.* made it a Mayor-Town, by giving them a new Charter, by which he incorporated them by the Name of the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of *Buckingham*; but upon the Restoration of the old Charters, they returned to their former State. They send Members to *Parliament*, but by a late Prescription, as doth *Aylesbury*.

DUKES and EARLS of BUCKS.

But the greatest Honour that this Town can boast of, is, that it hath given a Title to many Princes and principal Noblemen of this Nation, viz. *Walter Giffard*, Son of *Osborn de Bolebec*, first Earl of *Buckingham*, whom *Walter* his Son succeeded; but dying without Issue, his Sister's Son, named *Richard de Strongbow*, Earl of *Pembroke* and *Strigil*, obtained his Honour by the Favour

of *King Henry II.* *A.D.* 1164. He was call'd the Conqueror of *Ireland*. After him this Honour lay dormant above 200 Years; but at last

Thomas of Woodstocke, a younger Son of *King Edward III.* was made Earl of *Buckingham* by his Uncle *K. Richard II.* *A.D.* 1378. *Humphrey* his Son, after his Father's Murder, assumed the same Title, as his Inheritance; but being drown'd as he was coming out of *Ireland*, and leaving no Issue, his Sister's Husband

Humphrey Earl of *Stafford* was created Duke of *Buckingham* by *King Henry VI.* *A.D.* 1444. He was slain in that King's Quarrel in the Battel of *Northampton*, *A.D.* 1460; and his eldest Son suffering the same Fate,

Henry his Grandson, the Son of *Humphrey* Earl of *Stafford*, succeeded him. He was the chief Means of raising *King Richard III.* to his Throne; but being disgusted, joined with *Bishop Morton* to depose him, and set up *Henry* Duke of *Richmond* on the Throne; but partly thro' his own Rashness, and partly by the Treachery of his Servant, one *Banister*, he was surpris'd by *K. Richard*, and beheaded, with the Loss of his Honour, so long as that King lived, which was but a little time; for *K. Henry VII.* restored

Edward, his Son, to all his Honours and Possessions; and certainly never was there any Subject greater than he in *England*, except such as were of the Royal Blood, for he was Duke of *Buckingham*, Earl of *Stafford*, *Hereford*, *Northampton*, and *Cambridge*, Lord of *Brecknock* and *Holderness*, Constable of *England* and *Dover* Castle, as his Father and Grandfather had been before him. He was nearly related to the Crown, which, as it bred in him a Contempt of *Wolsey's* Grandure in *King Henry VIII.'s* Court, so it gave that crafty Minister an Handle to stir up that Prince's Jealousy to that Height, that it could not be cured, but by bringing him to the Block, which was effected *May 17*, 1531. He died much lamented by all good Men; and the Emperor *Charles V.* hearing of it, is reported to have said, *A Butcher's Dog hath pulled down the finest Buck in England*, alluding to *Wolsey's* Birth of a Butcher, and the Duke's Title of *Bucks*. He left an Heir, *Henry*; but he enjoyed but part of his Honour and Estate. This Title of *Buckingham*

ham was then vacant again near an hundred Years, when

George Villars, the envy'd Favourite of *K. James I.* was created Baron and Viscount *Villars*, Earl, Marquess, and Duke of *Buckingham*. He inherited the Favour of King *Charles I.* and was basely murder'd at *Portsmouth* in the Year 1628 by the Hand of *John Felton*, a discontented Soldier.

George Villars, his Son, succeeded him in all his Honours, a Man of as much Wit as any in his Time, and as fit for Business, as indulgent of Pleasures. He died *A. D.* 1687. He married the Daughter of General *Fairfax*, but left no Children, and so this Honour ceased for a while, till it pleased her late Majesty Queen *ANNE* to create

John Sheffield, Marquess of *Normanby*, Duke of the County of *Buckingham* and of *Normanby*, *A. D.* 1703. He hath one Son living by the Lady *Cath. Daruley*, his third Wife, natural Daughter of King *James II.* by Mrs. *Cath. Sedley*, whom he created Countess of *Dorchester*, viz. *Robert* Marquess of *Normanby*.

Not far from *Buckingham* is

Kings-Sutton, a little Village, famous for being the Birth-place of *S. Rumbald*, fabled to be the Son of a *Northumbrian* King by a Christian Daughter of *Penda*. He is said to have lived but three Days, yet in them to have done many Miracles, and at his Death to have bequeathed his Body to remain here one Year, at *Brackley* two, and at *Buckingham* ever after, and then expired. A little S. E. of *Buckingham* lies

Whaddon, in *Cotlow Hundred*, where the *Giffards* had anciently a Seat, and were hereditary Rangers of the Chace there under the Earls of *Ulster*, from whom that Office descended to the *Pigots*. 'Twas afterwards the Residence of the Lord *Greys* of *Wilton*, of which Family *Arthur* Lord *Grey* was Deputy of *Ireland*, and suppressed the Earl *Desmond's* Rebellion. He died *A. D.* 1593. His Heir being charged with a Conspiracy against *K. James I.* to deprive him of his Crown, forfeited this Estate, which was given to Sir *George Villars*, and he was made Baron of *Whaddon*. At a small Distance from which we find

Bleachley, in *Newport Hundred*, where Sir *George Crooke* built an Hospital and a

Chapel, about two Miles from the Mother-Church, and endowed them liberally. More to the East is

Saulden, in *Cotlow Hundred*, where Sir *John Fortescue* built an handsome Seat for himself and Family. He was Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, and Privy-Councillor to *Qu. Elizabeth* and *K. James I.* On the utmost Borders of the County, towards *Northamptonshire*, stands

Luffield, a small Village, where *Robert* Earl of *Leicester* founded a Monastery; but the Plague infecting some of the Monks, it was utterly deserted, as Mr. *Camden* says, but by some Mistake, as may appear from the Account of the Monasteries following. On the same Borders, upon the River *Ouse*, standeth

Stony-Stratford, in *Newport Hundred*, a well known and frequented Market-Town, lying in the *Cheshire* and *Irish* Road, distant from *London* 46 Miles. 'Tis a large Town, has two Parish-Churches, and is remarkable for standing on the Roman Causeway called *Watling-Street*, some Remains of which are plainly seen. The Buildings are of Stone. *K. Edward I.* erected a Cross, not very stately, in the midst of it, in Memory of Queen *Eleanor* of *Spain*, adorned with the Arms of *England*, *Castile* and *Leon*; as *Hollinshead* says he did in all other Towns between this and *Westminster*, where the Corpse rested. There is a Stone Bridge over the River. It is probable that this Town is the *LaEboracum* of the Ancients, its Situation on the Military Way and the Distances in the *Itinerary* agreeing to it. The Market is on *Saturdays*, and the Fair *July 21*. Not far from this Town is

Pasham, so called from passing the River there. This Pass is thought to be the same which *Edward* the Elder maintain'd against the *Danes*, while he fortified *Torcester*. The Bonelace-Trade is mightily improved in this Place and in the Neighbourhood. The *Ouse* near *Stony-Stratford* passes by

Wolverton, anciently called *Wolverington*, in *Newport Hundred*; the Seat of an ancient Family so named, whose Lands are called in the Records, The Barony of *Wolverington*. From them it descended to the *Longuevilles* many Ages ago; for *John de Longueville*, who was Sheriff of the County 18 *Rich. II.* had his Residence here. 'Tis now or was lately

lately in the Possession of Sir *Edward Longueville*, and is a very fine Seat and Estate; but since the Act of Roman-Catholicks Estates, it has been upon Sale, and was some few Years since purchased by the late famous Dr. *Ratcliffe*. In the same Hundred is

Caversham, which very probably takes its Name from *Carausius*, i. e. *Carausius's* Field, it being supposed that *Allectus* slew that Usurper hereabouts A. D. 292.

Haversham is near *Wolverton*, in the same Hundred, and is noted for giving the Title of Lord to *John Thompson*, Baron of *Haversham*, created by K. *William III.* A. D. 1694. His Mansion here is an ordinary Building; and since neither he nor his Son and Successor have improv'd it, it is likely to remain so, unless the Coheirs of the late Lord should by Marriage improve it. Farther North lies

Newport Pagnel, or (as 'tis commonly called) *Pannel*, from the ancient Lord of it, *Fulke Pagnel* or *Paynell*, from whom it descended to the Barons *Somers* of *Dudley*, who had the Castle here. 'Tis a good Market-Town, pretty large and populous, being much resorted to upon the Account of the Trade carried on there. The Market is on *Saturdays*, and the Fairs on *April 11*, *June 11*, and *Nov. 6*. 'Tis distant from *London* 44 Miles. This Town is a sort of Staple for Bonelace, of which more is thought to be made here than in any Town of *England*. Here are often Horse-Races. It is neither a Borough nor Corporation, tho' bigger than many Towns that are so, and gives the Title of Baron to the Rt. Hon. *Arthur Annesley*, Earl of *Anglesey*, whose Grandfather was created Lord *Annesley* of *Newport Pagnel*, and Earl of *Anglesey*, Anno 1661. Sir *John Fortescue*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who purchased an Estate hereabouts, was bury'd in this Town, the learned *Camden* himself directing the Funeral, as *Clarencieux* King at Arms. If we follow the Course of the River farther, we shall come to

Tyringham, in the same Hundred, which gave a Name, and was the Habitation of the ancient Family, of whom was *Roger de Tyringham*, Sheriff of the County 17 Ed. II. and Knight of the Shire 14 Ed. III. whose Descendant Sir *William Tyringham* dying lately without Male Issue, his only Daugh-

ter and Heir is married to *John Backwell Esq*; and so the Family is extinct. Near this Place is

Stoke, where Sir *Edward Coke*, the great Lawyer, had a Seat. He was prick'd Sheriff 10 Car. I. of which Dr. *Fuller* gives this Reason: This Year a Parliament was chosen, and the Court-Party being jealous of Sir *Edward's* Activity against them, prick'd him Sheriff to prevent his being chose a Member. The Ouse, in the North-East of the Shire, washes

Oulney, a little Market-Town, noted for Bonelace-weaving heretofore, and not quite lost. Its Market is on *Monday*, and Fairs on *March 25*, and *June 20*, yearly. It is 47 Miles from *London*.

The Towns of the Borders of this County next *Bedfordshire*, and part of *Hertfordshire*, are of little Note. The Military Way called *Watling Street* runs cross the County from *Dunstable* to *Stony Stratford*.

Fenny Stratford, and the three *Brickhills*, are all upon it. They are in *Newport Hundred*, and *Great Brickhill* hath two Fairs yearly, viz. on *May 1*, and *October 18*. Farther Southward, which is all that remains, is

Ivinga, a little Market-Town, whose Market is on *Fridays*, and Fair *April 25*. It is 30 Miles distant from *London*, and seated among Woods.

Having given an Account of the Nature of the Soil, and the Reasons of the Fruitfulness of the Vale of *Aylesbury*, and the Sweetness of the Corn and Beef of this County, viz. from the fat and oily Marl and Chalk with which it abounds, nothing more can be added on that Subject. Other Things of that Nature observable are,

1. Physical Plants, more ordinary and common, which, tho' they may grow in other Counties, yet are more plentiful in this, as Junipers in the High-Ways near *Amersham*, and Wall-Rue by *Beaconsfield*. More rare and unusual, as the Mountain-Cow-Parship, with narrow Leaves, a little dinted, observed by Dr. *Plukenet* in the mountainous Meadows near *Chalfont St. Giles*.

2. The strange Stonyness of the Lands on and about the *Chiltern Hills*, where the Stones lie so thick, as if they were poured down.

down, and one would think it impossible that the Lands should bear any thing thereabouts, and yet the Ground has very good Crops of Corn: Nor is it curable; for if the Stones be gather'd and carried off, the Land, after two or three Plowings, will be as thick of them as ever; and if so, perhaps they may cause Fruitfulness, by keeping out Weeds, and sheltering the Corn

from cold Blasts, which often stunt or kill it.

3. An Earthquake, accompanied with an unusual Noise in the Air, Jan. 20, 1665, about six a Clock at Night, which much frightened the People, but did no Damage, tho' the Houses shook, and Furniture was removed. Nothing more is come to our Knowledge.

BARONETS of this County, viz.

Henry Lee, of Quarendon, Esq; created June 22, 1611. English Earl, viz. Earl of Litchfield.

Sir Thomas Temple of Stow, created Nov. 25, 1611.

Sir Robert Dormer, of Wing, Kt. created June 10, 1615. English Earl, viz. Earl of Caernarvon.

Anthony Chester, of Chickley, Esq; created March 23, 1619.

John Packington, of Aylesbury, Esq; created June 22, 1620.

Simon Bennet, of Bechampton, Esq; created July 17, 1627.

Sir Edw. Tyrrel, of Thornton, Kt. created October 31, 1627.

Sir John Lawrence, of Iwer, Kt. created October 9, 1628. He was also a Baronet of Scotland.

Edmund Pye, of Lickhamsted, Esq; created April 23, 1641.

Sir William Drake, of Sherdelow, Kt. created July 17, 1641.

John Borlace, of Boskmer, Esq; created May 4, 1642.

Thomas Hampson, of Taplow, Esq; created June 3, 1642.

Sir Heneage Finch, of Raunston, Kt. created June 7, 1660. English Earl, viz. Earl of Nottingham.

Sir William Bowyer, of Denham, Kt. created June 25, 1660.

Thomas Lee, of Hartwell, Esq; created August 16, 1660.

Ralph Verney, of Middle Claydon, Esq; created March 16, 1660. made an Irish Viscount, viz. of Fermanagh.

William Parsons, of Langley, Esq; created April 9, 1661.

William Smith, of Red-Cliff, Esq; created May 10, 1661.

Henry Andrews, of Lothbury, Esq; created May 27, 1661.

John Dormer, of Grange, Esq; created July 23, 1661.

Henry Ingoldsbey, of Lethenborough, Esq; created August 30, 1661.

Sir John Wittewronge, of Stanton-Bury, Kt. created May 2, 1662.

Philip Tyrrel, of Hanslop and Castleshorp, Esq; created July 20, 1665.

George More, of Maids-Morton, Esq; created July 26, 1665.

John Thompson, of Haversham, Esq; created Dec. 12, 1673. English Baron, viz. Lord Haversham.

Henry Seymour, of Langley, Esq; created July 4, 1681.

Sir George Jefferys, of Bulstrode, Kt. created Nov. 17, 1681. English Baron, viz. Lord Jefferys.

Edmund Denton, of Hillersden, Esq; created May 12, 1699.

Sir Francis Dashwood, of West-Wycomb, Kt. created June 28, 1707.

GENTLEMEN of Note, Natives of this County.

Sir William de Windsor, twice Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the Reign of King Edward III. A. D. 1369, and 1374. He was descended of Sir James de Windsor, Lord of Stanwell in Middlesex.

Arthur Lord Grey of Wilton, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a famous Warrior, and a vigilant Governor, which

which, he gave Proof of in so soon suppressing the Invasion of *Italians* under *San Joseph*, whom the Pope sent to join with the *Irish* in their Revolt, and propagate the Roman Religion by Force, A. D. 1580.

Sir George Crooke, Lord Chief Justice of England in the Reign of K. Charles I. who wrote the Reports that bear his Name. He was born at Chilton. He was the Son of John Crooke Esq; the first Sheriff of this County, after it had a Sheriff by it self distinct from Bedfordshire. He was famous for opposing the levying of the Ship Money by the King's Authority without a Parliament.

Roger of Wendover, Historiographer to King Henry III.

Sir John Broke, Son of William Broke of Newport Pagnel.

Sir Thomas Scot, Son of Robert Scot of Dornly.

Sir Henry Collet, Son of Robert Collet of Wendover.

Sir John Matthew, Son of Thomas Matthew of Sherington.

Sir John Mundy, Son of William Mundy of Wycomb.

Sir John Contes, Son of Tho. Contes of Beacom.

All Lord Mayors of London between 1433 and 1542.

The Ecclesiastical History of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Among the Affairs of the Church, the Names of the canoniz'd Saints, were they truly such, would claim the first place; but we find none but what come from Popish Legends, such as S. Rumbald, St. Edith, and S. Edbury, of whom scarce any thing is related but what exceeds a Protestant Faith, and was calculated to establish such Doctrines as are no where mention'd, much less confirmed, in the Evangelical Writings, and therefore we shall leave them, and come to what is more certain, the Religious Houses, which were as numerous in this Shire as any of the Bigness in England.

Noresby was the most considerable, a Monastery founded by Walter de Giffard, second Earl of Buckingham, A. D. 1162, for Canons of the Order of St. Augustin. It was dedicated to the Virgin S. Mary de Parco, and confirmed by K. Henry II. and King John, who added great Privileges and Immunities to it, and granted the Pastoral Staff of it to William Marshall and his Heirs for ever. The Church of All Saints in Bradley, in the Diocese of Sarum, was given to this Abbey. The Value of its Revenues at the Suppression was 437 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann. according to Dugdale, but 495 l. 18 s. 5 d. 2 q. per Ann. by Mr. Speed.

Asheridge, or Asherug, a Monastery for a new sort of Religious Men, called *Bons Hommes*, a reformed sort of *Benedictines*, founded by Edmund, the Son of Richard Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans, 5 Ed. I. There was but one House more of this Or-

der in England, and that was at Edington in Wiltshire. They were to consist of one Rector and 20 Brethren, of which 13 at least were to be Priests. It was erected in Honour of the Precious Blood of Jesus Christ, of which a small Parcel (as the Monks pretended) was kept there. He gave to it his Manor of Asherug, with divers other Lands, Possessions, Liberties and Privileges, as to be free from all Toll and Scutage, and that neither he nor his Heirs should interpose in the Business of the House, but at the Death of the Rector they should have the Custody of it, and have Liberty to chuse another, without presenting him to the Patron: Valued at the Suppression at 416 l. 6 s. 4 d. per Ann. by Dugdale, and 447 l. 18 s. 2 q. by Speed.

Missenden, a Priory for *Benedictines*, founded by Sir William de Missenden Kt. A. D. 1293. But a Record, lately in the Hands of the Missendens at Keyling in Lincolnshire, places it much later, viz. 1335. It was built on the Manor of Missenden, which was held of the Earl of Gloucester. 'Twas dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In the Chapter-House and Church belonging to this Abbey, lie buried several of the Family of the Missendens, descended from the Founder. Joanna de Pedington, the Widow of Guy de Ribal, and Thomas his Son and Heir, gave and confirmed to the Canons of Missenden the Hermitage of Muswell, built by Ralph the Hermit, at the Permission of the said Guy, with a Chapel built in Honour of the Holy Cross:

Cross: Valu'd at 26 l. 14 s. 6 d. 1 q. per Ann. as Dugdale, but 285 l. 15 s. 9 d. per Ann. as Speed.

Bittleston, an Abbey of *Cistercians*, founded by *Ernold de Bosco*, Steward to the Earl of *Leicester*, who gave him the Manor upon this Occasion: *Robert de Mapershall*, the Owner of it, refusing to do Homage or Service to the Earl of *Leicester* for it, it escheated into the Earl's Hands, who gave it to his Steward *Ernold*, (as the Record says) *prævidens*, &c. foreseeing that hereafter himself and his Heirs might not be able to keep it, founded this Abbey of *Bittleston*, to prevent its returning to the right Owner, and endowed it with the said Lands, which the Earl confirmed. Nevertheless *Robert de Mapershall* began to commence a Suit of Law for his Estate; but the Monks compounding with him for ten Marks, obtained a Charter of Confirmation of the said *Robert*. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and at the Dissolution was valued at 125 l. 4 s. 4 d. per Ann. as Dugdale, but at 142 l. 1 s. per Ann. as Speed.

Luffield, a *Benedictine* Priory, founded by *Robert* Earl of *Leicester* for the Souls of King *William I.* and his Queen *Matilda*. *Henry I.* *Maud* the Empress his Daughter, and King *Edward I.* were great Benefactors to it, to which Pope *Alexander III.* granted divers Privileges by his Bull, dated 1174. *Ralph de Caebeines*, *Hugh de St. Martin*, and others, gave the Monks here divers Churches and Tithes. *K. Henry III.* Anno Reg. 56, granted to the Prior of *Luffield* and his Monks free Chiminage in his Forest of *Whitlewood* for five Years ensuing; which Donations seem to imply a longer continuance of this Monastery than Mr. *Camden* insinuates, by saying, It was wholly deserted by the Monks, because the Plague got in among them soon after the Settlement. The Value is not found. 'Twas a Cell to *Westminster-Abbey*, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*.

Tikeford, near *Newport*, a Priory of *Cluniac* Monks, founded by *Fulk Paganel*, and endowed by him and other Benefactors with divers Lands and Rents, and a Court-Leet; all which *K. Henry II.* confirmed. *K. Edward II.* further granted them to have a Pillory and Tumbrel in the Landship of *Tikeford* for the Punishment of Malefactors. It was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and

made a Cell to *St. Martins*, called *Majus Monasterium*, or *Marmonsier* in *France*. It was one of those Monasteries which Cardinal *Walsey* procured a Bull from the Pope to suppress towards the erecting of his two Colleges at *Ipswich* and *Oxford*, A. D. 1524. The Revenues of it then were 126 l. 17 s. per Annum as Speed.

Newnton-Longueville, an Alien-Priory, a Cell to the Abbey of *St. Faith* at *Longueville* in *Normandy*. *Walter Giffard*, Earl of *Buckingham*, gave and confirmed divers Lands and Revenues to it, with great Privileges, in his Forest of *Whaddon*, free and discharged of all Exactions. There is a very ancient Proverb, which took its Origine from this Place, and tho' it be omitted by *Fuller*, is the only one in these Parts; viz. A *Newnton-Longueville* Reckoning: 10 d. Bread and 2 d. Beer.

Wing, which *Maud* the Empress gave to the Abbey of *St. Nicholas* at *Angiers*; but when King *Henry VIII.* dissolved the Alien Priors, this Cell was annexed to *St. Albans* in *Hertfordshire*.

Ivingbo, a Nunnery founded by *Henry de Blois*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and endowed with divers Lands by King *Henry I.* to hold of himself and Successors in free, pure, and perpetual Alms. It was dedicated to *S. Margaret*, and was worth at the Suppression but 14 l. 3 s. 1 d. as Dugdale, but 22 l. 6 s. 7 d. as Speed.

Ankerwick, a *Benedictine* Nunnery, founded and endowed by *Gilbert* and *Richard Montfichet*, Knights and Brothers, with divers Lands. It was erected in Honour of *S. Mary Magdalen*, in the Reign of *Henry II.* and confirmed by *K. Henry III.* Valued at the Suppression at 32 l. 2 s. per Ann. as Dugdale, 45 l. 15 s. 4 d. as Speed.

Medineham, or *Mednam*, a Priory of *Cistercian* Monks, founded by *Hugh de Bolebec* in the Reign of *K. John*, and confirmed by that Prince. It was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and made a Cell to the Abbey of *Woburn* in *Bedfordshire*, from whence the Monks came, who were planted here A. D. 1204. Valued at the Suppression at 20 l. 6 s. 2 d. per Ann as Dugd. but 28 l. 17 s. 2 d. per Ann. as Speed.

Chetwood. Here was an Hermitage and Chapel, founded by *Robert de Chetwood* Kt. dedicated to *St. Stephen* and *St. Lawrence* Mar.

Martyrs; but *Robert de Groffeste*, the great Bishop of *Lincoln*, converted it into a Priory of Canons Regular, which was after given, with all its Possessions, to the Abbey of *Notestey*, 1 Ed. IV.

Burnham, a Monastery of *Benedictine* Nuns, dedicated to God and *S. Mary* the Blessed Virgin, founded and endowed by *Richard* King of the *Romans*, with the Manor and Advowson of that Town, and other Lands, A. D. 1266. The Charter of the Foundation was witnessed by *K. Henry III.* Prince *Edward* his Son, and others. It was rated, 26 *Henry VIII.* at 51 l. 2 s. 4 d. as *Dugd.* but 91 l. 5 s. 11 d. as *Speed.*

Lavenden, a Monastery for Canons *Præmonstratenses*, dedicated to the Honour of *S. John Baptist.* It was founded by *John de Bidun*, and by him endowed with divers Lands and Churches. *Ranulph*, Earl of *Chester*, and others, were Benefactors to this Monastery, and *K. Henry III.* confirmed their Gifts: Valued at 79 l. 13 s. 8 d. as *Dugd.* but 91 l. 8 s. 3 d. per Ann. as *Speed.* at the Suppression.

Marlow Parva. *Geoffrey* Lord *Spencer* founded here a *Benedictine* Nunnery, valued at the Suppression at 25 l. 3 s. 7 d. 1 q. as *Dugdale*; 37 l. 6 s. 11 d. as *Speed.* who adds, that one *Manfelmus* built an Abbey for Black Monks at *Bradwell*, to the Honour of the Virgin *Mary*; but from what Authority, is not known. It was one of those that was suppressed by Cardinal *Wolsey* to build his Colleges. We do not find the Value.

Eaton-College was at first founded by King *Henry VI.* Anno Reg. 19. for one Provost, ten Priests, four Clerks, six Choirister Boys, twenty five poor indigent Grammar Scholars, and a Master to teach them, and others coming from any Part of *England*, freely, and without Exaction, and twenty five poor decrepit Men, and incorporated by the Name of, The Provost and Royal College of *Eaton* near *Windsor.* He gave them the Advowson of the Parish-Church of *Eaton*, without endowing a Vicar, and divers Rents arising out of several Alien Priors, with the Reversion of the said Estates, and all their Liberties and Franchises. How this College is since improved, see above.

High-Wycomb. Here was a small Monastery of Black Monks, dedicated to *St. Margaret*, and valued at 14 l. 3 s. 1 d. *Dugd.* and 22 l. 6 s. 7 d. per Ann. *Speed.*

Risborough was a Cell to *Canterbury*, consisting of 14 Monks.

By this Number of Monasteries, it may be discerned, that this County was as eminent for their Popish Zeal and Piety as any other in *England*, which yet they were not Bigots to; for as soon as the Light of the Gospel appeared in this Kingdom, they were not backward to embrace the Reformation, and forsake their superstitious Errors, in King *Edward's* Reign. After his Death, the Right of Succession fell upon *Qu. Mary*, not by Birth only, but by Act of Parliament, which the (a) Gentlemen of this County esteeming her Due, tho' a declared Papist, were among the foremost to establish her on the Throne, against the Pretensions of the Duke of *Northumberland*, who appeared for the Lady *Jane Grey*, married to his Son; but this Principle of Loyalty did not secure them from her persecuting Zeal; for when, after her Settlement, she began to reduce the Nation to the Popish Faith by Fire and Faggot, this County suffer'd as deeply as any; and, to the Praise of it; it may be spoken, that tho' it is one of the least Counties of *England*, it had more Martyrs and Confessors than all *England* besides, as well in *Henry VIII.* as this Queen's Reign. It may be necessary to give some Instances; but to recite all, would swell to too big a Bulk.

A. D. 1506, one (b) *William Tylesworth* was burnt at *Amerham* in a Close called *Stanley's*, and his Daughter *Joanna Clerke* forced to set Fire to the Pile. At the same time above 60 Professors, living in and near the Town, bore Faggots for their Penance, some of which were enjoined to wear the Form of a Faggot on their Sleeve, and others were branded on the Cheek with the Letters L for *Lollard*, or H for Heretick, (a new invented Punishment) as Marks of Disgrace. In the same Year, one *Roberts*, a Miller of *Mifsenden*, was burnt at *Buckingham*, and twenty more did Penance at the same time. Within a Year or two after, one *Thomas Barnard*, and

(a) Sir *Edward Hastings* came to her Assistance with 4000 Men. Burn. Regist. (b) Fox. Acts and Mem. Vol. I. p. 1010.

and James Mardon Labourer, were both burnt at *Amersham* at one Stake; at which time *William Littlepage*, Father *Rogers*, and Father *Rever*, alias *Rieve*, were burnt on the Cheek; which last not long after suffer'd at the Stake. But the Cruelty used against *Thomas Chace* of *Amersham* was most remarkable; for his Persecutors were not contented to murder his Body, but they labour'd to murder his Memory also. He was imprison'd in the Bishop of *Lincoln's* House at *Woburn*, in a Place called *Little Ease*, and when by Threatenings and Stoffs they could not move him to recant, they contrived to put him to Death privately, and so they strangled and press'd him to Death; and to hide their Shame, gave it out, that he hang'd himself in the Prison; which, to confirm, they bury'd him in the High-way, with a Stake drove thro' his Body, as a *Felo de se*. One *Robert Mason* was also burnt at *Buckingham*, and *John Scrivener* at *Amersham*, his own Children being forced to set the first Fire to him.

This County is in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and hath one Archdeacon to govern it under the Bishop, who is the Rev. Dr. *Gerey*. It is divided into eight Deaneries, for the more orderly Ecclesiastical Government, viz. *Burnham*, which hath in it 22 Parishes; *Murefley*, which hath 48, but part of them are under the Jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of *St. Albans*; *Waddesdon*, which hath 17; *Bucks*, which hath 26; *Newport*, which hath 44; *Wendover*, which hath 17; *Risborough*, which hath two, but they are Peculiars to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; and *Wycomb*, which hath 15.

Eminent DIVINES born or inhabiting this County.

Dr. *John Young*, Bishop of *Gallipolis* in *Thrace*.

Dr. *William How*, Bishop of *Oreuse* in *Spain*, born near *Chipping Wycomb*.

Dr. *Robert Aldridge*, born at *Burnham*, first Schoolmaster, then Provost of *Eaton-College*, where he was educated, and last of all made Bishop of *Carlisle*, A. D. 1537. He held a Correspondence by Letter with *Erasmus*, who commends his Eloquence.

Dr. *John Harley*, Bishop of *Hereford* in the Reign of *Edward VI*. He was deposed from his See by *Qu. Mary* for being married, and died soon after.

Dr. *Will. Alley*, Bishop of *Exeter*, A. D. 1560,

3 *Eliz.* born at *Chipping-Wycomb*. He wrote several English Books.

Dr. *Rich. Cox*, first Schoolmaster of *Eaton*, then Tutor to *K. Edward VI* was at length made Bishop of *Ely*, A. D. 1559, 2 *Eliz.* He was born at *Whaddon*.

Dr. *Tho. Bickley*, born at *Stow*, made Bishop of *Chichester* in 1585.

Dr. *Rich. Montague*, Bishop of the same Diocese in *K. Charles I's* Reign, born at *Dorney*.

Dr. *John King*, Bishop of *London*, born at *Wornall*; as was also

Dr. *Henry King*, his Son, Bishop of *Chichester* in *K. Charles I's* Reign.

Dr. *Walter Haddon*, Ambassador to divers Princes in *Q. Elizabeth's* Days, born at *Eaton*.

Dr. *Ja. Fleetwood*, Bp. of *Worcester* in *King Charles II's* Time, born at *Chalfont St. Peter*.

Dr. *Law. Humphrey*, Dean of *Worcester* in *K. James I's* Reign, born at *Newport Pagnell*.

Mr. *Francis Bunny*, the Author of several little Tracts, born at *Chalfont St. Giles*.

Mr. *John Randal*, an eminent Divine in *K. James I's* Days, born at *Missenden*.

Dr. *John Gregory*, that famous Scholar, the Miracle of his Age for Critical Learning and Languages, was born at *Amersham*. He was a Prebendary of *Salisbury*, but was ejected out of all his Preferments by the Long Parliament, and having lived a while poorly, died, and was buried in *Christ-Church, Oxford*, under a Stone, with this Epitaph:

Templo exclusus, & avitâ Religione.

Mr. *William Sharp*, his Cotemporary: He was a Native of *Bleachley*.

Dr. *Collins*, Master of *King's-College, Cambridge*, was born at *Eaton*.

Dr. *Rog. Goad*, the famous Mathematician.

Mr. *William Oughtred*, the learned Physician, born at *Eaton*.

Dr. *George Bates*, who served both *Oliver* and *K. Charles II.* as Physician in Ordinary.

Edmund Waller Esq; the English *Tibullus*, born at *Beaconsfield*, where his Ancestors had a Seat; whence he was called, *Waller of Beaconsfield*.

Dr. *Robert Chaloner*, Canon of *Windsor* in *Qu. Elizabeth's* Reign, was Rector of *Amersham*, where he built a Free-School, and gave 20 l. per Ann. to *Christ-Church, Oxford*, for three Exhibitions for so many Scholars of it.

Dr. *Charles Croke*, Son of *Sir John Croke* of *Chilton* in this County, was also Rector of *Amersham* in the Reign of *K. Charles I.*

Dr.

Dr. Richard Bret, one of the Translators of the Bible, the greatest Linguist of his Time, was Rector of *Quarendon*, and lies buried in the Chancel there.

Dr. John Piers, Archbishop of York, was Rector of *Quarendon*.

Dr. Robert Sibthorp was Rector of *Water-Stratford*. He was charged by the Parliament

to have been the Cause of the Rupture between K. Charles I. and them, by preaching up the Royal Prerogative to be above the Law, &c.

Mr. Grocyn, who is said to be *Erasmus's* Tutor, was Rector of *Newton-Longueville*.

Dr. Twisse, an eminent Divine in King Charles I.'s Reign, was Rector of *Newbury*.

The CHARITY-SCHOOLS of this County.

Aston-Clinton, where several poor Children are taught at the Charge of the Rector of the Parish.

Aston-Sandford, where there is a School erected, and maintain'd by the Subscription of the more able Inhabitants.

Beaconsfield, where there are five Boys taught, and one put out every Year at the Charge of the Rector of that Parish.

Blechely, where there is a School erected for the teaching of twenty Boys, at the Charge of the Patron and Rector.

Bow-Brickhill, where twelve Children are taught, usually by the Clerk of the Parish, for 5 l. a Year, given by one Mr. Parret.

Brill, where is a School for teaching twenty three Boys, endowed with 23 l. a Year.

Chesham, where is a School set up to teach forty Children, and endowed by a Lord.

Coblington, where are several poor Children taught, at the Charge of the Minister of the Parish, and a certain Gentlewoman.

Colnbrooke, a School maintain'd by Contributions for the Instruction of ten poor Children.

Denham, where are four Children taught at the Expence of a private Family.

Gerhard-Crosse, where are taught twenty Boys and fifteen Girls, and all of them cloathed. The Earl of *Portland* built them a School-House, and endowed it with 40 l. per Ann. and two of the Children are put out Apprentice every Year.

Grendon-Underwood, where six Children are taught at a Lady's Charge.

Hambleton, the Rector of which hath ten Children taught at his own Charge.

Hampden Magna, where are six Children taught.

Hardwick, the Rector of which hath ten Children taught at his own Charge.

Iver, where are twenty four Children taught for the Interest of 460 l. lately given by a Gentleman for that purpose.

Isingo, where a charitable Lord is at the Charge of teaching ten poor Children.

Linford Magna, where there is a School-House built, and 10 l. per Annum settled by a private Gentleman to teach twenty poor Children of this Parish to read, write, &c.

Marlow Magna. Here is a School for twenty Boys to be taught and cloathed, founded and maintained by one of the Family of the *Borlace's*.

Medmenham, where are five Children taught.

Moulse, where there is 6 l. a Year given by a Lady of Quality for the teaching of the poor Children of that Parish.

Newport-Paganel, where are some Children taught to read and work in an House built by a private Gentleman for that end.

Quinton, where are twenty Children taught, and the School is endowed with 6 l. per Annum.

Stoke-Goldington, where there are six Children taught at the Rector's Charge.

Stony-Stratford. A private Gentleman hath given an House for a School, and is at the Charge of the teaching of eight Children.

Swanburn. Here is 6 l. per Ann. settled to teach eight Boys.

Waddesden, where are all the Children of the Parish taught at the Charge of the three Rectors, and other Contributors.

Wauendon, where twenty Children are taught and cloathed by the liberal Gift of one Mr. *Geo. Wells*, who has given 800 l. to purchase Lands for that end.

Wendover, where twenty Children are taught at the Charge of Sir *Roger Hill*, who pays 20 l. per Ann. to support the Charge.

Westbury. All the Children of this Parish are taught at the Expence of a Lady.

West-Wycomb. Here is a School for forty Boys, cloathed and taught at the Charge of a private Gentleman.

Wing, where are twenty Boys taught, to which a Person of Quality gives 10 l. a Year.

Wingrave, where are eight Children taught at the Charge of the Patron and Vicar.

Wormen-Hall. Here are some Children taught upon Charity.

A C K.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Ackley	Buckingham	R Buckingham	6 2 9	New-College, Oxon.	Mr Rich. Fiennes.	
Addington	Buckingham	R Buckingham	9 9 5	Tho. Busby, LL D.	Tho. Busby, LL D.	Tho. Busby, LL
Adstock	Buckingham	R Buckingham	13 6 1	Bishop of Lincoln	Mr Tho. Egerton.	
Agmondesham	Burnham	R Burnham	48 16 0	M Ger. Drake Esq;	Mr H Drake	Mrs Bent.
AYLESBU- RY	Aylesbury	V Wendover	14 18 1	Prebend. of Aylesbury in the Ch. of Lincoln.	Isaac Loddington.	William Nead
Afcot	A Hamlet in Wing Parish.					
Ashenden	Ashenden	Do Waddeſdon	Donative	Christ-Church.	Mr Tho. Markham.	E. of Chester
Ashley-Green	Burnham	Hamlet in Chesham Parish				
Ashridge	Cotflow					E. of Bridgen
Aston-Abbots	Cotflow	V Mureſley	6 7 8	E. of Cheſterfield.	Mr Sa. Spademan.	Mr Ruſſell.
Aston-Clinton	Aylesbury	R Wendover	23 6 9	Sir Cha. Gerrard Bt	Mr. Tho. Walker.	
Aston Sandford	Ashenden	R Waddeſden	12 16 0	Jo. Fleetwode Esq;	Mr Tho. Penn.	
Astwood	Newport	V Newport	6 6 8	The Crown.	Mr Rob. Newill.	Sir Cc. Cray
Barton Hartſton	Buckingham	Donat. Bucks		Mr Riſley.	Mr John Wells.	Mr Brace.
Beachampton	Buckingham	R Buckingham	14 10 5	E. of Salisbury & Mrs. Bennet.	Mr John Baker.	E. of Salisbury
BEACONS- FIELD	Burnham	R Burnham	26 2 8½	Magd. Coll. Oxon.	Mr Chr. Newill.	Mrs Bennet
Bearton	Aylesbury	Do. Wendover		D. & C. Lincoln.	Mr John Samby.	Mr Waller
Bidlesden	Buckingham	Donat. Bucks		Mrs. Sayer.	Mr Tho. Price.	Mr Baſil.
Bishopſton	Aylesbury	Hamlet in Stone Pariſh.				Mrs. Sayer.
Bleachley	Newport	R Newport	29 13 4½	Browne Willis Esq;	Mr Matt. Diſney.	Browne Willis
Bledlow	Aylesbury	V Wendover	16 9 5	Johnſall Croſs Esq;	Mr Wi. Stephenson.	Johnſall Croſs
Borſſale	Ashenden	Do Waddeſdon		Will. Aubrey Esq;	Mr Ger. Widdowes.	Will. Aubrey
Botley	Burnham	Hamlet in Cheſham Pariſh				
Bradenham	Disborough	R Wiccomb	5 3 8	Mr John Johnſon.	Mr Phil. Davis.	Sir H. Johnſon
Brayfield Could	Newport	Don. Newport		Will. Farrer Esq;	Mr Noel Lawſon.	Will. Farrer
Burcote	Cotflow	Mureſley		A Hamlet in Wing Pariſh.		Tho. Lige Esq
Bradwell	Newport	V Newport	5 11 0	The Crown.	Mr Rich. Eckersall.	
Bradwell-abbey	Newport					Sir Joſ. Alſton
Brickhill Bow	Newport	R Newport	15 0 0	Sir William Buck.	Mr Phil. Davis.	
Brickhill Maga	Newport	R Newport	18 2 9	John Barton Cl.	Mr John Barton	Mrs. Duncombe
Brickhill Parva	Newport	V Newport	9 0 0	Archbiſhop Cant.	Mr William Cawn.	Mr Hall.
Brill	Ashenden	Do Waddeſdon		Will. Aubrey Esq;	Mr Ger. Widdowes.	
Broughton	Aylesbury	A Hamlet in Bierton Pariſh.				
Broughton	Newport	R Newport	10 9 5	Fra. Duncombe Esq;	Mr Adam Booker.	Fra Duncombe
BUCKING- HAM	Buckingham	V Bucks		Alex. Denton Esq;	Mr Oliver Paſſler.	Mat. Rogers
Buckland	Aylesbury	Do. Wendover		D. & C. Lincoln.	Mr Ed. Sculſhorpe.	
Bullington	Newport	Hamlet in Hanſlape Pariſh				Lady Pierrepont
Bulſtrode	Stoke					E. of Portland
Burnham	Burnham	V Burnham	16 13 4	Eaton College.	Mr Matth. Tate.	
Burnham	A Hamlet in Burnham.					Mrs. Eyre.
Boveney	Burnham	A Chapel of Eaſe.			Mr Matth. Tate.	
Burnham Eaſt	Burnham					Tho. Eyre Esq
Burſton	Cotflow	A Seat in Abbots-Aſton Pariſh.				Edm. Reves
Boreton	Buckingham	A Hamlet in Bucks Pariſh				E. of Liſchfield
Caldecot	Newport	Hamlet in Newport Pariſh				Ric. Miſſſall
Calverton	Newport	R Newport	26 2 9	E of Salisbury & Mrs. Bennet.	Mr John Taylor.	Tho. Chapman
Cartridge	Burnham	Hamlet in Cheſham Pariſh				E. of Salisbury
Cattle-Thorp	Newport	Chapel of Eaſe to Hanſlape		City of Lincoln.	Mr Sh. Garriſtone.	Mrs. Bennet
Caversfield	Buckingham	V Buckingham	6 0 0	Will. Paun Gent.	Mr James Wells.	Lady Tirrell

E A V.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Wyersfield House	Buckingham					Will. Vaux Gent.
Halfont S. Gi.	Burnham	R Burnham	19 9 4	Bishop of Lincoln.	Jo. Hammond D.D.	{ A. Radcliffe Esq; D. Worley, Quar.
Halfont S. Pe.	Burnham	V Burnham	15 17 0	St. John's Coll. Ox.	Mr Tho. Smart.	{ Hen. Gould Esq; Th. Sanders Esq; — Clayton Esq;
Walkmore	Buckingham	Bucks. A Hamlet in Ratley Parish.				
Wicheley	Newport	V Newport	8 0 0	Sir J. Chester Bar.	Mr Will. Barbour.	Sir J. Chester Bar.
Weddington	Cotflow	R Muresley	15 9 5	E. of Bridgewater.	Mr Will. Newbolt.	
Wesley	Ashenden	Do Waddefdon		John Dormer Esq;	Mr John Churchley	
WESHAM	Burnham	V Burnham	13 1 5	{ Lord Russell. Sir P. Whitcot.	Mr John Ball.	{ W. Lowndes Esq; R. Gainsford Esq;
Wesham	Burnham	Do Burnham	13 1 5 1/4	{ Wil. Ld. Cheyne, Vis. Newhaven	Mr William Jones.	{ Wil. Ld. Cheyne, Vis. Newhaven.
Wesley	Burnham	R Burnham	12 16 0 1/4	D. of Bedford.	Mr. Will. Borroughs	
Wesley House	Burnham					D. of Bedford.
Wilton	Ashenden	Do Ashenden		Mr Harvey.	Mr Tho. Markham.	Mr Harvey.
Wetwood	Buckingham	Don. Bucks		Mr Risley.	Mr John Wells.	{ — Risley Esq; Sir J. Chetwood Bt
Wetwood	Cotflow	Don Muresley		Mr Neale.	Mr Peter Hill.	
Wetwood East	Ashenden	V Waddefdon	7 17 0	Mr Horvoden's Heirs	Mr Francis Green.	Will. Abel Esq;
Wetwood House	Ashenden					Lord Fermanagh.
Wetwood Middle	Ashenden	R Waddefdon	15 0 0	Lord Fermanagh.	Mr W. Butterfield.	
Wetwood Clay-?	Buckingham	V Buckingham	13 4 8	Lord Fermanagh.	Mr Will. White.	
Wetwood Raines	Newport	R Newport	12 6 9	Sir H. Hobart Bar.	Mr W. Underwood.	Sir H. Hobart Bar.
Wetwood E-?	Stoke	A Chapel and Hamlet in Langley and Horton Parishes.			John Alcock Incumbent.	
Wetwood Brook	Ashenden	Do Waddefdon		E. of Abingdon.	Mr William Clark.	
Wetwood	Newport	R Newport	27 10 0	Sir Ni. Carew Bar.	Mr Tho. Duberry.	Sir Ni. Carew Bar.
Wetwood N. Crawley	Cotflow	R Muresley	9 16 1	Bern. Tournay Esq;	Mr Tho. Wagstaff.	Bern. Tournay Esq;
Wetwood Cublington	Aylesbury	Chap. of Ea. to Haddenham		Simon Mayne Esq;	Mr Fra. Coston.	Tho. Sommer Gent.
Wetwood Caddington	Stoke	V Burnham	11 0 0	D. & C. Windsor.	Mr Tho. Jenkinson.	Mrs Wace.
Wetwood Dutchet	Buckingham	A Hamlet in Stow Parish.				
Wetwood Dudford	Stoke	R Burnham	9 9 4	Sir Roger Hill.	Mr John Sterpin.	{ Sir W. Bowyer Bt Sir Rog. Hill Kt.
Wetwood Denham	Ashenden	Hamlet in Quainton Par.				Mrs Piggott.
Wetwood Doderthale	Aylesbury	V Wendover	7 9 5	The Crown.	Mr Benj. Gatton.	{ Mrs Serjeant. Mr Maine
Wetwood Dorney	Burnham	Don. Burnham	8 10 4	Cha. Palmer Esq;	Mr William Dodd.	Cha. Palmer Esq;
Wetwood Dorton	Ashenden	Do. Ashenden		Christ-Church, Ox.	Mr Tho. Markham.	Hon.—Bertie Esq;
Wetwood Drayton-Beauchamp	Cotflow	R Muresley	11 9 5	{ Wil. Ld. Cheyne, Vis. Newhaven.	Mr Wi. Challoner.	{ Wi. Ld. Cheyne, Vis. Newhaven.
Wetwood Drayton-Par	Cotflow	R Muresley	12 0 0	Sir J. Fortescue Bt	Mr H. Hardacre.	
Wetwood Dunton	Cotflow	R Muresley	9 9 5	Ric. Hampden Esq;	Mr John Olliffe.	
Wetwood Easington	Ashenden	Hamlet in Chilton Parish.				
Wetwood Eaton-Water	Newport	Hamlet in Bletchley Parish.				
Wetwood Eaton-College.	Stoke	Burnham		Prov. & Fel Eaton	Prov. & Fel. Eaton	
Wetwood Eaton Guild-?	Stoke	The Church suffer'd to fall, the Parishioners come to the College-Chapel.				
Wetwood Edgocot	Buckingham	R Buckingham	11 12 8 1/4	John Dormer Esq;	Mr Thomas Maslin.	

E D E.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seatt.
Edelsborough	Cotflow	V Muresley	13 17 0	E. of Eridgewater.	Mr Will. Colemore.	
Ellisborough	Aylesbury	R Wendover	11 9 5	Rob. Wallis Gent.	Mr Cart. Wilmer.	Mrs Revett.
Emberton	Newport	R Newport	15 2 9	Mr Coppin.	Mr Smith.	
Ethorp	Ashenden	An Hamlet in Waddeſdon		Parish.		E. of Cheſter
Earnham Royal	Burnham	R Burnham	12 16 0 ¹	Eaton College.	Mr Nath. Wright.	
Fawley	Disborough	R Wiccomb	11 10 10	John Cook Eſq;	Mr Jo. Frankland	J. Cook al. man Eſq;
Filgrave	Newport	R Newport	5 19 5	Tir. Backwell Eſq;	Mr Rob. Styles.	
Fingerſt	Disborough	R Wiccomb		A Preb. of Wells.	Mr Fra. Edmonds.	
Foſcot	Buckingham	R Buckingham	9 4 0 ¹	Ri. Greenville Eſq;	Mr Rich. Major.	
Fulbrook	Cotflow					
Fulmere	Stoke	R Burnham		D & C. of Windſor.	Mr — Morrice.	
Granborough	Ashenden	V Muresley	8 0 0	The Crown.	Mr John Croſſ.	
Gawcot	Bockingham	Hamlet in Bucks Pariſh.				
Gibbon Maſh	Buckingham	R Buckingham	21 9 4 ¹	The Crown.	Tho. Dunſtar D.D.	Will. Buſby Eſq;
Gotehurſt	Newport	R Newport	6 0 1	Geo. Wright Eſq;	Mr Will. Miller.	George Wright
Greenland	Disborough	An Hamlet in Hambledon		Pariſh.		
Grendon	Ashenden	R Waddeſdon	15 6 8 ¹	— Piggott Eſq;	Mr W. Butterfield.	
Underwood						
Grove	Cotflow	R Muresley	4 13 4	E. of Cheſterfield.	Mr Will. Brown.	
Hadenham	Aylesbury	V. Wendover	15 17 0	Simon Mayne Gent.	Mr Francis Coſton.	
Hambledon	Disborough	R Wiccomb	35 0 0	— Clayton Eſq;	A. Charlott D. D.	Th. Coventry — Clayton
Hamden- Magna	Aylesbury	R Wendover	9 9 5	Ric. Hampden Eſq;	Mr John Yate.	Ric Hampden
Hamden Parva	Aylesbury	An Hamlet with a Chap. of Eaſe to Hartwell				
Hedfore	Burnham	Do. Wiccomb		Mrs Chilcott.	Mr Nat. Smalley.	Mrs Chilcott. Edw. Lane T. Chapman — Thuriſy Mrs How.
Hanſlap	Newport	V Newport	48 0 0	City of Linc. In.	Mr Sh. Garmſtone.	
Hardmead	Newport	R Newport	13 6 9	Sir John Hobart.	Mr John Pateman.	
Hardwick	Cotflow	R Muresley	39 9 5	New-College, Oxon.	Tho. Woods, LL.D.	
Hartwell	Aylesbury.	R Wendover	14 5 3	Sir Tho. Lee Bar.	Mr Alex. Croke.	
Hartwell- Houſe	Aylesbury					Sir Tho. Lee Bar.
Harwood Magna	Cotflow	R Muresley	14 4 0	New-College, Oxon.	W. Holloway LL.D.	Ric. Barker Eſq;
Harwood Parv.	Cotflow	V Muresley	5 6 8	Mrs Grange.	Mr Sam. Foſter.	Mrs Grange.
Haverſham	Newport	R Newport	15 0 0	Lord Haverſham.	Vacant.	Lord Haverſham.
Haulton	Aylesbury.	R Riſborough	13 6 8	Archb. of Cant.	Mr Joſ. Nicolſon.	
Hedgerley- Dean	Burnham	R Burnham	6 0 0	Sir Roger Hill Kt.	Mr John Olliſſe.	
Hilleſden	Buckingham	Don. Bucks		Chriſt Church, Ox.	Mr Ste Towneſend.	Alex. Denton
Hitcham	Burnham	R Burnham	11 5 6	Mrs Evans.	Mr W. Mountague.	
Hoggeſton	Cotflow	R Muresley	11 6 1	E. of Cheſterfield.	Mr Ben Raynolds.	
Hogſhaw	Ashenden	A depopulated Village, now included in Eaſt-Claydon Pariſh.				
Hauridge	Cotflow	R Muresley	8 10 4		Mr Nar. Anderſon.	
Hitchenden	Desborough	V. Wiccomb	8 17 0	E. of Cheſterfield	Mr John Batchelor.	
Horſingdon	Aylesbury	V Wendover	6 17 0	Mr John Grubb.	Mr Joſ. Willis.	John Grubb Eſq;
Horton	Cotflow	An Hamlet part in Edgeborough, and part in Stapton Pariſh.				
Horton	Stoke	R Burnham	22 9 4	Sir Wi. Scawen Kt.	Mr Will. Namy.	Sir W. Scawen
Halcot	Aylesbury	R Wendover	10 0 1	Henry Neale Eſq;	Mr Rice Evans.	
Hundridge	Burnham	Hamlet in Cheſham Pariſh				

I C K.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Dor	Ashenden	R Waddeſdon	9 9 4½	Sir Tho Tipping Bt.	Mr R. Piddington.	
	Ashenden	V Waddeſdon	6 10 8½	E. of Cheſterfield.	Mr Cha. Corniſh.	
	Disborough	An Hamlet in Turvill Pariſh, part in Bucks, and part in Oxfordſhire.				
Stoke		V Burnham	13 6 8	Edw. Lee Eſq;	Mr John Alcock.	{ Edw. Lee Eſq; Hatton Taſh Eſq; Lord Baſhurſt.
		V Mureſley	12 16 1	E. of Bridgewater.	Mr Will. Erbery.	Wil. Duncomb Eſq;
		V Wendover	6 10 4	Ric. Hampden Eſq;	Mr Geo. Olliſſe.	
NGO	Cotſlow	R Wendover	6 2 9	Tho. Chapman Cl.	Tho. Chapman Cl.	
	Aylesbury	V Waddeſdon	8 10 4	James Herbert Eſq;	Mr Joſ. Hodgkis.	Jam. Herbert Eſq;
	Ashenden	R Mureſley	3 0 0	A depopula ^d Par.	The Inhabitants frequent Whitchurch.	
Cotſlow	Buckingham	An Hamlet in Stow Pariſh				
		Don. Burnham		D. & C. Windſor.	{ Mr John Con- rade Warnley.	{ Lord Maſham Dut. Hubert Eſq;
	Stoke	Hamlet in Langley Pariſh.				
Aylesbury		Hamlet in Princes-Roſborough Pariſh.				
	Newport	V Newport	5 6 8	Chriſt. Church, Ox.	Mr Rob. Creed.	Hen. Andrews Eſq;
	Burnham	An Hamlet in Cheſham Pariſh with a Chapel				D. of Devonſhire.
Newport		V Newport	6 0 0	E of Gainsborough.	Mr Noel Lawſon.	Tho. Newton Gent.
	Buckingham	R Buckingham	18 0 0	Mrs Weſt.	Mr Edw. Carleton.	
	Aylesbury	Wendover	A Curacy held with Great Miſſenden.			
Aſhenden	An Hamlet in Quainton, anciently a Grange or Farm of the Abbot of Tame.					
		An Hamlet in Bucks Pariſh.				John Rogers Eſq;
	Buckingham	Do. Wendover		In Truſtees.	Mr. Joſ. Willis.	
Aylesbury		R Buckingham	7 9 5	Peter Dayrell Eſq;	Mr Tho. Dayrell.	{ Pe. Dayrell Eſq; Sir M. Dayrell Kt.
		Don. Mureſley		Sir Vi. Corbett Bar.	Mr Martin Hall.	{ — Kynaſton Eſq; Sir V. Corbett Bt.
	Cotſlow	R Waddeſdon	7 6 8½	Borl. Warren Eſq;	Mr Tho. Maſon.	
Aſhenden		Hamlet in Stewkley Pariſh				Job. Sheppard Eſq;
	Cotſlow	R Newport	14 5 1	Trin. Coll. Camb.	Mr Geo. Modd.	Th. Hanſlope Gent.
	Newport	A ruin'd Priory, part in Northampton, and part in Bucks, tax'd with Stow Pariſh.				
Buckingham		R Newport	20 0 0½	Ric. Uthwait Eſq;	Mr John Coles.	Ric. Uthwait Eſq;
	Newport	A Chapel anciently in Newport-Pagnell Par.			Mr Rob. Creed.	John Knapp Eſq;
						{ J. Bringherſt Eſq; J. Abington Eſq; Sir J. Etheridge.
Disborough		V Wiccomb	13 6 8	D. & C. Glouceſter.	Mr R. Mellichamp.	{ J. Crompton Eſq; Bo Warren Eſq; Ja. Chace Eſq;
		V Wiccomb	8 5 9	Borl. Warren Eſq;	Mr Tho. Jackſon.	
	Newport	An Innſhip of Newport-Pagnell.				
Disborough		V Wiccomb	5 17 0	Fr. Duffield Eſq;	Mr Da. Dicconſon.	Fra. Duffield Eſq;
	Cotſlow	V Mureſley	7 17 0	Tho. Ligoſe Gent.	Mr Will. Maſon.	
	Aſhenden	Do Waddeſdon		E. Waddington DD.	Mr Ric. Purchaſe.	
Aſhenden		R Waddeſdon	8 2 8	E. of Liſchfield.	Mr Will. White.	
	Cotſlow	V Mureſley	9 9 5	Trin. Coll. Camb.	Mr John Theed.	
	Newport	R Newport	20 0 0	E. of Nottingham.	Will. Woſton B D.	
Disborough	An Hamlet in Hambledon Pariſh.					
		V Wendover		Jo. Fleetmode Eſq;	Mr John North.	Jo. Fleetmode Eſq;

M I S.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent	Seats.
Missenden } Parva }	Aylesbury	V Wendover	13 3 8	Roger Penn Esq;	Mr James Davis.	E. of Sterl
Moreton	Buckingham	R Buckingham	8 2 9	Mr Matth. Bate.	Mr Matth. Bate.	Edw. Bate
Murefley	Cotflow	R Murefley	11 0 0	Sir J. Fortescue Bar.	Mr Edw. Gatacre.	
Nash	Cotflow	An Hamlet in Whaddon Parish.				
Nettleden	A Hamlet with a	Chapel of Ease to Pitston.		E. of Bridgewater.	Mr T. Whitehead.	
Newington- } Blossinville }	Newport	R Newport	8 8 0	Will. Fane Esq;	Mr Rob. Newill.	
Newington- } Longfield }	Newport	R Newport	20 9 5	New-College, Oxon.	Mr Ric. Ridge.	
NEWPORT } PAGNEL }	Newport	V Newport	10 0 0	The Crown.	Tho. Banks, DD.	Sir He. Atk
Oakley	Ashenden	V Waddeſdon	5 17 0	Will. Aubrey Esq;	Mr Edw. Hughs.	Will. Canage
Okney	Newport	R Newport	2 17 6	A depopulated Village, was reckon'd		in Emmert
Oving	Ashenden	R Waddeſdon	7 17 10½	The Crown.	Mr Sam. Harrison.	
OULNEY	Newport	V Newport	13 6 8	Will. Johnson Esq;	Mr Henry Elliott.	Will. Johnſ
Padbury	Bucks	V. Bucks	6 13 4	The Crown.	Mr Tho. Cheſſyn.	R. Smith Es
Penn	Burnham	V Burnham	9 13 4	Roger Penn Esq;	Mr John Bonnett	{ Roger Penn Dan. Bak
Pichcote	Ashenden	R Waddeſdon	10 0 0½	Mr — Sanders.	Mr Hen. Atkinson.	
Pitſton	Cotflow	Do. Murefley		Annex'd to the Vicarage of Ivingho.		
Poundon	Buckingham	Hamlet in Twyford Parish				
Preston	Buckingham	R Buckingham	11 9 4½	Alex. Denton Esq;	Mr Step. Townsend	
Quanton	Ashenden	R Waddeſdon	30 12 0½	D. of Montague.	Benj. Archer, B.D.	D. of Mont
Quarendon	Ashenden	A depopulated Vill. with a Chap. of S. Peter			diſus'd, included	in Beirton
Radnage	Disborough	R Wiccomb	6 13 11	The Crown.	Mr John Woodſon.	
Ratley	Buckingham	R Buckingham	6 13 11	New-College, Oxon.	Mr John Norborne.	Mrs Woodſon
Ravenſton	Newport	V. Newport	6 13 4	E. of Nottingham.	Mr Rob. Eſcrich.	
Ringshall	Cotflow	Hamlet in Ivingho Parish.				
Monks-Ris- } borough }	Aylesbury	R Risborough	30 0 0	Abp. of Canterb.	— Quarles D. D.	Mr Raynolds.
PRINCE- } RISBO- }	Aylesbury	Do Wendover	—	Mr Penton.	Mr Nat. Anderson.	
ROUGH } Shobington }	Ashenden	V Waddeſdon	10 9 4½	John Tipping Cl.	Mr Will. Muſſon.	
Sanderton	Disborough	R Wiccomb	13 9 5	Cha. Dormer Esq;	Mr St. John Davis.	
Saulden	Cotflow	A Seat in Murefley Parish.				Sir J. Fortescue
Shaulſton	Buckingham	R Buckingham	8 3 0	Mrs Purefoy.	Mr Rich. Townſend.	Mrs Purefoy.
Shenley	Newport	R Newport	22 9 5	John Knapp Esq;	Mr Matth. Knapp.	
Shenley } Brook-End. }	Cotflow	Hamlet in Shenley Parish.				
Shardeloiſ	Burnham	A Seat in Amerſham Pariſh belonging to		— Montague Gerrard Drake Esq;		
Sherington	Newport	R Newport	20 0 1	Bishop of Linceln.	Mr John Barton.	
Simpſon	Newport	R Newport	17 6 8	Mrs Hawes.	Mr John Stannard.	Mrs Walden.
Sinkleborough	Cotflow	An Hamlet in Great-Horwood Pariſh.				
Sipnam, alias }	Burnham	Hamlet in Burnham Pariſh				
Chippenham }						
Slapton	Cotflow	R Murefley	14 9 5	Will. Theed Esq;	Mr Ed. Butterfield.	
Stantonbarry	Newport	V Newport	7 6 8	Sir J. Wittewronge.	Mr John Tomkins.	Sir J. Wittew
Stantonbar- } ry Hall }	Newport					Sir J. Wittew
Stoke-Gol- } dington }	Newport	R Newport	14 6 0½	Geo. Wright Esq;	Mr T. Remington	
Stoke Hamond	Newport	R Newport	19 9 5	Bishop of Linceln.	Mr Dav. Trimmell.	Ja. Hillerſdon

STO.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Man-	Aylesbury	Do Wendover	—	D. & C. Lincoln.	Mr Ra. Glademan.	
ville	Stoke	V Burnham	7 17 0	Sir Walt. Clarges.	Mr Rob Redding.	Rob. Gayer Esq;
Poges	Aylesbury	V Wendover	9 0 0	Sir Tho. Lee Bar.	Mr John Seymour.	
me	Buckingham	V Burnham	11 14 5	Lord Cobham.	Mr Conrad. Rand.	{ Lord Cobham & Ed. Dayrell Esq;
	Stoke	An Hamlet in Upton Par.				
ugh	Newport	A small Market-Town in Bletchley and part in Simpson Parish.				
TRATFORD						
enny						
ratford	Buckingham	R Buckingham	7 0 3			
Water						
TRATFORD	Newport	{ A Market-Town with two Chapels, one dedd to S. Giles, the other to S. Mary Magd. in Calverton and Woolverton Parishes. Mr Leonard Sedgwick Incumbent.				
TONY	Colridge	V Muresley	9 9 5	Bishop of Oxford.	Mr Will. Alport.	
ewley	Ashenden	An Hamlet part in Okeley Parish in Bucks, and the rest in Oxfordshire.				
udley	Cotflow	V Muresley	13 0 0	— Lovett Esq;	Mr John Sambee.	— Lovett Esq;
ulbury	Cotflow	V Muresley	4 9 6	The Crown.	Mr Sam. Foster.	
anburn	Burnham	R Burnham	11 8 8½	The Crown.	Mr Nath. Wright.	
aplow	Burnham					Earl of Orkney.
aplow-Hall						
Thingherst.	Vide Finghest					
Thornborow	Buckingham	V Buckingham	8 7 0	B. Woodnoth Esq;	Mr Tho. Chestyn.	B. Woodnoth Esq;
Thornton	Buckingham	R Buckingham	11 6 1	Sir Th. Tirrell Bar.	Mr Leo. Sedgwick.	Sir Th. Tirrell Bar.
ingwick	Buckingham	R Buckingham	12 6 1	New-College, Oxon.	Mr Tho. Oldys.	
yringham	Newport	Newport	13 6 8	Tyr. Backwell Esq;	Mr Rob. Styles.	Tyr. Backwell Esq;
ottenhoe	Cotflow	D. Muresley A Chapel, &c.		Mr Serj. Selby.	Mr W. Barnwell.	Mr Serj. Selby.
urley	Ashenden	An Hamlet with a little Chapel in Tame Parish, tho' 'tis in Buckinghamshire.				
urfield	Disborough	V Wiccomb	9 9 9½	Several Persons.	Mr Ric. Morgan.	
urweston	Buckingham	R Buckingham	12 6 1	D. & C. of Westm.	Dr Law. Broderick.	Mr Heynes.
	Buckingham	R Buckingham	—	{ Rector of Lin- coln Coll. Oxon.	Dr. Adams.	Lord Wenman.
wiford						
ach	An House formerly belonging to the Fleetwodes, now to the					Claytons in Chalfont St. Peter's Par.
pton	Stoke	V Burnham	6 17 0	The Crown.	Mr Mich. White.	
					{ Mr N. Smalley. Mr L. Kingsford. Mr S. Harrison.	{ Three Portions
Waddefdon	Ashenden	R Waddefdon	45 0 0	Mar. of Wharton.		— Ingoldsby Esq;
Waldrige	Ashenden	An House in Dinton Parish belonging to —				
Walton	Newport	R Newport	8 9 5	{ The Crown, & C. Pinfold LL.D.	Mr Will. Waller.	Ch. Pinfold LL. D.
Warrington	Newport	An Hamlet in Olney Par.				J. Throckmorton Esq
						{ J. Selby, Serj. at Law. — Wells Gent.
Wavendon	Newport	R Newport	26 6 9	{ J. Selby, Serj. at Law.	Mr Will. Cowne.	
Wyardsbury	Stoke	V Burnham	14 10 2½	D. & C. Windsor.	Mr J. Con. Wornley.	E. of Litchfield.
Wendon	Cotflow	Hamlet in Hardwick Par.				{ Mr Edgill. Mr Gibson. Rt. Crawley Esq;
WENDO.						
VER	Aylesbury	V Wendover	12 16 1	The Crown.	Mr Josiah Hart.	
Wendover-Forrence, or the Out-Borough.						
Westbury	Buckingham	V Buckingham	9 17 4	Tho. Price Esq;	Mr Nat. Claridge.	Tho. Price Esq;
Westcot	Ashenden	An Hamlet in Waddefdon Parish.				
Weston-						
Turvill	Aylesbury	R Wendover	22 0 9	All Sou's Coll. Ox.	Mr John Tipping.	

W E S.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Se
Weston Underwood } Wexham Whaddon Whaddon House Whitchurch CHIPPING W I C. COMB Wiccomb W. Willine Winching- ton Upper Winching- ton Nether Wing Wingrave W I N S. LOW Wolston Magna Wolston Parva Wolverton Woburne Woodsham Wormnale Wotton Un- derwood } Woughton	Newport Stoke Cotflow Cotflow Burnham Cotflow Newport Ashenden Ashenden Cotflow Cotflow Cotflow Newport Newport Newport Disborough Ashenden Ashenden Ashenden Newport	Don. Newport R Burnham V Murefley V Murefley V Burnham V Wiccomb V Newport V Waddefdon V Waddefdon V Murefley V Murefley V Murefley R Newport R Newport V Newport V Wiccomb An Hamlet called Ham in D Waddefdon D. Waddefden R Newport	— 5 14 0 1 10 0 0 — 23 17 0 11 9 5 7 10 10 7 17 1 — 18 16 1 9 9 5 11 5 8 8 16 1 8 6 1 1 3 8 12 0 0 6 18 0 — 16 9 5	Sir John Chester. The Crown. New College, Oxon. The Crown. Lord Shelborne. The Crown. Exec ^s of Dr Busby. Mar. of Wharton. Fr. Tyringham Esq; E. of Chesterfield. E. of Bridgewater. The Crown. Mr Henry Lucas. The Crown. Executors of Dr. Radcliffe. Mar. of Wharton. Mr — Burton. Abp. of Canterb. Rog. Nicholls Gent	Mr Robert Hope. Tho. Dawson D.D. Mr Joh. Brideonke. Mr John Roe. Mr Sam. Guise. Mr John Usgate. Mr — Bedford. Mr Lau. Ringford. Mr John Rice. Mr Will. Brown. Mr Will. Newbould. Mr John Croft. Mr Henry Lucas. Mr Joh. Tompkins. Mr Tho. Evans. Mr Mew. Warter. Mr Ja. Adisworth. Mr James Gibsen. Mr David James.	{ Sir R. mort Browne W. Sir F. Daj Mar. of Fr. Tyingh Rob. Law Execut Dr. R. Mar. of Ri. Grune

BUCKINGHAM SHIRE	Buckingham	Newport	Stony Stratford	Winflow	Ivingoe	Aylesbury	Agmondsham	Beaconsfield	Wickham	Colbrooke	Brickhill	Fenny Stratford	Rushmore Priory	Whaddon	Barkley Nor.	Tame Ouf.	Maidenhead	Windsor Park	Uxbridge Mid.	Barkhamstead	Tring Hor.	Layton Bos.	Oulney	Henly Park.	Staines Mid.	Reading Park.
Woobourn Bos.	13	7	9	8	7	11	16	20	20	27	3	1	15	7	17	16	25	27	25	12	10	4	10	25	30	30
Reading Park. S.	28	33	31	25	22	19	15	13	11	16	29	18	15	28	30	16	9	12	9	20	20	25	37	4	16	34
Staines Mid. S.E.	35	36	36	30	23	24	15	10	14	6	31	30	20	33	39	25	9	5	6	18	21	27	40	16	15	
Henly Park. S.	25	29	28	22	18	16	11	10	7	15	26	25	12	25	27	12	7	11	16	17	16	21	33	32		
Oulney N.E.	12	5	7	12	17	18	26	30	28	37	9	9	23	9	15	22	34	37	35	22	19	14	35			
Layton Bos. E.	12	10	10	7	4	7	13	16	15	24	4	5	11	7	17	13	21	24	21	8	6					
Irving Horf. S.E.	15	15	15	10	3	6	7	11	10	18	12	10	7	12	20	12	15	18	16	5	27					
Barkhamstead Has.	19	18	19	14	4	9	5	8	9	13	13	13	7	15	24	13	13	16	13	24						
Uxbridge Mid. S.E.	31	31	31	26	18	20	12	7	12	4	26	27	16	29	35	21	8	6								
Windsor Park. S.E.	31	32	32	27	20	20	11	7	10	4	28	29	16	30	35	20	5	25								
Maidenhead Bos. S.E.	27	29	28	23	17	17	8	5	6	7	25	26	12	26	30	16	23									
Tame Ouf. S.	12	17	16	10	12	5	12	14	10	22	15	15	7	13	15	35										
Barkley Nor. W.	5	12	9	10	19	16	25	28	25	36	15	14	19	12	50											
Whaddon N.E.	6	5	4	3	11	9	18	22	19	30	5	3	14	35												
Rushmore Priory. S.E.	16	18	17	12	9	5	6	9	6	17	13	13	31													
Fenny Stratford N.E.	9	5	6	6	8	9	13	21	19	28	1	43														
Brickhill E.	10	6	7	6	8	9	17	21	19	28	37															
Colbrooke. S.E.	32	33	33	28	20	21	10	8	12	21																
Wickham. S.E.	21	23	23	17	12	10	4	5	26																	
Beaconsfield S.E.	24	25	25	20	13	14	4	23																		
Agmondsham S.E.	21	22	22	16	9	10	22																			
Aylesbury S.E.	11	13	12	6	6	24																				
Ivingoe S.E.	15	13	14	9	29																					
Winflow S.E.	5	8	6	11																						
Stony Stratford	5	4	43																							
Newport N.E.	9	42																								

SHIRE

sends

XIV Members to Parliam.

has

XV Market Towns

and

185 Parishes

is divided into

VIII Hundreds containing about

441000 Acres and 18390 Houses.

Buckingham

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Cambridgeshire.

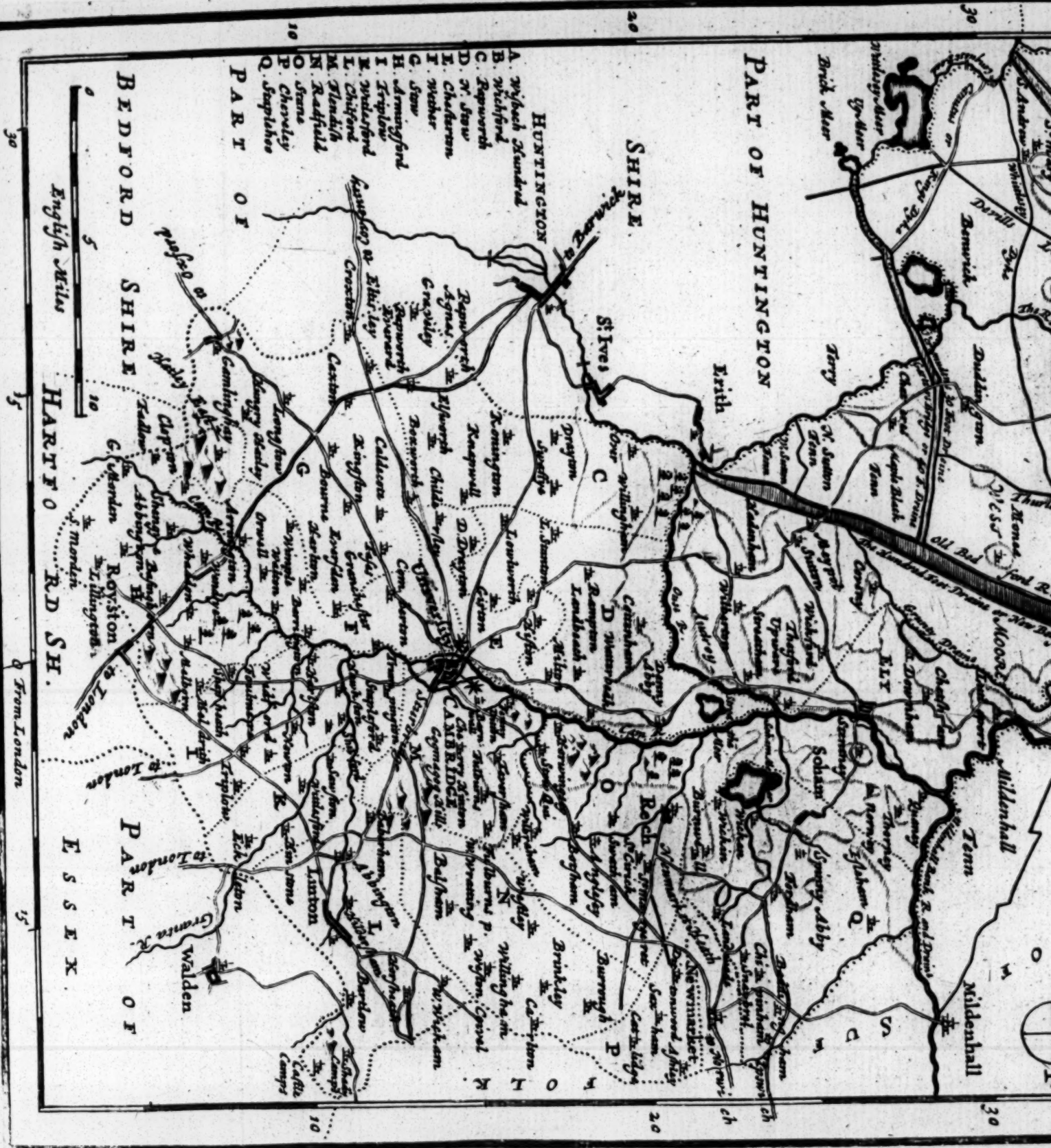
BEFORE we proceed to give a particular Account of this County, we think fit to give the History or Narrative of the *Great Level* of the Fenns, called *Bedford Level*; as actually surveyed and described by Sir *Jonas Moore*, with what further Sir *William Dugdale* has observed; having been at the Charge of doing an exact Map thereof.

How the LEVEL was supposed to be many Hundred Years since, and how came to be Fenns.

THis *Great Level* contains about 300000 Acres of Fenny Ground, lying within the Counties of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridge* and the Isle of *Ely*, *Huntingdon*, *Northampton* and *Lincoln*, as surveyed and described by Sir *Jonas Moore*; and in all probability, as appears by Historians and the Relations following, was once firm dry Land, and not annoyed with any extraordinary Inundation from the Sea, or Stagnation of the fresh Water. For there have been abundance of Timber-Trees found of several kinds, but most Oak, and few severed from the Roots, which stood below the Moor: When it is

well known, that in Moor-Ground and Water, Timber-Trees will not thrive or grow. In making some of the great Rivers, divers of the Trees were taken up, six, eight, ten Foot deep, and upwards. And there also hath been found Stone and Bricks, and other Materials for Building; which sheweth that this *Moor* or *Fenn* hath cover'd over the Face of the Land, and chang'd it from what it formerly had been. In setting down a Sluice, there was found sixteen Foot deep a Smith's Forge, and all Tools thereunto belonging, and several Horse-shoes. (a) This *Level* is bounded on all Parts (except by the Sea) with high Lands in Form of an Horse-shoe, which maketh it much like a Bay, and in former Times must have been a pleasant Country. The History of *William of Malmesbury*, (vouched by Mr. *Camden*) who lived about 1200 Years since saith, that in his Time, *Thorney Abbey* within this *Level*, now belonging to the Duke of *Bedford*, was represented a very Paradise for that, in Pleasure and Delight, it resembled Heaven itself; [In the very Marshes bearing Trees, that for their straight Talms, and the same without Knots, strive to touch the Stars. A Plain there was as even as the Sea, which with green Grass, allureth the Eye; smooth and level, that if any walk along the Fields]

(a) At *Whittelsea*, in digging through the Moor at eight Foot deep, they came to a perfect Sea and Swaiths of Grass, lying thereon, as they were first mowed; which clearly manifests, that since great Land-Floods, many Ages since, meeting with an Obstruction at the Natural Ostiaries towards the Sea; by Reason of much Silt, which, after a long Drought, had choak'd them up, did then spread itself over the Face of the whole *Level*; and that the Waters, till the general Draining ever since covering the same, have produced a Moor, now grown to this Thickness.



0 5 10
English Miles

HARTFORD SH.

PART OF ESSEX

PART OF

- A. Wybach Stander
- B. Wybach
- C. Rapworth
- D. N. Shaw
- E. Chatterton
- F. Wether
- G. Swan
- H. Wymond
- I. Topley
- J. Wymond
- K. Child
- L. Stank
- M. Radfield
- N. Radfield
- O. Swan
- P. Chertsey
- Q. Dapthoe

HUNTINGTON

SHIRE

PART OF HUNTINGTON

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From London

15





Fields, they shall find nothing to stumble at. There is not the least Parcel of Ground that lies waste and void there; here you shall find the Earth rising somewhere for Apple-Trees; there shall you have a Field set with Vines, which either creep upon the Ground, or mount on high upon Poles to support them, &c.] For in these Days, Vineyards were very Frequent in England. The like may be said of the Abbey of Crowland, and of the great Lordship of Whittelsey. Now by what Means it came to pass to be so drowned, it is believed, that the Ocean did at first break into it with such Violence, as that the Buildings and Woods, then standing throughout the same, became turned up by the Roots; and so great a Proportion of Silt brought in, as not only, for divers Miles next towards the Sea, did cover the Ground to an extraordinary Depth, but to the remotest Parts, even to the Verge of the High-Lands, as by one further Discovery or Instance of late Years was seen, at the Skirt of Conington in Huntingdonshire, where, upon making a Pool by Sir Robert Cotton Bar. he found there a Skeleton of a large Fish, (near twenty Foot long, as then conjectur'd) lying in perfect Silt, above six Foot below the Superficies of the Ground, and as much above the present Level of the Fens. But when and how that violent Breach and Inundation of the Sea was first made into this Country, is not positively known. Therefore it must be conjectur'd from the most rational Probabilities, which is, that it was by some great Earthquake. That such dreadful Accidents have occasion'd the like, we have unquestionable Testimony.

Coss. Valentiniano & Valente, (saith the Tripartite History, Lib. 7. xv. Anno Christi 368.) *terra motus factus, multas diruit Civitates, sed etiam Mare terminos proprios mutavit; & in quibusdam locis in tantum ibi fluxit, ut loca quæ pridem ambulari poterant, remigarentur; ab aliis vero locis tantum recessit, ut avida tellus inveniretur.* In the Time of the Consulship of Valentinian and Valens, there was an Earthquake, which not only overthrew divers Cities, but altered the very Bounds of the Sea: which so flowed in

some Parts, that Men might sail in those Places, where before they did walk; and forsook others, that they became dry Land. The like Relation of the same Earthquake, but somewhat more largely, doth Ammianus Marcell. Lib. 26. make. And to the like Purpose also is that of Ovid's;

*Vidi ego quod fuerat quondam solidissima Tellus,
Esse fretum; vidi factas ex æquore terras;
Et procul à Pelago Concha jacuere Marine;
Et Vetus inventa est in montibus Anchora
summis.*

Quodque fuit Campus, vallem decursus aquarum

*Fecit, & eluvie Mons est deductus in æquor;
Eque paludosa siccis humus aret Arenis.*

Ovid. Met. Lib. 15.

Thus translated into English by G. Sandys;

*Where once were solid Lands, Seas have I
seen,*

*And solid Land where once deep Seas have
been;*

*Shells far from Sea like Quarries in the
Ground,*

*And Anchors have in Mountain Tops been
found.*

*Torrents have made a Valley of a Plain,
High Hills by Deluges born to the Main.*

*Deep standing Lakes suck'd dry by thirsty
Sand,*

And on late thirsty Earth now Lakes do stand.

Who would imagine that the City of Ghent in Flanders had been an Haven-Town; yet that so it was about 800 Years since, appeareth in the Life of Charles the Great, written by the learned (a) Du Chesne. Neither do we want Examples here in some Part of England of this kind; Ratesborough, otherwise called Richborough in Kent, (sometime a Colony of the Romans) was, before ever the River of Sture did turn his Bottom or old Canal within the Isle of Thanet, (as (b) Leland affirmeth) and by likelihood the main Sea came to the very Foot of the Castle; but now it is off from it a Mile, by reason of the Ouze that hath there swollen it

G g 2

up.

(a) Hist. Franc. 2. f. 48 (b) Lel. Col. Vol. 3. p. 138.

up. So also (a) *Lymme-bill* or *Lymme* was sometime a Haven, and good for Ships, that might come to the Foot of the Hill. And *Romney*, (four Miles distant from *Lymme-bill*) one of the Cinque-Ports, hath been a Meetly good Haven, insomuch (saith the same (b) *Leland*, who lived in King *Henry VIII.*'s Time) as within Remembrance of Men, Ships have come up hard to the Town, and cast Anchor in one of the Church-yards; but is now two Miles from the Town, which is so sore decayed thereby, that where there were three great Parishes and Churches sometime, there is now scant one well maintain'd.

And concerning *Eye* in *Suffolk*, it is not a little observable what he (c) likewise expresseth, viz. That it should seem anciently to have been in a Manner totally encompassed with Waters; *Eye* in our *English* signifying an Island; but now (saith he) there is no such Store, tho' it be a moist Place, especially in the Winter Season; which manifestly sheweth, that it was heretofore a standing Fenn: Adding, that in old Time, Barges came up thither from the Haven of *Chromar*, or some Creek near unto it, there having been found by the Monks of *Eye*, in scowring of their Ditches, large Rudders, done over with Pitch; as also Barge-Nails, with other Naval Instruments, tho' then no Vessels came nearer it than *Burstan*, which is 12 Miles distant.

And as some Places have got from the Sea, so some other have lost, as may seem by *Skegness* in *Lincolnshire*, which was heretofore a great Haven-Town, (as the before specified Author (p. 104.) relateth) and walled, having a Castle; but the old Town is clean consumed and eaten up of the Sea. Not unapplicable hereunto is therefore that of the Poet;

*Haud procul hinc Stagnum, Tellus habitabilis olim,
Nunc celebres mergis, fulicisq; palustribus unda.*
Ovid. Met. Lib. 8.

*Hard by a Lake, once habitable Ground,
Where Coots and fishing Cormorants abound.*

The principal Rivers or Drains formerly passing through this Level were eight, viz. *Gleane, Welland, Neane, Ouze, Grant, Mildenhall, Brandon, and Stooke*. The said Rivers had three several Out-falls from the Fenns into the Sea, viz. *Welland, Wisbiok, and Salters-Load* by *Lynn*.

This Level is broad and of a great Extent, and lieth very flat, with little or no Descent of its own, and was full of Hassacks, Sedge, Reed, and Weeds, that the Waters could not go but slowly from the Lands, but came in swift from the Up-land Countries, where the Rivers have great Falls. Also there were large Sands on the Sea-side, thrown up by the Tides, which stop and choak the Outfall Rivers Mouth. At bottoming of *Wisbiok* River in the Year 1635, eight Foot lower than the then Bottom, was found another Bottom, which was set with Stones and old Boats, overwhelmed with the Silt that had lain many Ages. And so at digging of a Foundation for the great Sals at *Salters-Load*, was found mix'd Earth and Silt that had been cast up, and the natural Bottom Earth was above ten Foot deeper.

This Level being of so vast an Extent, and great Depth of fresh Water lying therein, that the Moor is increased by such standing of the Waters in some Places from 10 to 20 Foot deep; so that instead of the Benefit which this Level might receive from their Overflowings, in case they had enjoyed its free and natural Passage, and good Out-falls, it hath been made for most part, for divers Ages, an unhealthful Stagnation of putrid and muddy Waters; the Earth spongy, unfast and boggy, such as are the Inconveniencies of drown'd Lands, and yielding no considerable Profit to the Inhabitants that border'd upon it.

When Application was first made for Draining.

The Inhabitants and Parts adjoining finding this to be their sad Conditions, having no Communication one-with the other but by

by Boats; and sometimes in Winter, when the Ice was strong enough to hinder the Passage thereof, (and yet not able to bear a Man) the Inhabitants in the Fenn Towns could hardly get help of Food for Soul or Body, being so debarred of coming each to others Assistance; therefore they did in several King's Reigns represent this their sad Condition, and had divers Commissions of Sewers granted for the Cleaning and Opening the Out-falls of the Waters to the Sea. But all was fruitless for want of a general Draining, whereby new Rivers and Drains imbanked might be made to carry off the Waters through so flat a Country, till undertaken by Francis and William Earls of Bedford.

At last they made it their Suit (a) and Petition to Francis Earl of Bedford, that he would undertake the Work of Draining, which the said Earl consented then unto: And by Agreement was to have 95000 Acres to be set out in several Parts of the Level, together with the Ways, Passages, Banks, Forelands, new Rivers, Cuts, Drains, and Fishings of the same, to be made by him or his Assigns, of which 12000 Acres thereof was to the King or his Assigns for his Royal Assent.

The said Earl having (b) so taken this Draining upon him, Land was set out accordingly; and thereupon the said Earl admits divers Persons Adventurers and Participants with him: They cast 80000 Acres thereof into 20 Lots or Shares, consisting of 4000 Acres to a Lot, (as equal of Value as could then be well judged) and proceeded therein to the spending of about 100000 l. But (c) Complaints being still made that it was not drained: Thereupon His Majesty King Charles I. undertook the better Draining thereof, but was to have an Addition of 57000 Acres more, and went on with the perfecting the same, till the late unhappy Wars and Differences came, and then all lay waste, and so continued several Years, till William late Duke of Bedford and his Participants, in the Year 1649 did again undertake the said Work for his former Proportion of 95000 Acres, and proceeded so far therein as to perfect the same in man-

ner as in the Map described, at their further Charge of about 300000 l. to the undoing of many, being a much greater Sum than the 25000 Acres are worth. But for the better encouraging the said Duke and his Participants in so great a Work, His late Majesty K. Charles II. did recommend the Settlement and future Performance thereof unto the Parliament, who, *Anno decimo quinto Caroli Secundi Regis*, made an Act for the Preservation thereof, Entitled, *An Act for Settling the Draining of the Great Level of the Fenns, called Bedford Level*.

And by the said Act, 15 Car. II. the Bounds thereof are settled as followeth:

Eastward from the Bridge and Cawsey of Stoake unto Brandon-Bridge upon the the Up-Lands of Northwold, Methwold, Feltwell, Hoo-wold, and Wilton, in the County of Norfolk, and from Brandon Bridge unto the End of Worlington Load upon Mildenhall River, upon the Up-Lands of Brandon, the low Grounds of Wainsford excluding the same. The Up-lands of Lakingheath, the Low-Grounds of Earfwell excluding the same. And the Up-Lands of Midenhall in the County of Suffolk. Southward from Wormington Load unto Burwell-Block upon the Up-Lands of Freckingham, Isleham, Fordham, Soham, and Wicken in the County of Cambridge, and excluding the Low-Grounds of Burwell, Lanward, and other Places lying Eastward from Burwell-Block aforesaid; and from thence unto the Mill near Anglesey Abbey upon the Up-Lands of Burwell, Reach, Swaffham-Prior, Swaffham-Bulbeck, and Botsham, in the County of Cambridge. And from thence unto the Ferry-place at Clay-hith upon the Up-Lands called Quay-hall, the Low-Ground called Low-fenn, and the Up-Lands of Hormingsey and Clay-hith in the said County, excluding the Low-Grounds called Low-fenn and Offenn, and from the said Ferry-place unto Overload upon the Up-Lands of Waterbeach, Cottenham, Rampton, Wivelingham and Over, in the said County of Cambridge, and upon the Low-Grounds of Swacey in the said County, excluding the same Westward from Erith unto the Dam lately made upon the River Neane near Standground upon the Up-Lands of Somersham and the Soak thereof, Warbois, Wistow,

(a) Lynn Law, 13 Jan. 6. Car. I. (b) St. Ives Law, 13 Car. I. (c) Huntingdon & Wis-bith, 14. Car..

Wistow, Berrey, Ramsey, Upwood, Raveley, Woodwalton, Sawtre, Connington, Glatton and Holme, Caldecott, Denion, Stilton, Yaxley, Fasset and Standground in the County of *Huntingdon*, excluding the Low-Grounds lying on the North Side about the River *Ouze* about *Erith*; and from the said Dam unto *Peterborough-Bridge* upon the said River of *Neane*, and thence unto the Ferry-place near *Waldram-hall* upon the Up-Lands of *Peterborough*, and the Soak thereof, in the County of *Northampton*, and Northward from the the said Ferry-place near *Waldram-hall* unto *Crowland-Bridge* upon the River of *Welland*; and from thence to *Dowfedale* upon the Bank of *Great Porsand*, and from thence to *Guyburne* upon the South-Ea Bank, and from thence unto *Tilneyburne* upon the Bank of the Fenn-Ground called *Waldersea*, and from thence unto *Elm Leame* at *Granger's House* upon the Bank of the Fenn-Ground called *Coldham*, and from thence unto the River *Neane* near *Thurlings* in *Upwell* upon the Bank of *Needham* called *Bishops-Dyke*, and from thence unto *Well-Creek*, at the North-West Corner of *Wassingham-Fenn*, upon the Bank of the Grounds in *Upwell* and *Outwell*, called *Playfield* and *Churchfield*, excluding the aforesaid Fenns and Grounds called *Waldersea*, *Coldham*, *Needham*, *Playfield* and *Churchfield*. And from thence unto *Salters-Load* upon the *New Podike Bank*, and from thence unto the Mouth of the River *Wisse*, upon the River *Ouze*, and from thence unto *Helgey Bridge* upon the River *Wisse*, and from thence unto the Up-Lands at the End of the Bank of the Grounds late of *Edmund Skipwith Esq*; deceased, upon the said Bank, and from thence unto *Stoak-Bridge* upon the Up-Lands of *Roxham*, *Deerham*, *Weereham*, *Wretton* and *Stoake*, in the said County of *Norfolk*; except the imbanked Grounds, late of *Edmund Skipwith Esq*; lying on the North Side of the River *Ouze*. (a)

King *Charles II.* in the 15th Year of his Reign, constituted a Corporation for governing the Level by the Name of, *The Governors, Bailiffs and Commonalty, of the Company of Conservators of the Great Level of the Fenns*. Which Corporation consists of one

Governor, six Bailiffs, twenty Conservators and Commonalty; and are to use a Common Seal, and assemble and meet together, when, where and as often as they please; and appoint a Register, Receiver, one or more Serjeants at Mace, and other Officers, and remove them at their Pleasures. And vesteth in the said Corporation all the aforesaid 83000 Acres, Part of the said 95000 Acres, with the Ways, Passages, new Rivers, Cuts, Drains, Banks and Forelands, made by *Francis* and *William* Earls of *Bedford*, and their Participants, according to such Parts and Proportions as they held or enjoyed at the Time of passing the aforesaid Act, 15 Car. II. to be held of the Manor of *East Greenwich*, by Fealty only in free and common Socage, and not otherwise. The Remainder 12000 Acres, 10000 Acres thereof vested in his late Majesty King *Charles II.* who assigned the same to King *James II.* the 2000 Acres in the Earl of *Portland*.

The Governor, Bailiffs and Conservators, or any five or more of them, whereof the said Governor, Bailiffs, or any of them, to be two, maketh a *Quorum*, to act in all Cases as Commissioners of Sewers, and may lay Taxes only on the 95000 Acres, for Support, Maintenance, and Preservation of the said Level, and levy the same, with Penalties for Non-Payment, not exceeding the third Part of the Tax: And all other Things do, in order to the Support, Maintenance, and Preservation of the said Great Level, and Works made, and to be made, within or without the said Level, for carrying the Waters of the Level to its Outfall, as they in their Judgments think best. And no other Commissioners of Sewers are to intermeddle in the said Level, or the Works thereunto belonging, out of the said Level.

All Conveyances of the 95000 Acres are to be entered with the Register, and no Leases, Grant or Conveyance of, or Charge out of, or upon the said 95000 Acres, or any Part thereof, (except Leases for seven Years or under) in Possession shall be of Force, but from the Time it shall be enter'd with

(a) Note, The Bounds of the Level are so set, yet their Works of Draining may and do extend further.

with the said Register as aforesaid, the Entry whereof being indorsed by the said Register upon such Lease, Grant, Conveyance or Charge, shall be as good and effectual in the Law, as if the Original Book of Entries were produced at any Trial at Law, or otherwise.

The Governor, Bailiffs and Conservators, by the said Act, 15 Car. II. were to meet on *Wednesday* and *Thursday* in *Whitsun-Week* at the Shire-House at *Ely*, to lay Taxes on the said 95000 Acres. And for all such Taxes and Penalties in Arrear four Months, they had Power then to sell so much of the 95000 Acres, as would raise the Tax and Penalty then in Arrear. And the Person to whom the Governor, Bailiffs and Conservators, should make Sale unto, should be a lawful Purchaser thereof, (These Days and Times for laying Taxes are since alter'd by an Act made 20 Car. II. as hereafter is declared.) By the said Act, 15 Car. II. the Corporation have Power, from time to time, to erect and make any new Works within or without the said Great Level, for conveying the Waters of the said Level by convenient Out-falls to the Sea, they giving Recompence and Satisfaction for what they shall so cut and take out of several Grounds. If any Person shall cut, throw down, or destroy any of the said Works for Draining, made, or to be made as aforesaid, the Parties offending shall answer treble Damages to the said Corporation, and Costs of Suit to be recover'd in any Action of Trespas to be brought by the said Corporation in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record. And if such cutting, throwing down or destroying, shall be maliciously done, the same shall be punished as for cutting the *Podike* in *Marshland*, which is Felony.

The said Governor, Bailiffs, Conservators and Commonalty, upon *Wednesday* in *Whitsun Week* yearly, (at a publick Meeting to be then held by the said Corporation, or the greater Number then present, whereof the said Governor or one of the Bailiffs is to be one) are to elect the Governor, Bailiffs, and Conservators respectively, for the Year ensuing. Provided, That none be capable to be or continue Governor or Bailiff, that hath not 400 Acres or more of the said 95000 Acres; nor to be a Conservator, that hath not 200 Acres or more of the

said 95000 Acres; nor any of the Commonalty to have a Voice in Elections, that hath not 100 Acres or more of the said 95000 Acres. The said Governor, Bailiffs and Conservators, or any of them, may be removed by the said Governor, Bailiffs and Conservators, and Commonalty, or the greater Number of them present at their publick Meetings, whereof the said Governor, Bailiffs, or any of them, to be two, and new chosen in the Place of him or them so dead or removed. And the said Governor, Bailiffs, and Conservators, are (before they take upon them to act) to take an Oath, *Well and truly to execute the Office*; and likewise to take the Oath, which by 23 H. VIII. chap. 5. is to be taken by Commissioners of Sewers. And the said Governor, Bailiffs, Conservators and Commonalty, are the Corporation for taking of the Accounts; and all other Matters may do, other than the acting as Commissioners of Sewers. And if any Suit be commenced against the said Corporation, or any Person for any Matter or Thing done in Pursuance of this Act, then he or they shall or may plead the general Issue, and give the special Matter in Evidence upon any Trial to be had touching the same; which shall be as good and effectual in Law, as if the same had been specially pleaded; and the Jury upon the Trial to give a Verdict accordingly.

By the said Act 'tis declared, that if any Breaches happen in any of the Banks, Sluices, &c. or other Works of Draining in or out of the said Level, for the carrying the Waters of the said Level to the Out-falls at Sea, that the same are to be repaired by the said Corporation in convenient Time, but no other Charge to be laid on the said Corporation; nor to give any Recompence for any Loss or Damage, which hath or shall happen by reason of their making such necessary and sufficient Works for defending the said Level from being overflown, and for leading the Waters of the Level in their Channels.

The 80000 Acres, Part of the 95000 Acres, which were at the first Undertaking cast into Lots; every Adventurer then had his Share in that Division of good and bad Land, and all Land taxed alike *per Acre*: But afterwards being divided into divers Hands, as People became Purchasers of good

good or bad, the bad Land alone would not bear the Burthen of the Tax, for that there being much Difference in the Soil of the said Lands, and some Part much more subject to Overflowing than others, and not capable to be so well drained. Therefore by an Act 20 Car. II. the Power given to the Governor, Bailiffs, and Conservators, for their laying of Taxes, and selling Land for Non-Payment, was alter'd from *Whitsun-Week* unto *Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday*, after the first Sunday in April in every Year, and at no other Time, (the Time of the Year being found then most convenient.) And by the said Act, for the Reasons aforesaid, the 95000 Acres were for the future to be rated by way of a gradual Acre Tax of eleven Degrees or Rates, as are particularly mention'd in the Lots. Except the 12000 Acres which are rated at 1 s. 3 d. per Acre, when the 83000 Acres are taxed at 6110 l. 7 s. 1 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. and so in

Proportion. And the Serjeant at Mace of the Great Level, by Precept under the Seal of the Corporation in the Nature of a Writ of *Habere facias Possessionem* at Common Law, is to deliver Possession unto such Purchaser as shall purchase for Non-payment of Taxes, any Part of the said 95000 Acres.

Several other Powers and Authorities are granted to the said Corporation by the aforesaid Acts of Parliament, as by the said Acts may appear.

There is of the 83000 Acres, part of the 95000 Acres of Adventure Land, 80000 Acres divided into 20 Lots or Shares, 4000 Acres in each Lot. The Remainder 3000 Acres lieth overplus.

How the said 20 Lots have been rated to the Draining-Taxes may be seen in a small Treatise, entitul'd, *The History or Narrative of the Great Level of the Fens, called Bedford Level*: Printed for *Moses Pitt* in the Year 1685.

The Division of the LEVEL into THREE LEVELS.

THIS Great Level the Works thereof have divided the same so as it lieth in three Levels, and are now called by the Names of,

The { North,
Middle,
and } LEVEL.
South, }

The North Level lieth between the River *Welland* and *Moreton's Leame*, and bears in Proportion of the Draining-Taxes of the whole 95000 Acres, about a sixth Part of the Tax.

The Banks, Rivers and Drains, maintain'd by the said Corporation in this Part of the Level, are, viz.

The Bank against *Welland* River from *Peakirk* to the Bars at the West End of *Crowland*, and the Wear Dike to the same.

Weareington new Drain, with its Banks and Wear-Dike.

The Drain call'd the *Stoor-nook Drain*, from *Stoor-nook* to the Adventurers Lands in *Borow Great Fenn*, and from thence by the Out-

ring Dike of the said Adventurers Lands to the East Corner thereof, and from thence by *Pepper Lake* to *New South Ea*, and from thence by the *New South Ea* to *Clow's Cross*, and from thence by the *Shier Drain* to the Sea.

The Wide Stream.

The eighteen Foot Drain through *Murrow Common* to *Clow's Cross*.

The Old South Ea from *Guyburne* Corner to *Clow's Cross*.

Thorney Dike from *Catswater* by *Willow-Hall*, as far as the *Saffe* in the North Bank of *Moreton's Leame*.

The North Bank of *Moreton's Leame* and *Wear Dikes*.

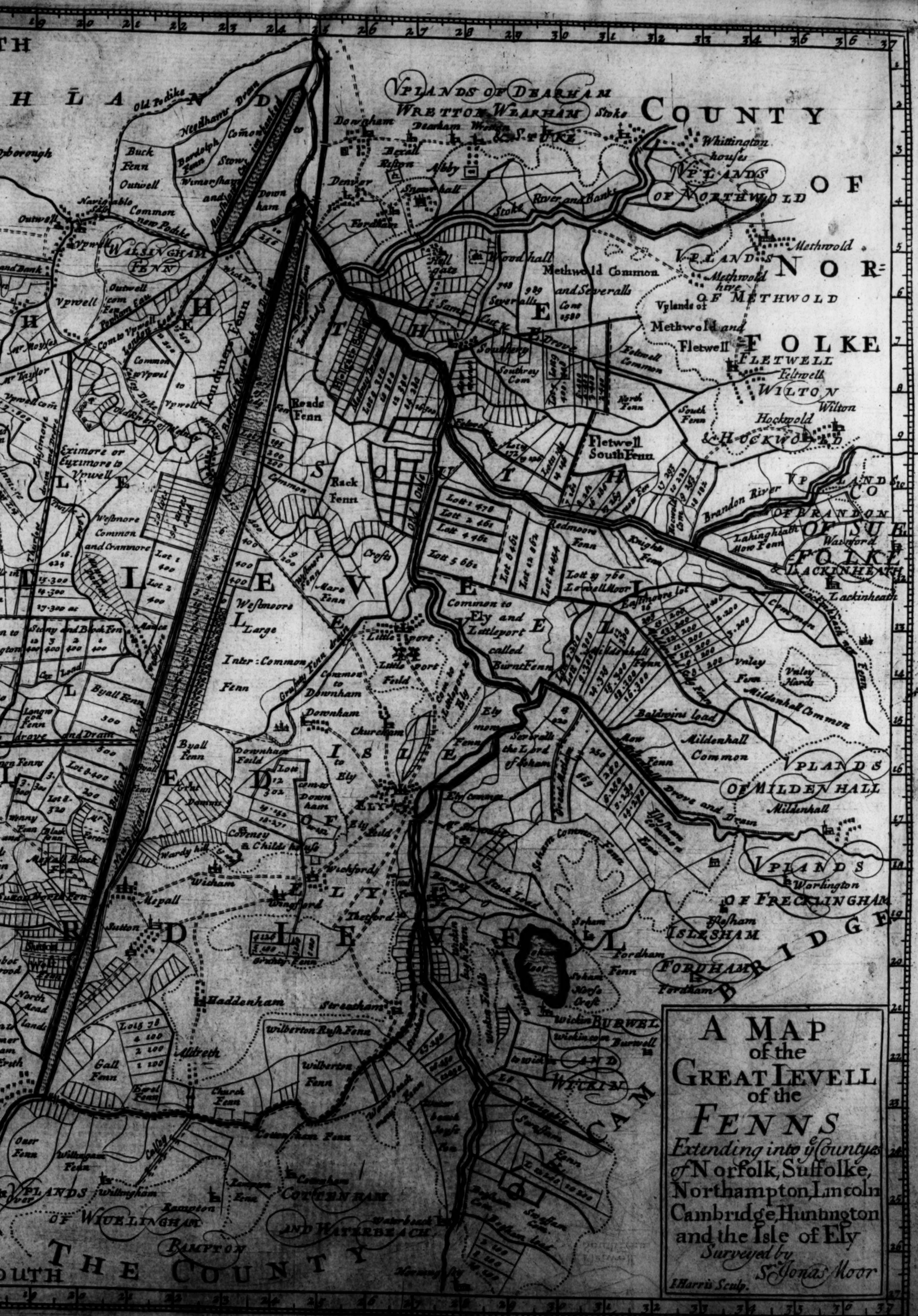
The Middle Level lieth between *Moreton's Leame* and the North Bank of *Bedford River*, and bears in Proportion of the Draining-Taxes about a Twenty-fifth Part.

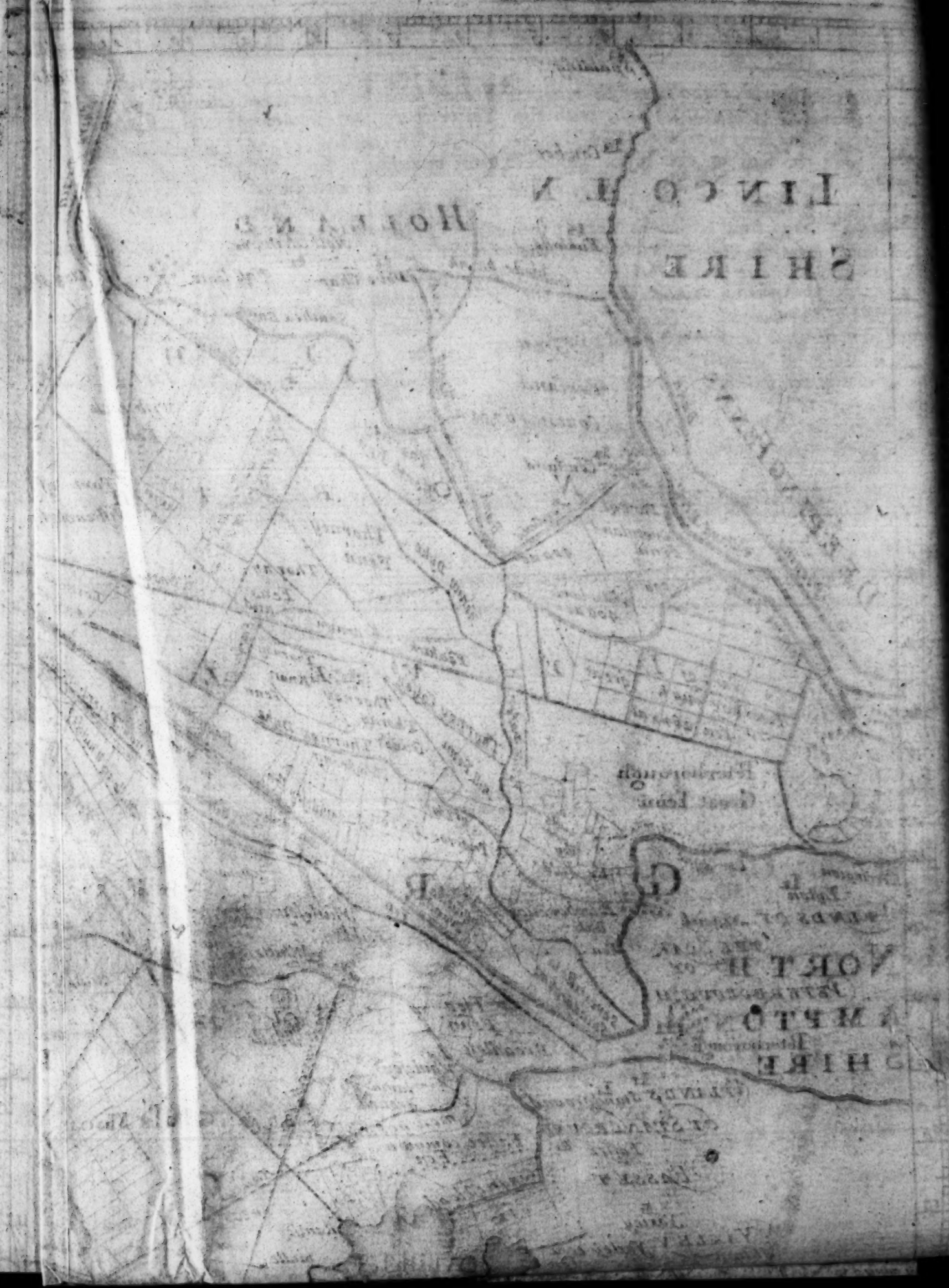
The Banks, Rivers, or Drains, in this Part of the Level, now maintain'd by the Corporation, are,

The South Bank of *Moreton's Leame* and *Wear Dikes*.

Stand-







Standground Sals.

The old Course of the River *Neane* from *Standground Sals* to *Well-Creek Sals*, with the *Salles* at *Floods Ferry* near *Whittlesea* Dike's-End, and the *Sals* at the lower End of *Will-Creek*.

Whittlesea Dike.

Bevill's Leame from *Whittlesea Meer* to the *Sals* near *Baldwin Glossom's House*, at the lower End of *Waldersa Receptacle*.

Moore's Drain from *Bevill's Leame* to the *Old Neane* below *March*.

The *Delfe Dike* from *Whittlesea* to the *Old Neane*.

New Dike from *Connington-Brook* at the upper Corner of *to Hooks-Load*.

And *Hooks-Load* to the *Old Neane* by *Burbridge Stream* into the *Old Neane*.

Monk's-Load.

The *Drain* from *Raveley's Nook* to *Burbridge Stream*, between *Woodwalton Common*, and *Ramsay* and *Raveley Common*.

The forty Foot *Drain* from the *West-Ourting Dike* of the *Adventurers Lands*, taken out of *Doddington*, *Warbois*, *Ramsay*, &c. to *Welche's Dam*.

The *West-Water* from the forty Foot thro' *Benwick*.

The *Drain* leading from *Chartrai Ferry* to *Slade Gate*, and so to the forty Foot *Drain*.

The twenty Foot *Drain* from *Erish Common* to *Well Creek*, with the Bank thereof, and *Sluices* therein.

That Part of the *West-Water* from *Somersham Town* by *Holwoods* and *Middlemore*, and so to the *Counter-wash* between the twenty Foot Bank, and the North Bank of *Bedford River*, with the *Sluices* and *Tunnels* therein.

Hammond's Ea from the *Adventurers Lands* in *Somersham High Fen* to the twenty Foot *Drain* aforesaid.

Old Bedford River, with the Bank thereof, from *Erish* to the *Old Ouze*, with the *Sluices* thereunto belonging.

The sixteen Foot *Drain* from the thirty Foot *Drain* to *Popham's Ea*.

Darcy Load from the sixteen Foot *Drain* to *Maid-Load*, and so to the twenty Foot *Drain*.

Popham's Ea, with the *Brick Sluice* therein.

London's-Load, with a *Drain* through *Londoners Fen* to the twenty Foot *Drain*, call'd *Fortrey's Drain*.

The *Drain* called the *Tongs* from *Nordel Sluice* through *Downham Common* to the *Sluice* at the end thereof near *Stow Town's-End*, with the *Sluices* and *Tunnels* to the same belonging.

The *South Level* is from the North Bank of *Old Bedford River* to *Stoaks*, *Feltwell*, *Mildenhall*, and that Part of the Up-land Country there adjoining, and bears in Proportion of the *Draining-Taxes* about a seven-teenth Part.

The Banks, Rivers, and Drains, in this Level, maintain'd by the said Corporation, are as followeth, viz.

South Bank of the River *Ouze*, from the hard Lands of *Swacey*, &c. to the *Hermitage* and the *Sals* or *Sluice* there.

The River called *New Bedford River*, from the *Hermitage* to *Salter's-Load*, with the Banks, *Forelands*, *Wear-Dikes*, and *Sluices* thereof.

The *Drain* that leads from *Ewel Fen* to *Audrey Causeway*, and from thence into the *Old Ouze* at *Audrey Bridge*.

Granty-Fen Drain, from *Granty-Fen* to the *Old Ouze* at *Littleport-Chair*, with its Banks.

Part of *Old Welney River*.

Littleport Drain.

Maid-Load and *Modney Drain*, with the *Sluices* to the same.

The *Drain* that carries away *Hoggington-Brook*, with the Banks to be raised.

The River of *Grant*, from *Claybith* to *Harrimere*, with the Banks, *Forelands*, *Wear-Dikes*, and *Sluices* thereof.

The Banks of the *Old Ouze*, from *Harrimere* to *Chitterings*.

The new long *Drain*, from *Wicksen High-Fen* to the *Tunnels* under *Soham new River*; and so the *Tunnel* under *Mildenhall River*; from thence to the *Tunnel* under *Branden River*, and so to the *Tunnel* under *Wissef* or *Stoaks River*; and from thence through *Downham's Ea* to the *Sluices* at the lower End thereof, near *Stow Bridge*.

The East Banks of *Ouze*, from *Harrimere* to the *Brick Sluice* at *Prick-willow*, with the *Wear-Dike* thereof.

The new Bank on the West-Side of the River *Ouze*, from *Harrimere* to *Ely High-Bridge*.

The Drain from the East-end of the Adventurers Lands, taken out of *Soham Common*, to the Wear-Dike of *Mildenhall River*.

Mildenhall River, with the Banks, Forelands, and Wear-Dikes thereof.

The East Banks of the River *Ouze*, from *Mildenhall River* to the Sluice at the lower End of *Mildenhall Drain*, near *Littleport-Chair*.

Mildenhall Drain from the last mentioned Sluice to *Mildenhall Common*.

The River of *Ouze*, with the Banks, Forelands, Wear-Dikes, Sluices, and Tunnels thereof, from *Littleport-Chair* to *Denver-Dam*, excepting the Sluices, Tunnels and Waterworks, heretofore made and maintained by *Edmund Skipwith Esq*; deceased, and others, particular Owners of Lands within or near the said Great Level, for his or their own private Use or Benefit.

Lakingheath Drain, from *Wainsford Brook* to the Tunnel under *Lakingheath New Load*, and so to the Tunnels under *Brandon River*.

Brandon River, with the Banks, Forelands, and Wear-Dikes, thereto belonging.

Feltwell Drain to its Out-fall into the River of *Ouze*, at *Palmer's House*.

Sam's Cut from *Feltwell* to the River *Ouze*.

Stoake River, with the Banks, Forelands, Wear-Dikes, and Sluices.

A Tunnel under *Methwold Load* for the draining of *Northwold Fens*.

Roxham Drain, with the Banks thereof.

These Works and Drains, and such others as the Corporation shall think fit, are from Time to Time preserved and maintained at the Costs and Charges of the said Corporation and their Successors, Owners of the said Ninety five Thousand Acres mentioned in the aforesaid Act, 15 Car. II. and not by the Owners of any the Lands within the said Great Level, other than of the said Ninety five Thousand Acres; except in Cases where particular Contracts have been made by the said Corporation.

BY-LAWS made by the Corporation.

And the said Corporation, as Commissioners of Sewers, for the better Draining and Preservation of the Country, pursuant to

the Act of Parliament hath made several Orders and By-Laws, which all Persons concerned therein are bound to take Notice of.

The chief thereof are these:

That all and every other the Drains, Division-Dikes and Fence-Dikes between Counties, Lords of Manors, Parishes, Townships, and particular Owners, and the Fence-Dikes of every Parish, Hamlet or Township, between their Fences and their Corn-Fields, and between their Feed-Fens and Mow-Fens, and between their Severals and Commons, shall be kept and maintained with all necessary Reparations from Time to Time, at the proper Costs and Charges of the Owners, Occupiers, or Persons interested in the Fens and Grounds next adjoining thereunto; or that have heretofore, or of Right ought to do the same, at their ancient or present Dimensions, or so as the Court of Sewers shall from Time to Time direct and appoint, for the better Conveyance of the Waters of the said Level into the great Rivers, or to their Out-fall at Sea.

That no Person or Persons shall any Time hereafter, upon any Pretence, or by any Ways or Means whatsoever, make any Encroachment upon or straiten the present Dimensions of any River, Wash, Drain or Sewers, within or without the said Great Level; nor shall cut, burn, cast down, break up, or do any Hurt or Damage to any River, Bank, Wash or Foreland, within the said Great Level, or without the said Great Level, made by the said Earl and Participants, or the said Governor, Bailiffs and Conservators; nor shall cut, dam, burn, cast down, break open, or do any Hurt or Damage unto any Sluice, Sals, Lock, Tunnel, Bridge, Gate or Rail made within or without the said Great Level, for, or conducing to the Draining of the said Great Level, or the Preservation thereof, otherwise than by Order or Decree of the Commissioners of Sewers for the Time being, appointed by the said Act; nor shall make, or cause to be made, any Dams, Stops, Weirs, or other Lets, Impediments or Nuisances, in, or without any of the Rivers, Drains, Outting-Dikes, Sewers, Washes, Forelands, or other Work made within

within or without the said Great Level, for the Draining of the said Great Level, or Preservation thereof; nor shall ineroach upon, straiten, or do any Hurt or Damage to any Drove-way within the said Great Level, set out upon Occasion of the Draining of the same.

And that no Person or Persons shall at any Time hereafter make, or cause to be made, any Waterings, or Place for Watering of Cattle, within ten Foot of any the said Rivers, publick Drains, or any Out-rig or Division-Dike, or Lot, Division-Dike, within the said Level, to the stopping, Annoyance, or Prejudice of them or any of them, or of any Part of them or any of them; the which are declared to be Nuisances.

And that no Person or Persons whatsoever shall at any Time hereafter, put, or cause any Swine to be put or kept, into or upon any of the Banks or Forelands of any of the Rivers or Sewers within or without the said Great Level made as aforesaid, or used as conducing to the Preservation of the same, under such Penalties as the said Commissioners of Sewers shall think fit to charge on such Offenders.

The great Advantage that the Draining is to the respective Places within the Level.

Most of the Commons in the Map described, out of which the 95000 Acres were taken, are (by the Country) in pursuance of the Act 13 Car. II. lately divided and enjoyed as Severals to particular Owners and Commoners of each respective Towns to which those Commons belonged. And others finding that such Division and Cutting of the Commons proved a great waste of Ground, and the Fences hard to be kept, and great Diminution of Stock, and Decay of Houses; many selling their Lands from the same, to the Increasing of the Poor: Therefore they would not divide, but have by Agreement, decreed in Chancery, the same by Way of a Stint to feed the same, every House alike; so that in some Towns there is above 1000 Milch Cows, besides a great running Stock fed thereon, viz. Cottenham, Chartresse, March, Wimblington, Maney,

and other Towns, to their great Improvement and Enriching. Tho' some few People that had formerly nothing to live on, but what they got by Fishing and Fowling, and some discontented Persons, that would neither do themselves good, or suffer others, are apt to clamour against this noble Work of Draining, and the Undertakers thereof: But if they would but seriously consider the small Benefit formerly made, and the great Advantage now, the Profit given the Undertakers was not considerable to the Charge and Hazard which they have been at, and still must be, for the yearly maintaining the Level, (to the Ruin of several of the first Original Undertakers) the Undertakers can be blamed for nothing save Indiscretion to hazard their Estates so much for the Good of the Publick.

There was a Complaint in 1653 made by some Persons against this Undertaking, alleging that it was as much worth before the Draining in Reed and Sedge as since: Whereupon there was then an Estimate given in of what was that Year made, when about 28000 Acres of the aforesaid Fen Grounds was drained and made use of, being sown with Cole-seed, Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Flax; which is now here offer'd to Consideration.

Every Acre for Haddock-ing, burning the Haddock, plowing, burning the Sward, and sowing the Cole-seed, 28000 00 00 cost 17. which came into the Hands of such as would work, whether poor or rich.

Every Acre of Seed, Wheat, Barley or Oats, that were sown, being near 10000 Acres, cost in Seed 4000 00 00 8 s. per Acre, which came to the Hands of the Country.

The small Division-Dikes since the Adjudication came clear to the poor Labourers. 3000 00 00

Expended for Timber, Carpenters, Bricklayers, and other Labourers, in building Houses above. 10000 00 00

The Reaping, Threshing,
and Carriage of Cole-seed
to be fit for the Boats, to
poor Labourers at 3*l.* per
Last. —————

l. *s.* *d.*
25000 00 00

The Reaping, Threshing,
and Carriage of Wheat, Rye,
Oats, Barley, and Flax, to
Labourers. —————

5000 00 00

The Carriage of far a-
bove 5000 Last of Cole-
seed, and above 1000 of
Wheat and other Commo-
dities to the Water-men of
Lynn and *Wisbech*. —————

2700 00 00

The Transportation by
Water of Materials for Hou-
ses to Water-men, and other
Works. —————

300 00 00

The Chambering of 3000
Last at the least in *Lynn* and
thereabouts at 4*d.* the Last
per Week, for 13 Weeks. —

650 00 00

At *Lynn* to Meeters and
Porters at 12*d.* per Last. —

150 00 00

One hundred Last of Seed
Wheat, and other Grain, to
Dundon, and other Parts by
Shipping. —————

10000 00 00

There was also, in order
for the next Year, expended
to Workmen and Labourers
in Haffocking, Plaining,
Burning, Sowing, &c. of
Crops. —————

30000 00 00

The State in Custom, Ex-
cise, and Impost for Cole-
seed, Oil, and otherwise. —

5000 00 00

By which (besides the great Charge of
Draining this Year) it appears there is ex-
pended,

To the Labourers, Work-
men, and others. —————

l. *s.* *d.*
95000 00 00

In *Lynn*, Chambers, Por-
ters, and Workmen. —————

3600 00 00

The Shipping. —————

10000 00 00

The State. —————

5000 00 00

These are the Advantages
which have accrued to the
State, the Country, and the
Poor this Year, by a small
Quantity of about 28000
Acres, besides the intrinsi-
cal Commodities themselves
produced by this Charge to
the Kingdom, not here set
down. —————

113600 00 00

And if above 10000*l.* Advantage ariseth
by so small a Quantity, under so many Dis-
couragements, a good Commonwealth's-
Man will easily judge what annual Profit and
Benefit redounds to this Nation by the Im-
provement of the whole.

The chief Officers of the Corporation are,

1. A Surveyor-General and Superinten-
dant of all the other Officers: He issues out
his Warrants, by Order of the Corporation,
for all Moneys by them expended; and from
time to time receives an Account from the
respective Officers how the Affairs of the
Corporation are carried on, and reports the
same to the Corporation at their publick
Meetings. 2. An Auditor of the Accompts.
3. A Register. 4. A Receiver. 5. A Ser-
jeant at Mace. 6. One Surveyor of the
North Level. 7. Two Surveyors of the
Middle Level. 8. One Surveyor of the
South Level.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE described.

I. **T**His County was one of the four which was inhabited by the *Iceni*, corruptly called *Tigeni* and *Simeni* by *Ptolomy*. Mr. *Camden* thinks that the *Cenimagni* are either the same with the *Iceni*, or at least liv'd mix'd among them and the *Regni*. Their Name seems retained in the several Towns here, as *Ikenworth*, *Ikensthorp*, *Ikborough*, *Iken*, *Iksning*, *Iklingham*, *Eike*, &c. But the Consular Way, which by the Chorographers of the last Age was constantly called *Ichenild Street*, i. e. The Street of the *Iceni*, is a Proof beyond Contradiction, the Name comes from *Iken*, which in *British* is a Wedge, (as Mr. *Camden* conjectures) because their Country lies along the Ocean in the Form of a Wedge. *Tacitus* informs us, that they were a valiant and a stout People, and having submitted to the *Romans*, suffer'd nothing from them, till *Ostorius*, in *Claudius's* Reign, disarming them, provok'd them to rebel, but to their great Loss; for the *Romans* breaking thro' their Fortifications which they had rais'd to secure themselves, slew Multitudes of them, and so forced them to Subjection, which yet they cast off within 13 Years, upon this Occasion: *Prasutagus*, King of the *Iceni*, being desirous to secure Peace to his Family and People after his Death, bequeath'd his Kingdom to the Emperor *Nero*; but the Centurions having no Regard to his Will, flew upon the Spoil, wast'd his Country, plunder'd his House, whipt his Wife *Boadicea* or *Boudicca*, ravish'd his Daughters, disinherited the Nobles, and treated the Royal Family as Slaves. Enraged by this Usage, and expecting worse daily, the *Iceni* took up Arms again, and inviting such of the *Trinovantes* and other *Britains*, as were galled with the *Roman* Yoke, to join with them, a terrible War began. The Quarrel was heighten'd by *Seneca's* Exactions, who at that Time was levying 300000*l.* of them with the greatest Cruelty and Oppression.

Boadicea, as an angry and hungry Lioness, led the *British* Army, and engaging the *Romans* with an irresistible Fury, slew 80000 of them, razed their Colony at *Camalodunum*, (or *Maldon* in *Essex*) and the Free-Town of *Verulamium*, (or *St. Albans* in *Hertfordshire*) routed the ninth Legion, and put the Procurator *Catus Decianus* to Flight. *Paulinus Suetonius*, the *Roman* Lieutenant, was at that Time absent; but soon after returning, got together the 14th Legion, part of the 12th, and other Aids, and marcheth to suppress them. *Boadicea*, at the Head of 230000 *Britains*, bravely encounters them, but was at length vanquished, and died with Grief, or (as *Tacitus* says) by Poison. The *Romans* from this Time found no more Opposition from the *Britains*, and so lived many Years in Peace with them; but then they found a foreign Enemy, the *Saxons*, who infested the Coasts so much with their Piracies, that they were obliged to constitute an Officer to guard the Sea-Coasts of this Country, and some other Parts, whom they termed, The Count of the *Saxon* Shore. After this, we meet not with one Syllable in any Author about these *Iceni*.

II. The *Saxons*, who (by their Piracies) had given some Proofs of their Courage and Strength, when the *Roman* Legions were removed, became Confederates with the *Britains*, who being infested by the *Picts* and *Scots*, were forced to beg their Help, which they readily assented to, and soon rescu'd them from their Enemies; but then settled themselves first in one Part, and then in another, till they became seven Kingdoms. *Cambridgeshire*, in this Division, was a Part of the Kingdom of the *East-Angles*, and *Uffa*, a great *Saxon* Commander, was their first King. From him all the People under his Jurisdiction were for a long Time called *Uff-kines*, or *Uffines*; but at length they were named *East-Angles*; in *Saxons*.

Saxon, *Eartangle-ric*, i. e. The Kingdom of *East-Angles*, because of its Easterly Situation in respect of the other Saxon Kingdoms. It included, besides this County, *Huntingdon*, *Norfolk*, and *Suffolk*, but was not so strong as to maintain it self long from the Incroachments of its ambitious Neighbours: For *Egryck*, the VIth King, (little more than sixty Years after its first Establishment) became Tributary to *Penda* King of *Mercia*, and after to the Kings of *Kent* and the *West-Saxons*. The last of their Kings was *S. Edmund*, who (a) having for some Time oppos'd the *Danes*, who, under their Captains *Hungar* and *Hubba*, had invaded his Dominions, and besieged *Thetford*, was at last forced by them to fly to his Castle of *Framingham*, where he was, after a short Siege, taken by them, and murder'd at *Heghsdune*, now called *St. Edmonds-bury*. The *Danes* held this Kingdom fifty Years, ravaging the Country, and plundering the People, till King (b) *Edward* the Elder, a warlike and victorious Prince, extorted it from them by Force, and added it to his own Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*. He and his Successors committed it as a Province to the Government of certain Deputies, of whom one *Ralph*, a *Britain*, was possessed of it, when *William* the Norman invaded the Island, and, with divers others, conspired against him. *William* soon discover'd his Attempt, and disappointed it, seizing many of his Confederates, of whom he beheaded divers; and because he was fled, deprived him of his Honour, and attainted him, and so settled *England* in Peace.

III. *Cambridgeshire*, called by the Saxons *Epentbriȝ-ric*, i. e. *Grant-bridgeshire*, is bounded on the North by *Lincolnshire*; on the East by *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*; on the South by *Essex* and *Hertfordshire*; and on the West by *Huntingdon* and *Bedfordshire*. It is in Length but 35 Miles, in Breadth about 20, and in Circuit about 130, contain-

ing 17 Hundreds, viz. *Armingford*, *Willesford*, *Triplow*, *Stow*, *Chilford*, *Wetherley*, *Radfield*, *Flendish*, *Chesterton*, *Papworth*, *Cherwell*, *Stane*, *North-Stow*, *Staple-hoo*, *Ely*, *Wickford*, and *Wisbech*; one City; seven Market-Towns, viz. *Cambridge*, *Ely*, *Caxton*, *Linton*, *Merche*, *Wisbech*, and *Soham*; 163 Parishes, six Rivers, seven Bridges, five Parks, 570000 Acres, 17350 Houses, and above 140000 settled Inhabitants. It sends six Members to Parliament, viz. two for the University, two for the Town, and two for the County of *Cambridge*. In describing the most remarkable Places of the County, we shall begin at the most Southern Parts, and so ascend Northward, taking the Hundreds as they lie from East to West, till we come to the most Northern Point.

I. Remarkable Towns in Armingford Hundred are,

Royston, lying part in *Hertfordshire*, and part in *Cambridgeshire*. It is a Market-Town, well known and frequented, but of no great Antiquity, having grown into a Town since the Conquest, in this manner: A famous Lady, one *Royssa*, by some supposed to be Countess of *Norfolk*, but rather to be believed the Wife of *Pagan de Beauchamp*, so often mentioned in *Bedfordshire*, having erected a Cross in the Highway in this Place, (which in those Days was thought a pious Work to remind Travellers of Christ's Crucifixion) it was from thence for many Years called *Royse's Cross*; but when *Eustachius de More* had founded a small Monastery near it to the Honour of *S. Thomas* of *Canterbury*, and many Pilgrims coming to visit it, had given Occasion to build Inns and other Houses for their Accommodation, it became a Town, and was called *Royse's-Town*, and afterwards by Contraction *Royston*. *K. Richard I.* granted it both a (c) Fair and a Market, which last is much thronged with Buyers, Sellers, and their

(a) The Men of *Cambridgeshire* in these Wars behaved themselves more valiantly than any other of the *Icei*; for when the rest of the *East-Angles* cowardly ran away from the *Danes*, *Brompton* says, *Homines Comitatus Cantabrigie*, &c. The *Cambridgeshire* Men manfully oppos'd them. (b) This King, after he had recover'd this Country from the *Danes*, gave such Encouragement to the University of *Cambridge*, that it became in a very flourishing Condition. (c) The Fair granted by King *Richard I.* was to be kept all *Whitson-Week*.

their Horses, from London and all Parts upon the Account of the Barley and Malt-Trade. The Market is kept on *Wednesday*, and the Fairs on *June 28*, and *July 25*, yearly. It is 33 Miles from London, and lies East of that City. The Cambridge Scholars, at their first coming, take much Notice of a sort of Crows called *Royston Crows*, having some White about their Breast and Wings, which is not usual in other Countries; and the *Oxonians* of a Proverb, viz. *A Royston Horse, and a Cambridge Master of Arts, are two Creatures that will turn Head for no Man*. From this Town the Roman Highway (called *Via Consularis*) termed in the Ely Book, *Erming-Street*, from *Mercury*, the God of the Highways, whom the Saxons worshipp'd under the Name of (a) *Ermen*, (derived perhaps from the Greek Name *Ερμης*) passes Westward thro' this Hundred and Stow directly to *Huntingdon*. Upon this Way stands a little Town called

Kneefworth, a Place of Note for giving a Name to a Family, of which was *Sir Thomas Kneefworth*, Lord Mayor of London A. D. 1505. He appointed the Water-Conduit at *Bishopsgate* to be made. Near this Village is

Abbingdon, the Seat of the *Pigots*, of whom *Thomas Pigot Esq.* was Sheriff of *Cambridgeshire* and *Huntingdonshire* 13 Ed. IV. A. D. 1473. The next Parish is

Shengay, by which the River *Cam* runs Northward with a crooked Stream. Here are the most pleasant Meadows of the County, and formerly it was a Preceptory or Commandery of the Knights Templars, given them by *Sybil*, Daughter of *Roger Montgomery*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and Wife of *John de Raynes*, A. D. 1120. A little Way from it stood *Burne Castle*, anciently the Barony of one *Pigot*, Sheriff of this County, and also of the *Peverells*, by one of whose Daughters the Inheritance and Honour fell to *Gilbert Peche*, the last of whose Family, having well provided for his second Wife's Children, made *King Edward I.* his Heir; a Custom taken up by our English Nobility in

Imitation of the Romans, who usually made the Emperors their Heirs, to gain their Favour. This Castle was burnt down in the Barons Wars in the Reign of *King Henry III.* being set on Fire by *Ribald de Insula* or *L'Isle*. Over against this Village, on the other Side of the River, stands another little Village, called

Glopton, famous only for being the Seat of the *Gloptons*, and giving Birth to *Sir Robert Glopton*, Lord Mayor of London A. D. 1441.

II. Places remarkable in Witlesford Hundred.

(b) *Salston*, or *Sawson*, lies in the Valley at the Bottom of *Gogmagog Hills*, which was anciently the Possession of the Burghs of *Burgh-Green*; but descending from them to *Walter de la Pool*, came by the *Ingleshorps* to *Sir John Newil*, Marquess of *Montacute*, and by his Daughter and Heiress to the *Huddlestons*, of which Family *Sir John Huddleston* was Sheriff 3 *Richard III.* and another *Sir John Huddleston* had the same Office 2 *Henry IV.* Queen *Mary* trusted this last so far, as to come privately to his House at *Salston*, and from thence, to disguise her Quality, rode behind his Servant to *Franglingham Castle* in *Suffolk*, where she first openly claimed the Crown of *England*, which having gotten, she made this Knight a Privy-Councillor, and bestowed on him the greatest Part of *Cambridge-Castle*, with the Stones of which he built the greatest Part of his fair House in this County. These *Huddlestons* were a Branch of the Family of the same Name in *Cumberland*.

Hinkeston, or *Hinston*. Here begins one of those long and large Ditches, vulgarly called *Fleets-Dyke*, which the *East-Angles* undoubtedly cast up at vast Labour and Expence, to defend themselves against the Incursions of the *Mercians*, who often made Inroads into their Country, and destroyed all before them. It runs Eastward by *Hillesham* to *Horse-Heath*, continuing in Length about

(a) *Joannes Opsopæus* affirms, that the Germans worshipp'd *Mercury* under the Name of *Immulul*, i. e. *Mercury's Pillar*. (b) Here lie some of the Lands given by *Dr. Watts*, Arch-deacon of *Middlesex*, for maintaining seven Greek Scholars at *Pembroke-Hall*, and the rest lie at *Ashwell*.

about five Miles. Another of them, called *Brent-Ditch*, runs from *Milburn* to *Fulmer*, in

III. Triplow Hundred, where are those Places of Note.

Triplow is the chief Town in this Hundred, and gives it the Name. Here *Elias Ruben*, a noted Author in *Henry III.*'s Days, was born. He wrote a Treatise *contra Nobilitatem inanem*; and here it was also that the Army in the late Rebellion against King *Charles I.* influenced entirely by their General *Oliver Cromwell*, began to let the Parliament know, that they would be Masters, and formed the Conspiracy of the Agitators *A. D.* 1648.

Fulmer is the next Parish to *Triplow*. Here are Quarries, where are great Quantities of Fire-stones found, which produce Plenty of Vitriol.

Meldrith adjoins to *Fulmer*, and is of some Note for being the Place where Mr. *Andrew Marvel*, Minister of *Hull*, was born. He was the Father of *Andrew Marvel Esq;* the famous Wit in King *Charles II.*'s Reign, but such an one as got him many Enemies by its sharp Reflections upon the Court. From this Place, if we cross the River Southward, we come to

Trompington, which was anciently the Possession of a Family of the same Name; for we find *Walter de Trompington*, Sheriff of this County and *Huntingdon*, in the 27th Year of *K. Henry VI.* had his Residence here.

IV. Places of Note in Stow Hundred.

Caxon, a little Market-Town, was in ancient Times the Barony of *Stephen d'Eschalers*, from whom, in the Reign of *Henry III.* it descended to the *Frevils*, and from them by the *Burgoins* (of whose Family *Thomas Burgoin* was a Member of Parliament 20 *Henry VI.* and *John Burgoin Esq;* Sheriff 8 *Hen-*

ry VII.) to the *Jermyns*. *William Caxton* was born in this Town, who died *A. D.* 1486. He was the first Printer in England. This Place is a noted Stage between *Reyston* and *Huntingdon*. The Markets are kept on Tuesdays, and the Fair May 5. The Roman Way entering this Hundred at *Arrington*, passeth thro' *Helm* to this Town, and then to *Papworth* in the Hundred of that Name.

(a) *Gamlingay*, a pretty large Village, lies near the utmost Southern Borders of this Hundred. It was anciently the Residence of the Family of the *Avenells*, of whom *William Avenell* was Member of Parliament for this County 2 *Edward III.* and *John Avenell* Sheriff 1 *Richard II.* Their Inheritance here descended by Marriage to the ancient Family of *St. George*, who have resided ever since the Reign of *K. Henry I.* at

(b) *Hatley Magna*, since called from them *Hatley St. George*. The first Sheriff in the Roll is *Baldwin St. George Esq;* who was Sheriff of this County and *Huntingdon* 50 *Ed. III.* and is also set down for the Member of Parliament for this Shire the same Year, which shews (if it be no Mistake) that the Sheriff might serve in Parliament and for the County together, contrary to our modern Custom. Several Gentlemen of this Name and Family have been Kings at Arms, as *Sir Henry St. George* (c) lately was Garter. Between this Hundred and *Triplow*, the little River *Grant* or *Cam* passes almost thro' the middle of the County by many Turnings and Windings from *Ashwell* in *Hertfordshire* to join with the *Ouse*, which it doth at *Strettham-Mere*. Authors have differ'd about the Name of this little River, some calling it *Grant*, and others *Cam*. It is most probable, (as Mr. *Camden* asserts) that the old Britains called it *Cam* from its Crookedness, (for *Cam* in their Language is Crooked) and *Antonine* confirms this Opinion, by placing *Camboritum* upon it, for the Name imports a Ford over the *Cam*, or a crooked Ford; but the Saxons chose rather to call it *Grant*, as the Name *Grantchester*, which they

(a) At this Town was born *Sir William Purchase*, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1497. He caused Moor-Fields, adjoining to the Walls of the City of London, to be made into pleasant Walks from a Mount of Rubbish. (b) Here *Sir Robert Cotton* has a noble Seat, celebrated for original Paintings and fine Gardens. Journey thro' England. (c) He died in August 1715, being 92 Years old.

they gave the same Place, doth plainly prove.

Everiden, where *John Lord Tiptoft* and *Powis*, Earl of *Worcester*, and Lord Deputy of *Ireland* to the Duke of *Clarence* in the Reign of *K. Edward IV.* was born. He was one of the most learned and eloquent Men in *Christendom* in his Time. He was beheaded for taking Part with *Edward IV.* against King *Henry VI.*

V. Places of Note in *Chilford Hundred* are,

Hildersham, a Village which formerly belonged to the *Bustlers*, and came by Marriage to the *Paris's*, in whose Possession it now is, or lately was. This Family was of good Repute in this County long before they were possessed of *Hildersham*, where they have been settled ever since *K. Edward III.*'s Reign. In the 10th Year of *Richard II.* *Robert Paris* of this Place was High Sheriff of *Cambridgeshire* and *Huntingdonshire*. *Fuller* believes, and that not without Reason, that *Matthew Paris*, the Historian, was of this Family, because he was born and bred in the next County. He brought our *English* History from the Conquest down as far as the 40th Year of *K. Henry III.* A. D. 1259. He is reckon'd one of the best of the Monkish Historians, being himself a Monk of *St. Albans*. Up higher, toward the North-East, stands

Horseheath, a Village bordering upon the Woods. It has for many Generations belonged to the ancient and noble Families of the *Argentons* and *Allingtons*, which last has been long in Possession of this Manor; for we find, that *William Allington Esq.* was High Sheriff of the two Counties 2 *Henry V.* and Member of Parliament for *Cambridgeshire* 7 *Henry VI.* and had his Residence in this Parish, where was a noble Seat belonging to the late Lord *Allington*, but now become one Mr. *Bromley's* by Purchase. South-West of this Place lies

Linton, a small Market-Town, 39 Miles from *London*. Its Market is on *Thursday*. Here Dr. *Richardson*, *Regius* Professor at *Cambridge* in the Reign of *K. James I.* and one of the Translators of the Bible, was

born. Eastward from hence you find, upon the utmost Border of this County,

Castle-Camps, anciently the Seat of the *Veres* Earls of *Oxford*, who had it by Grant from *K. Henry I.* as Lords Great Chamberlains of *England*, tho' it be certain, that the succeeding Kings appointed whom they would to execute that Office. These Earls of *Oxford* nevertheless, by the Heir of *R. Sandford*, held the Manors of *Fingrey* and *Wulfelmeston* by Serjeanty of Chamberlainship to the Queens of *England* at the Coronation of their Kings.

VI. *Weatherley Hundred* has no Place noted but

Granchester, thought to be the *Camboritum* of *Antonine*, and changed into this Name by the Saxons, which it still keeps. In venerable *Bede's* Time, it was a little, but desolate City, and now is only a small Village. Part of it was given by *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, to his base Son *Henry*, upon Condition that his Male Issue, in all future Generations, should bear that Christian Name. The other Part being descended by the *Lancastres* to the House of *Lancaster*, *K. Henry VI.* settled it upon his College which he had lately built at *Cambridge*, and called it *King's-College*.

VII. *Radfield Hundred* has these Towns considerable.

Balsam, a Village remarkable for the large Revenues of its Rectory. Here *Hugh*, surnamed *de Balsam*, Bishop of *Ely*, who was the first Benefactor to the University of *Cambridge*, after it was revived in King *Edward I.*'s Reign, which began in 1272, was born. After him, this Town produced much about the same Time three such great Men, as no Place in *England* besides can match, viz. *William* of *Borlesham*, or *Bolsam*, who was made by the Pope first Bishop of *Basleham* in *Syria*, A. D. 1385. then Bishop of *Landaff*, and at length removed to *Rochester*. He was Confessor to King *Richard II.* and died A. D. 1399. *John* of *Bolsam*, who was bred at *Peter-House* in *Cambridge*, to

which Society he was a Benefactor. Archbishop *Arundel*, whose Chaplain he had been, recommended him to succeed his Townsman, *William of Bolfam*, in the See of *Recheſter*; but he lived but a little while to enjoy it, for he died in 1404. *Nicholas* of *Bolfam*, a *Carmelite* Friar, bred at *Cambridge*, but went from thence to *Paris*, and having ſtudied ſome Years in the *Sorbonne*, commenced Doctor of Divinity there. Returning again to *Cambridge*, he became Prior of the *Carmelites* in their Houſe, now converted into Part of *Queen's-College*. He died in 1439. Hard by this Village, toward the Weſt, begin thoſe Hills to riſe, which by the Students at *Cambridge* are called, *Gogmagog-Hills*, but by *Henry* of *Huntingdon* termed, The moſt pleaſant Mountains of *Balſham*. At the Top of theſe Hills are the Remains of a Fort, or rather Camp, which ſome think to be a *British* Work, and that its Antagoniſt was that at *Arbury*, which was certainly an Encampment of the *Romans*. This Fort or Camp had three Ramparts, and two Grafts, as the uſual Way then was, being very large, and rudely circular: The Diameter was at leaſt 246 Paces. It has no Conveniency of Water, and is thought therefore by ſome only a Summer Retreat for the *Romans* or *Danes*, who had ravag'd the Country round about. Near this Camp runs a *Roman* Highway from the Brow of the Hill Southward. Mr. *Camden* ſays, this ſeems to be the Place that *Geruſe* of *Tilbury* calls *Vandelbiria* or *Wandlesbury*, from the *Vandals* or *Danes*, who uſed to encamp here when they were upon any deſtructive Expedition, their uſual Buſineſs.

ſtackworth, a little Village, noted chiefly for being the Place where Mr. *Arthur Hilderſham* was born. He had Royal Blood in his Veins by his Mother's Side, being Great-Great Grandchild to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to *K. Edward IV.* However he thought it no Diſhonour to him to labour in *Chriſt's Vineyard*, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his Zeal, Piety, and Patience; but falling in with the *Puritans*, he found himſelf out of the Road of Preferment. He died *A. D.* 1631.

VIII. Noted Towns in Flendiſh Hundred.

Cambridge, the chief Town in the Shire, from whence it takes the Name. The Saxons called it *Epan-tan-brigge*, *Epan-tabrigge*, and not *Epan-tan-brigge*, as Mr. *Camden* affirms. The Name comes ſo plainly from the *Roman* *Camboritum*, that Authors trouble themſelves needleſſy to ſearch for any other Original of it, or determine the Name of the River to be *Cam*. It is 44 Miles diſtant from *London*. The *Cam* forms on the Weſt-Side of it ſeveral little Iſlands, and turning Eaſtward, divides it into two Parts, which being joined together by a Bridge, was the Riſe of the Name *Cambridge*. It is now a large Town, hath 14 Pariſh-Churches, and lies in the Southern Parts of the County. Beyond the Bridge are the Remains of a great Caſtle, which of old was ſtrong and ſtately, and among other Rooms had a magnificent Hall. The Stones and Timber, when theſe Inland-Caſtles became an Eye-ſore to our Kings, were begged of *King Henry VI.* by the Maſter and Fellows of *King's-Hall* towards the Building of their Chapel. The Gate-Houſe of it is ſtill ſtanding, and ſerves for the County-Gaol. There is alſo an artificial high Hill, deeply intrenched about, of a ſteep Aſcent, but level at the Top. The Town is certainly very ancient, being mentioned in the very beginning of the *British* Hiſtories. It ſuffer'd very much by the *Danes*, as did the whole Kingdom of the *East-Angles*, and 'tis ſaid in the *Saxon Chronicle*, that *King Alfred* gave it to *St. Guthran* the *Dane*, whoſe Succeſſors kept a ſtrong Garrifon here, till *Edward* the Elder reduc'd them to his Obedience *A. D.* 921. Between the Conqueror's Death and the Barons Wars, *Roger de Montgomery* deſtroy'd this Town with Fire and Sword, to be reveng'd of *K. William Ruſus*, ſo that the Univerſity was wholly abandon'd; but *King Henry I.* to repair theſe Damages, beſtow'd many Privileges upon it, viz. To be free from

from the Power of the Sheriff, and making it a Corporation, upon the Payment of an 100 Marks yearly into the Exchequer; which Sum the Sheriff paid before for the Profits of the Town. This shews that it was then a considerable Town, that could pay so large a Sum as 100 Marks, (which is as much or more than 1000 l. now) for its Privileges. (a) The Ferry over the River was now fixed here, which was left before at large. The Castle was built by *William the Norman*, 18 Houses being pulled down to make Room for it. (b) In *Domesday-Book*, Vol. I. there are reckon'd 10 Wards and 387 Dwelling-Houses in this Town, under the Title of *Epanteburggine*. It suffer'd very much in the Barons Wars by the Outlaws from the Isle of *Ely*; to prevent whose Incursions for the future, King *Henry III.* caused a deep Ditch to be thrown up at the East-end of the Town, which still goes by the Name of the *King's-Ditch*. In the Insurrection headed by *Jack Straw* and *Wat Tyler*, in the Reign of *Richard II.* the Rebels enter'd this Town, seiz'd the University Records, and burnt them in the Market-place. (c) The Jews being encouraged to transport themselves into *England* by the Kings *William I.* and *II.* grew very populous in this Town for several Generations. King *Richard II.* held a Parliament here *A. D.* 1388. Several eminent Prelates were Natives of this Town, as *Dr. Thirlby* Bishop of *Ely*, *Dr. Goldsborough* Bishop of *Glocester*, *Dr. Thompson* Bishop of *Salisbury*, and *Dr. Taylor* Bishop of *Dromore* in *Ireland*, as were also *Sir John Cheeke*, *Dr. Thomas Goad*, and *Edward Norgate* the Limner. 'Twas in this Town that *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*, lay with his Army, when he was seized by the Command of Queen *Mary I.* against whom he was marching in favour of his Daughter-

in-Law the Lady *Jane Grey*. Nor may we forget the Usurper *Oliver Cromwell*, who was a Burgess of Parliament for this Borough, when he did those Things which made him so famously infamous at the same Time. The Borough hath its Privileges as well as the University, tho' this later hath the most and greatest. It is governed by a Mayor, High-Steward, Recorder and Aldermen; but the Mayor, at his Entrance upon his Office, takes a solemn Oath, that he will maintain the Privileges, Liberties and Customs of the University. The principal Parish-Churches are, *St. Clements*, *St. Benedicth*, *All-Saints*, *St. Botolph*, *Trinity*, and *St. Sepulchres*. It has but one Market a Week, which is on *Saturday*; but that is well frequented, as is also its Fair *Aug. 15*. It sends two Members to Parliament.

Several illustrious Persons have taken their Titles of Honour from this Town; as,

William de Meschines, Brother (*Dr. Heylln* says Son) of *Ranulph* Earl of *Chester*, *A. D.* 1139, was the first Earl of *Cambridge*, and was (d) succeeded by

William Marquess and Duke of *Juliers*, and *John* of *Hainault*, both Kinsmen to *Philippa*, King *Edward III.*'s Queen, who raised them to this Dignity; but they both dying without Issue Male, that King made

Edmund of *Langley*, his fifth Son, in whose Time the aforesaid Earl of *Hainault*'s Son came, and in open Parliament claimed this Honour, as his Right; but it being deny'd him, it descended to his Son

Edward, who was also made Duke of *York*, and then consented that

Richard, his Brother, should be made Earl of *Cambridge*, by King *Henry Vth*'s Favour; but he lost his Life and Honour for Treason, and so this Title lay dormant, till

I i 2

James

(a) King *Henry III.* added, That the Merchants of the Guild in *Cambridge* should be free from all Toll, Passage, Lestage, Pontage, and Stallage, in all Fairs on this Side and beyond the Seas in his Dominions. (b) When he went to subdue the rebellious Monks of *Ely*, and retired to *Cambridge*. The very Prospect of it so frighted them, that the Abbot came, when it was scarce finish'd, and humbled himself, paying 700 Marks to save himself and Convent. (c) They inhabited all that Part of the Town now called the Jewry, and the Round-Church is thought to have been their Synagogue, of which Farm we find another at *Northampton*. (d) *David* King of *Scots*, (commonly called *St. David*) succeeded *William de Meschines*, as appears from *Maud* the Emperess's Grant. Full. Camb. p. 7.

James, Marquess of *Hamilton*, was created Baron of *Ennerdale* in *Cumberland*, and Earl of *Cambridge*, 17 *Jan.* I. *A. D.* 1619. He was Lord Steward. His Successor in his Honour was his eldest Son

James, Marquess of *Hamilton*, and afterwards Duke. He was beheaded *March* 9, 1648, and for want of Issue of him, his second Son

William, Marquess of *Hamilton*, who was slain at *Worcester* Fight, and so this Honour was vacant till the Restoration of King *Charles II.* 1660, when

Charles, the eldest Son of *James* Duke of *Tork*, that King's Brother, was created Duke of *Cambridge*, and he dying young, his Brothers

James, *Edgar*, and *Charles*, all successively inherited the same Title, and left it again vacant, as it continued some Years, till Her late Majesty Queen *ANNE*, after the Settlement of the Crown made upon the House of *Hanover*, was pleased to create

George Augustus, Prince Electoral of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*, the only Son of *George Lewis*, then Elector of *Hanover*, (but now King of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, whom God preserve) Baron of *Tewksbury*, Viscount of *North-Allerton*, Earl of *Milford Haven*, Marquess and Duke of *Cambridge*, (but now, by the Death of the said Queen, he is made Prince of *Wales*) *November* 9, 1706.

The University of *Cambridge* must not vie with the Town for Antiquity, no more than the Child may with the Mother, in whose Bowels it was bred, but outgoes it in Fame, as many a Child excels its Parent; yet if we may believe the Story of *Cantaber* the *Spaniard*, who came hither 375 Years before Christ, and founded this University, it can produce better Evidence for its Antiquity than the Town; but 'tis too gross a Fable to be insisted on. The Characters which Dr. (a) *Caius* produces to prove, that the *British* King *Lucius* was a great Patron of this University, are no small Evidence of its Antiquity, bearing Date *A. D.* 531, and 685, tho' they are deservedly thought in many Respects not authentick.

What our Histories relate of the *Saxon* King *Sigebert*, King of the *East-Angles*, who began his Reign *A. D.* 636, that he, as soon as he came to the Throne, erected Schools, as *William* of *Malmesbury*, or a School, as (b) *Bede*, i. e. one great College for the teaching of Arts and Sciences at *Cambridge*, and provided Teachers and Masters for them, and that (c) *Edward* the Elder repaired the University of *Cambridge*, and bestowed divers Privileges upon it about the Year 915, deserves a reverent Regard, if we will not believe it as certain; which because we seek after, it will be necessary to descend to later Ages, when the University began to put on the Form it is now in. This Account is taken for undoubted, being given by an excellent Author, (d) *Petrus Blesensis*. *Jeffrey*, Abbot of *Crowland*, having lost his Monastery by Fire about *A. D.* 1110, partly to get Money to rebuild it, and partly to settle his Monks in the mean Time, sent four of the most learned of them to his Manor of *Cottenham* near *Cambridge*, viz. *Gilbert*, *Odo*, *Terricus*, and *William*. These Men being furnished with the Knowledge of Divinity, and the other ancient Sciences, repaired often to *Cambridge*, the Seat of the Muses, and having gained a Permission to teach their several Arts, hired a Barn, made open Profession of their several Sciences, and in a short Time drew a great Number of Hearers to them. In the second Year after their coming, the Number of their Scholars grew so great, that no one Place would hold them; whereupon they (taking the University of *Orleans* for a Pattern) separated themselves to several Places, and divided their Auditors between them thus: *Odo*, a singular Grammarian and Poet, read Grammar to the younger Sort, according to the Doctrine of *Priscian* and *Remigius*; *Terricus*, a subtle Sophister, taught the elder Sort of young Men *Aristotle's* Logick, after the Introduction of *Porphyry*, and the Comments of *Averrhoes*; Monk *William* read a Lecture in *Tully's* Rhetorick, and *Quintilian's* Flores, and all at their distinct Hours: But the great Doctor *Gisebert*, upon every Sunday and Holiday, preached God's Word un-

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(a) *Caius* de Ant. Cant. l. 1. p. 51. (b) *Bed. Ecol. Hist.* l. 3. c. 18. (c) *Radburn*, in *Ang. Sac.* p. 1. p. 209. (d) *Pet. Bles.* in *Addit. ad Ingulphum*.

to the People, most particularly against Judaism, because the Town was every where over-spread with that sort of People. The Scholars were wonderfully pleas'd with the Learning and Diligence of these Monks, and rewarded them so liberally, that they returned 100 Marks yearly to their Abbot, in order to rebuild their Monastery. *Jeffrey* seeing his Monks thus successful, went to them, and joined in his Preaching with them, by whose Labours *Cambridge* became of a sudden a noble Seat of Learning. Inns, Halls, and Hostels, were built for the Reception of Students. *Fuller* (a) gives us a Catalogue of above 30, too tedious to be set down, where Students liv'd under the Rule of a Principal or Master; but none of them were endow'd for above 200 Years after. In King *John's* Reign, the Number of these Students increased by the Resort of many from *Oxford*, which that King's Injustice to three Students, who were executed by his Order for their Chamber-fellow's Crime in killing a Woman accidentally, had driven from thence. The Prosperity of these Schools induced the Lovers of Learning to provide better for the Subsistence both of the Professors and Convenience of Students; whereupon they built the Colleges, which, tho' but inconsiderable at first, were a Foundation for our present great Endowments.

1. *Peter-House* was the first of them, founded by *Hugh Balsham*, Prior (and afterward Bishop) of *Ely*, who building it without *Trompington Gate*, near *St. Peter's Church*, gave it *St. Peter's Name*. He settled no Revenue on it at first, but only allowed the Students Chambers and Studies, which was very acceptable to them, because they were freed thereby from the Extortion of the Townsmen, who required exorbitant Rents for their Lodgings. The same *Hugh* being made Bishop of *Ely*, was careful to enrich his College, and endowed it with Maintenance for one Master, fourteen Fellows, two Bible-Clerks, and eight poor Scholars, to be increased or diminished as the Revenues did increase or abate. He appointed his Successors, the Bishops of *Ely*, to be Ho-

norary Patrons, yea, Nursing Fathers, to this his College, and they have well discharged their Trust. Divers Bishops of the same See and others have been great Benefactors to this House, insomuch that now there are one Master, who is at this Time *Dr. Thomas Richardson*, twenty-two Fellows, and forty-two Scholars maintained in it. *Dr. Matthew Wren*, Bishop of *Ely*, about fifty Years since began to build them a Chapel, which, by the Charity of other Bishops, and pious Persons, is since compleated. It is situated at the South-West End of the Town, and is a large four-square Building, well contrived, and adorned with Porticos. The next College was that which now is called,

2. *Clare-Hall*. *Richard de Badew*, so called, because he was descended of a Family of Knights which inhabited *Great Badew*, a Village near *Chelmsford* in *Essex*, having purchased two Tenements in *Milnstreet*, built a small College thereon, which he called, *University Hall*, in which he placed a Principal to govern the Scholars, who lived at their own Expences. Sixteen Years it continued in this Condition, and was then by a casual Fire burnt down. *Richard* was unable to rebuild it; whereupon *Elizabeth*, third Sister and Coheir of *Gilbert Earl of Clare*, and Wife of *John de Burgh*, Lord of *Conaught*, undertook it, and finish'd it, giving it the new Name of *Clare-Hall*, and endowing it with Revenues for ten Fellows, one Master, and ten Scholars, A. D. 1347. The Revenues have much increased since, so that now it maintains one Master, who is at this Time *Mr. William Grig*, eighteen Fellows, and sixty-three Scholars. It is at present one of the neatest and most uniform Houses in the University, having lately received a new Addition to those Buildings began in the Year 1638, by which it is made into a beautiful Square of Buildings three Stories high, all Free-stone, of Dorick Work, reaching to the Side of the *Cam*. A lofty Gate-House, adorned with two Rows of Pillars, leads into the Court. On the Side of the College stands another Building which joins to it, the upper Story of which is the Library, and the lower the Cha-

Chapel. The College hath a Meadow belonging to it on the other Side of the River, to which there is a Passage over a great Bridge.

3. *Pembroke-Hall* is the next Foundation: It was built in the Year 1347 by *Mary de St. Paul*, third Wife to *Aumer de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, who being unhappily slain at a Tilting upon his Wedding-Day, she renounced the World, and devoted her self entirely to God, and among other Works of Piety, built and endowed this College for the Study of Divinity. It has met with many other Benefactors, who have augmented the Revenues so much, that it now maintains one Master, who is at this Time *Dr. Edward Laney*, five Fellows, and thirteen Scholars. The Buildings have been partly repaired and enlarged in the last Century, and particularly *Bishop Wren* built them a new Chapel.

4. *Bennet-College* was founded about the same Time, out of the two Guilds or Fraternities, the one of *Corpus-Christi*, and the other of the *Virgin Mary*, at the Instance and by the Interest of *Henry of Monmouth*, who obtained a Licence of King *Edw. III.* for the Aldermen and Brethren of the said Guilds to erect this College out of their Foundations. It took its Name of the Church of *St. Benedict* adjoining, which was appropriated to the said College by the same Licence. It is a long Square of Buildings, containing two Courts, and two Rows of Lodgings, of which the last has a Chapel and Library under the same Roof. It maintains a Master, (who is at present *Dr. Green*) twelve Fellows, and forty Scholars. *Matthew Parker*, once Master of this College, and afterwards Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *A. D. 1558*, 1 *Eliz.* was one of the most considerable Benefactors to this College; for he recover'd divers Rights and Privileges belonging to it while he was Master, and afterwards gave Lands for the maintaining two Fellows and thirteen Scholars, built the inner Part of the Library, and two Chambers adjoining to it, and bestow'd his Library upon it, which consisted of many printed Books; but the MSS. were of the greatest Value. He also gave to this

College 310 Ounces of Plate gilded, the Patronage of *St. Mary Abchurch, London*, and 100 *l.* in Money to buy Lands for the maintaining a Fire in the Hall from the beginning of *November* to the end of *January*. He gave also an hundred very valuable Books, fifty printed, and fifty MSS. to the University.

5. *Trinity-Hall* was of old an *Hofel* or House for Students, who liv'd in it at their own Charge, built and enlarged by *Richard Ling*, Chancellor of the University, *Walter Backton*, *Thomas Walsingham*, and others. *Richard Cawden*, Prior of *Ely* at the later end of *K. Edward III.*'s Reign, procured it of that King for his Monks to study in; but they did not possess it long, for *William Bateman*, (a) Bishop of *Norwich*, having purchased this House of them, with the Possessions thereunto belonging, by the Exchange of the Advowsons of certain Rectories, obtained a Licence of the King to erect it into a College, the same for the most part as it now is, in Honour of the Holy Trinity. He was a great Master of the Civil and Canon Law, and founded here one Master, three Fellows, and three Scholars, whom he obliged to apply themselves to those Studies. This College has been very much augmented by Benefactions, so that it now maintains one Master, (who is at present *Sir Nathaniel Lloyd*) twelve Fellows, and fourteen Scholars. It is but an irregular Building, but has a Chapel, Library, Hall, and convenient Lodgings for the Master, and Chambers for the Fellows, with Gardens for both, inclos'd with a Brick Wall.

6. *Gonvil and Caius College* was built by two Parts, and at distant Times. *Edmund de Gonvil*, Rector of *Terrington* and *Bushworth* in *Norfolk*, was induced by the Perswasion of his Diocesan, Bishop (b) *Bateman*, to build another College in this University near his own. *Walter de Mamey* obtained Licence for him of *K. Edward III.* 1348, and the said *Edmund* began it, and laid the Foundation in the Place where now are the Orchard and Tennis Court of *Bennet-College*, giving it the Name of *Gonvil-Hall*, and dedicating it to the Annunciation of the

(a) Godw. de Præf. (b) Godw. de Præf.

the Virgin Mary. He died soon after, but left a large Sum of Money to Bishop *Batem* to finish and endow it. The Bishop removed it to a Place nearer his own Hall A.D. 1353, and having purchased Lands and Tenements sufficient, he gave it the Name of *Govvill-Hall*, and established Revenues for one Master, four Fellows, and twenty Scholars. Above 200 Years after *John Caius*, Doctor of Physick, Master of it, enlarged it with an Addition of above half the Buildings, and joining it to the old, which he repaired and amended considerably, he obtained a Grant of K. *Philip* and *Qu. Mary*, to be reputed a Co-founder of that College, adding also an equal Number of Fellows and Scholars. Other Benefactors have increased the Revenues, so that they at this Time maintain one Master, (who is now Sir *John Ellys*) twelve Fellows of the first Rank, and fourteen of the second, and seventy-four Scholars.

7. *King's-College* was founded by King *Henry VI.* A.D. 1441. He design'd it at first for a Rector and twelve Scholars only; but enlarging his Purpose by the Encouragement of *William Bingham*, who gave him his Hostel, which he had founded for Grammarians, to be united to his College; and taking in the Church of *St. Zachary* adjoining, he established a Society of one Provost, (who is at present Dr. *John Adams*) seventy Fellows and Scholars, three Chaplains, an Organist or Master of the Choir-isters, &c. The Badness of the Times did not permit that King to finish it; whereupon K. *Henry VII.* went on with it in part, and built an 188 Foot of the Stone-work of the Chapel in Length, and 40 Foot in Breadth, and so finished the Outside. King *Henry VIII.* completed the Work, causing it to be glaz'd, seated and paved with fine Marble. The College it self, as it was contrived, is unfinish'd, the Buildings that now remain, and are inhabited by the Provost and Fellows, being at best but an imperfect part of the first Model; but the Chapel, tho' finished at divers Times, and not by the same curious Artists, yet is deservedly reckon'd one of the finest Buildings in the World for the Carvings, Roof, and painted Glass.

8. *Queen's College* was begun by *Margaret*, Daughter of *Reynier Duke of Arjou*, and

Wife to K. *Henry VI.* but the Wars between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* coming on, put an end to her good Intentions, so that she left it unfinish'd; yet having settled 200 l. a Year upon it for a Master and four Fellows, *Andrew Duckett*, an active Man, the first President, undertook the finishing of it; and partly by Contributions, which he had collected of well-disposed Persons, and partly by his Interest he had with *Q. Elizabeth*, Wife to K. *Edw. IV.* procur'd the Buildings to be compleated. Other Benefactors since that Time have so increased the Revenues, that there are now maintained no less than one President, (who is at present Dr. *----- Davis*) nineteen Fellows, twelve Bible Clerks, four Greek Scholars, forty Scholars of the House, an Hebrew Arithmetick, and a Geometry Lecturer, besides other Officers of the Foundation. This College, tho' not one of the largest, yet is one of the pleasantest for Situation, convenient Lodgings, and pleasant Gardens, Orchards and Walks, in this University. 'Tis thought *Erasmus* fix'd his Studies here for that Reason, and it were to be wished, that the Sweetness of the Place might win greater Numbers to reside in it.

9. *Katherine Hall* was founded by *Richard Woodlark*, third Provost of *King's-College*, and by him dedicated to *St. Katherine*, the Virgin and Martyr. He having obtained Licence of K. *Edward IV.* purchased Lands to the Value of 40 Marks per Annum, and settled it upon his Foundation for the Maintenance of one Master and three Fellows. The Revenues have also here been increased by several Benefactors, so that it now maintains one Master, (who is at present Dr. *Sherlock*, Master of the Temple, London,) six Fellows, and thirty Scholars. About one-half of this College has been lately built, by the Interest and Sollicitation of the late Master, Dr. *John Eachard*. His Predecessor was Dr. *John Lightfoot*, a Person of that eminent Skill in the Oriental Tongues and Antiquities, that he had not his Equal in the Nation; perhaps not in Europe.

10. *Jesus-College* was made a new College of an old Nunnery, founded A.D. 1133. by *Melcolm Earl of Huntingdon*, and dedicated to *St. Radegund*, but for the Lewdness of the Nuns granted to *John Alcock* Bishop of *Ely*, to be converted into a College, by King *Henry*

Henry VII. He dedicated it to Jesus, the Virgin, and St. *Radegund*, and having obtained a Grant of all the Lands formerly belonging to the Nunnery, (which had been richly endowed, but much diminished by the Carelessness of the Nuns) he erected a College, and endowed it with Revenues sufficient for one Master, six Fellows, and six Scholars; but their Number is now considerably increased by more late Benefactors, so that it now maintains one Master, (who is at present Dr. *Charles Ashton*) sixteen Fellows, and thirty-one Scholars.

11. *Christ's-College* was founded by *Margaret Countess of Richmond*, Mother of King Henry VII. in a Place without *Barnwell-Gate*, where a Cell, called *God's-House*, founded by K. Henry VI. formerly stood. She endow'd it by her last Will with several Manors in *Cambridgeshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Norfolk*, *Essex*, and *Wales*, for the Maintenance of a Master, twelve Fellows, forty-seven Scholars, and six Servitors. She dedicated it to the Honour of our Saviour Christ; but because the Constitution of a Master and twelve Fellows carried a Resemblance to Christ and his twelve Apostles, some took Offence at the Comparison, as favouring of Superstition at least, and complaining of it to King *Edward VI.* he removed the Objection, by adding another Fellowship and three Scholarships out of the Impropriation of *Bourn*, perhaps being afraid to make them up seventy, lest he should have another Complaint of their Imitation of the seventy Disciples. This College, within this fifty Years or thereabouts, has been adorned with a very fine new Building by it self, and endowed with two Fellowships, in the Disposal of the R^t. Hon. the Earl of *Nottingham*. The present Master is Dr. *Covel*.

12. *St. John's-College* was begun by the aforesaid *Margaret*, Countess of *Richmond*, nineteen Years or thereabouts after she had built *Christ's-College*, but was only retarded a-while by her Death, for she left (a) Lands and Moneys in the Hands of her Executors, *Richard Fox* Bishop of *Winchester*, *John Fishen* Bishop of *Rochester*, &c. to finish it; which Trust they so faithfully performed, that

soon after her Death, the Buildings, consisting of one Court, were perfected, and Revenues settled for the Maintenance of one Master, fifty Fellows, and fifty Scholars; which Number has since been augmented by the Bounty of divers Persons, so that there are at present supported by that Foundation one Master, (who is now Dr. *Robert Jenkins*) fifty-four Fellows, and above an hundred Scholars. It bears, or rather retains, the Name of St. *John* the Evangelist, because it stands on the same Ground, where *Hugh Norwold*, (says *Godwin*, (b) but *Balsam* says *Fuller*) had erected an Hospital of Canons Regular (founded by *Nigel* Bishop of *Ely*, A. D. 1134.) into a Priory, and dedicated it to that Apostle, which the Lady *Margaret's* Executors thought it not convenient to change. This College has almost ever since the Foundation been crowded with great Numbers of Students; and tho' it has received an Addition of two other Courts, besides that which was built at the Founder's Charge, there is scarcely Room for them.

13. *Magdalen-College* was an Hall, inhabited by Monks sent thither from divers Monasteries to improve themselves in University-Learning, from whence at some times it was called *Monks-Hall*. *Edw. Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, having bestow'd much Cost in repairing of it, and new-built their Hall, 11 Henry VIII. A. D. 1519. Gratitude oblig'd the Students to change the Name for his, who had given it a new Form, and so it was called for a Time *Buckingham-College*; but that Duke being attainted, the Buildings remained unperfected, yet it was frequented by the Monks till the Dissolution of the Monasteries by King Henry VIII. when *Thomas Audley*, Baron of *Walden*, and Chancellor of England, having obtained Licence of that King, founded there a new College in Honour of St. *Mary Magdalen*, 34. Henry VIII. and bestowed Lands on it for the Maintenance of one Master, five Fellows, one Scholar, and three Servitors. Sir *Christopher Wray*, Lord Chief Justice of England, enlarged it, and further endow'd it, as did also several other Lovers of

(a) In *Somersetshire*, *Devonshire*, and *Northamptonshire*. (b) *Godw. de Praesul. Fuller's Hist. of Cambr.*

of Learning, so that now it entertains one Master, Mr. *Waterland*, thirteen Fellows, and thirty Scholars. This College alone stands on the contrary Side of the River *Cam* to the rest. The Master and Fellows of it some Years ago began a pretty Piece of new Buildings, and gave it over when it was near finished.

14. *Trinity College* was founded by King *Henry VIII.* Anno Reg. 38. out of three small Colleges, viz. 1. *King's Hall*, founded by King *Edw. III.* 2. *St. Michael's-House*, built by *Harvey* of *Stanton*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 17 *Edw. II.* A. D. 1323. and, 3. *Phiswick Hostel*, erected by one *Phiswick*, an Esq; Beadle, who at the Dissolution seiz'd them into his Hands. The two former were well endow'd with Lands and Rents; the last was unendow'd. Of these three, with large Additions, that King compounded one fair College, dedicated it to the Holy Undivided Trinity, and endow'd it with plentiful Revenues for the Maintenance of one Master, sixty Fellows, forty Scholars, and twenty poor Scholars. Queen *Mary*, out of a pious Affection to her Father's Memory, (for whose Soul the Clergy in her Times would not allow any Prayers to be made, because he was such a notorious Schismatick) added to this College a Revenue of 376*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* per Ann. (a) Dr. *Thomas Nevil*, Dean of *Canterbury*, and eighth Master of this College in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, spent 3000*l.* in repairing and enlarging the old Court, and building a new one, called to this Day from him, *Nevil's-Court*. This College may be justly reckon'd one of the most beautiful, regular, and spacious Colleges in *Europe*, out of which, says Dr. *Fuller*, may be carv'd three *Dutch Universities*. It consists of two spacious Squares or Courts, with a noble Library at the Bottom of the lesser of them, lately built of Free-stone, and supported by two Rows of Pillars, the most magnificent Building in the three Kingdoms of the kind, and scarcely to be matched (b) abroad. The Donations of divers Benefactors have increased the Number of Scholars and Officers, tho' not of the Fellows. The present

Master is Dr. *Bentley*, Library-keeper to his Majesty, and Archdeacon of *Ely*, who has lately published an excellent Answer to the licentious Arguments of the Free-Thinkers. There are also three Royal Professors of this College, besides a Library-Keeper, four Conducts, twenty Alms-men, and other Officers maintain'd by the Foundation.

15. *Emanuel College* was founded by Sir *Walter Mildmay*, fifth Son of *Thomas Mildmay* of *Chelmsford* in *Essex*, Chancellor of the Dutchy and Exchequer, in the Place where the *Dominicans* had formerly had a Convent, but was now turned into the Dwelling-house of one Mr. *Sherwood*, of whom Sir *Walter* purchas'd it. Qu. *Elizabeth* seem'd to have taken some Umbrage at his Building this College, telling him, she heard that he had erected a Puritan Foundation; but he disown'd it, saying, He would not countenance any Thing which was against Her Majesty's Laws; but he had set an Acorn, which, when it became an Oak, God alone knew what Fruit 'twould bear. He established only one Master, three Fellows, and four Scholars, tho' his Grant from the Queen was for thirty Fellows, and as many Scholars, as the Revenues given, or to be given, would maintain. The Number of both is much augmented, and several Benefactors have been liberal to it; but the Society is advanced as yet to no more than one Master, (who is at present Dr. *Balderston*) fourteen Fellows, fifty Scholars, ten poor Scholars, and Officers of the College. It has a very neat Chapel, lately built by Archbishop *Sancroft*, who had formerly been Master of it, and others.

16. *Sidney-Sussex College* was built at the Expence, tho' after the Death of the Lady *Frances Sidney*, Daughter of Sir *William*, Sister of Sir *Henry*, (Lord Deputy of *Ireland*) and Aunt of Sir *Philip Sidney*, but Relict of *Tho. Ratcliffe* Earl of *Sussex*. She died March 9, 1588. and by her Will left 5000*l.* besides her Goods unbequeathed, for the Erection of a College, and purchasing Lands for one Master, ten Fellows, and twenty Scholars; and in case that Sum was not found sufficient, she gave the same for

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(a) For the maintaining of twenty Scholars, a Master of the Choiristers, ten Choiristers, four Chaplains, thirteen poor Scholars, and two Subfizers. (b) Journ. thro' England.

the Enlargement of *Clare-Hall*, and the Maintenance of the same Number of Scholars and Fellows there. *Henry Grey*, Earl of *Kent*, and *Sir John*, afterwards Lord, *Harrington*, were her Executors; and tho' the Sum bequeathed was found far short of the Work to be accomplished, yet such was the Care and Diligence of the Executors, that they in a great Measure fulfilled the pious Desires of the Deceased, in founding a Master, eight Fellows, and twenty Scholars, with some suitable Conveniency of Buildings. What Defects remained, were soon after supplied by the unexpected Liberality of one *Sir Francis Glerke*, whom nothing could have induced to it, but pure Piety, and Compassion to so good a Design left imperfect; for he not only built a fair and firm Range of Building of twenty Chambers, which made up a second Court to the College, but founded four Fellowships and eight Scholars entirely, and augmented all the Scholarships of the Foundation, so that now there is a Maintenance for one Master, (who at present is *Dr Fisher*) twelve Fellows, and twenty-eight Scholars, besides the Officers and Servants of the Foundation. (a)

Religion and Learning being the great Ends aimed at and intended by the pious Founders of the Colleges aforesaid, it is necessary to give a short Account of the Places necessary for the Acquirement and Exercise of both, viz. 1. The Schools; 2. Chapels and Church; and, 3. Libraries, both publick and private.

As to the Schools of this University, they were at first kept in private Houses, hir'd by the University from ten Years to ten Years, during which Time they might not be converted to any other Use: Such was the House of one *John Goldcomb*, which now is inclos'd in *Caius College*, and such was (as we conceive) (b) the School of *Tyrannus*, where *St. Paul* had his Disputations with the *Jews*: But the publick Schools, as they now are built in the Form of a Quadrant or Square, were erected of Brick and rough Stone; the West-Side at the Charge of the University; the North-Side

by *Sir William Thorp*, a *Lincolnshire Knight*; the East-Side by *Thomas Rotherham*, Archbishop of *York*, and Lord Chancellor; and the South-Side by *Lawrence Booth*, Bishop of *Durham*, Chancellor of the University, but at the Charge of the Graduates, and by Collections from some Bishops and Parsons, Professors and Monks.

Every College hath its own peculiar Library, and most of them are well stor'd with Books, especially *Trinity* and *St. John's*. The University-Library was furnish'd at first with many the choicest Books by the above-mention'd *Thomas Rotherham* Archbishop of *York*, and *Cuthbert Tunstall* Bishop of *Durham*, both of them once Members of this University; but Time hath devoured them, or unfaithful Library-Keepers lost them, for few or none of them are remaining. The Books that it now containeth are the Collections of three learned and successive Archbishops, *Drs. Parker, Grindal*, and *Bancroft*, which have been beautifully shelved at the Cost of *Sir John Woollaston*, Alderman of *London*. Many Additions have been made to it since their Time, and particularly this Year his gracious Majesty King *GEORGE* hath bestowed the large and valuable Library of *Dr. John More*, late Lord Bishop of *Ely*, purchased at the Price of 6000 *l.* on the University; and if now, by so large an Addition, it cannot equal the *Bodleian* at *Oxford*, let the Emulation between the two Universities be, not which has most Books, but which sends out the best Scholars.

Every College hath its own Chapel, where the Master, Fellows and Scholars, meet Morning and Evening to the Worship of God, without Intermission, upon any Account whatsoever, and all Neglects are punished by reasonable Mulcts. The publick Sermons are preached at *S. Mary's* on all *Sundays* and *Holidays*. This Church was built by particular Contributions. *Henry VII.* coming to *Cambridge* to visit his Mother's Foundation of *Christ's-College*, gave 40 *l.* towards the Building of this Church: *Thomas Barrow*, Doctor of the Civil Law, and Archdeacon of *Colchester*, gave 240 *l.* more,

(a) *Dr. Scot's Tables of Founders in Cambridge and Oxon*, shall be inserted when we come to the latter. (b) *Act. 19. 9.*

more, and others several Sums. It was true Church-work, for the first Stone was laid May 16, 1478. and the Tower finished in 1608, so that it was 130 Years in building, and the Charge was 795 *l.* 2 *s.* 1 *d.*

The University is a Body in it self, tho' existing in a Corporation. It has its own Laws, and is governed by its own proper Officers. The Town had a Jurisdiction originally over the Scholars, as well as its own Members, but abus'd it so, that the Founders of Colleges found it necessary, for the peaceable Being of the Students, to obtain some Exemptions for them, which the Kings easily granted, so that the University is at this Day thus govern'd:

The chief Magistrate is their Chancellor, who for many Years was annually chosen; but *A. D.* 1504, the University perceiving it was troublesome every Year to chuse a new Chancellor, made a Decree, that the Chancellor should continue so for Life. *John Fisher*, Bishop of *Rochester*, was the first who was thus settled in it. This Officer is always a Nobleman, (and is at this Time his Grace *Charles Duke of Somerset*) who never resides, and therefore his Office is discharged by a Vice-Chancellor, annually chosen. He hath a Court, to which all Controversies that happen among the University Members are brought, and in which they are decided, according to the Statutes of the University. The chief Officers under him are, the Proctors and Taxers, of each two. But they are regulated very much in the Execution of their Authority by the special Grants of our Kings, of which it is necessary to give a short (a) Account. King *Edward III.* Anno 7, 1333. granted these Privileges to the University:

1. That the Mayor of the Town should weigh the Bread, whether it be according to the Statute, as often as the Vice-Chancellor requires it.

2. That the Chancellor shall receive the Oaths of the Mayor, Bailiffs and Aldermen, to maintain the Rights and Privileges of the University, which is done every *Michaelmas*-Day before the Mayor enters upon his Office.

3. That the University have Licence to appropriate any Church to it self of not above 40 *l.* Revenue.

4. That the Chancellor shall not be troubled for imprisoning any Offenders, which he thinks deserve it.

5. That such as are imprison'd by the Vice-chancellor, shall not be set free by the King's Writ.

6. That Masters of Arts shall not be cited out of the University into the Court of Christianity.

7. That the Chancellor may take Cognizance of all Causes, wherein Scholars are concern'd, except Maiming and Felony.

K. Richard II. *A. D.* 1382. *Reg.* 6. granted them these Privileges, (the Town having forfeited them by their rebellious Behaviour.)

1. That the (b) Oversight of all Victuals shall belong to the Chancellor.

2. That the Chancellor and University shall have Power to set Prizes on Candles, licence all Victualling-Houses, and oversee all Wares and Weights at *sturbridge* Fair.

3. That no Action be brought by any Townsman against any Scholar or Scholar's Servant, save only in the Chancellor's Court.

4. That the University have Power to punish all Foretallers, Regraters, &c. paying a Rent of 10 *l.* per Annum for the Privilege into the Exchequer.

King *Henry IV.* granted the University of *Cambridge* a Power to print within it self, omnes & omnimodos Libros, all Books of any kind, which *Oxford* then had not. A Synod at *London*, *A. D.* 1417, *Reg.* 5. *Henry V.* made a Canon, That Patrons of vacant Benefices should bestow them for the future on such only as were Graduates in one of the Universities. And Pope *Martin V.* in deciding a Controversy between the University and Bishop of *Ely*, decreed, That the Chancellors of *Cambridge* had all Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction (as Excommunication and Suspension) over the Scholars and their Servants, Probates of Wills, granting

K k 2

Ad-

(a) Full. Hist. of Camb. (b) The Taxers are Officers appointed by the University for this Business.

Administrations, and taking Accounts, and so were free from the Spiritual Jurisdiction of the Archbishops, Bishops, and their Officers, which Pope *Eugenius IV.* confirmed. Against this Privilege, Dr. *Cliffe*, Chancellor of the Bishoprick of *Ely*, acted, in (a) excommunicating a Batchelor of Arts; but he craved Pardon for his Rashness. *K. James I. Anno Reg. 3. Domini 1604.* granted the two Universities the Honour and Power to have their respective Burgeses to represent them in Parliament. These Privileges this University now enjoys.

The NAMES of the present Heads of Colleges and Halls in the University of Cambridge.

John Adams, D. D. Provost of King's College.

Richard Bentley, D. D. Master of Trinity College.

Robert Jenkins, D. D. Master of St. John's College.

— *Davis*, D. D. President of Queen's College.

Thomas Richardson, D. D. Master of St. Peter's College.

Thomas Green, D. D. Master of Corpus Christi College.

Charles Aiston, D. D. Master of Jesus College.

John Coruet, D. D. Master of Christ's College.

John Balderston, D. D. Master of Emanuel College.

Edward Lany, D. D. Master of Pembroke Hall.

Bardly Fisher, D. D. Master of Sidney-Suffex College.

Thomas Sherlock, D. D. Master of Katherine Hall.

Sir John Ellys, Kt. M. D. Master of Gonville and Caius College.

Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, LL. D. Master of Trinity Hall.

William Grigg, M. A. Master of Clare Hall.

Daniel Waterland, B. D. Master of Magdalen College.

At a little Distance from Cambridge, on the North East of it, lies

Barnwell, a Village famous only for its Abbey, built by *Sir Payne Peverell*, Standard-Bearer to *Robert*, Duke of *Normandy*, in the Holy War. It arose from the Meeting of the young Men and Boys about the Wells there to wrestle and be merry upon *St. John's-Eve* yearly, (as the Custom was in divers other Places of the Land) which brought Buyers and Sellers thither, who at length built Houses, and settled there. Not far from hence is a Brook called *Sture*, nigh which yearly, on *Sept. 8.* is kept a great Fair, called

Sturbridge Fair, thought by some to be the most famous in the Kingdom, whether you consider the vast Resort of People of all Sorts thither upon that Occasion, or the great Variety of Commodities brought thither to be sold. The Original is thought to be casual: A Clothier of *Kendal* having wetted his Cloth in this Brook, exposed it to Sale, as not fit for his *London* Market, whither he was going, and found he got so well by it, that he, and some other of his Townsmen, came the next Year with more Cloths, for which they had so good a Market, that they kept coming annually, and brought other Trades to accompany them, till it became such a Fair as now it is. It lasts fourteen Days, and vast Quantities of Goods are there sold. *Bury Fair* is thought to excel it in Fineness of Company, and *Bristol* and *Way-hill* Fairs to equal (if not surpass) it in Merchandizes and Goods; but take it altogether, as it affords both Pleasure and Profit, no Fair is to be equalled to it in *England*, nor perhaps in *Europe*; tho' it were to be wished, that the many Incentives to Vice, which are there found, were more carefully banish'd, tho' the Fair were lessen'd.

Just by this Place, where the Ways began to be troublesome and almost unpassable, that worthy Gentleman, *Henry Harvey*, Doctor of Laws, and Master of *Trinity Hall* in *Cambridge*, with vast Charge, out of a pious and laudable Design, raised a very fair Causway for about three Miles, leading to *Newmarket*. At the end of this Causway are the

the Remains of another Ditch, called the *Fleam* or *Flight-Dyke*, but of later Days *Seven-Mile-Dyke*, because it is reckon'd so far distant from *Newmarket*. This Ditch begins on the East Side of the *Cam*, runs by *Fen ditton* or *Fen ditch-town*, and passing between *Great Wilbraham* and *Fulburn*, reaches as far as *Balsbam* in *Radfield Hundred*.

Fen ditton, a Village, where the ancient Family of the *Cheneys* had a Seat, *A. D.* 1400. For we find in the Roll of Sheriffs, that *Lawrence Cheney* dwelt here, when he held that Office 8 *Henry VI.* He also was Member of Parliament for this Shire *Annis* 13 & 20 of the same King, as were also divers of his Family in several Parliaments before.

Fulburn, a Village, where the *Tyrrels* had a Seat not long ago, of whose Family was *Thomas Tyrrel*, Sheriff of *Cambridgeshire* and *Huntingdonshire* 6 *Car. I.* Here *Steven* Archbishop of *Tuam*, about the Year 1280, was born. The next Hundred is

IX. Chesterton Hundred, in which are these Towns to be noted.

Chesterton, from whence the Hundred takes its Name. It is the principal Town of it, and was formerly the Lordship and Residence of the Family of the *Bevils*, of whom *Robert Bevil Esq;* was Sheriff of *Cambridgeshire* and *Huntingdonshire*, *A. D.* 1576. In the Territories of this Town is

Arbury or *Arbarough*, a Mile North of *Cambridge*, where is a large Camp of a Figure inclining to a Square, the opposite Encampment to *Gogmagog Hills*. *Chesterton* may be supposed to have taken its Name from it, *Castrum* signifying a Camp, i. e. the Camp-Town. There have been divers Roman Coins found in it, and particularly one with *Rome* on the one Side, and *Caster* and *Pollux* on the other.

Childerley, where in ancient Times lived a Family of the Name of *Here*. *John Here Esq;* who was Sheriff of this County and *Huntingdonshire* 4 *Henry VI.* and Member of Parliament for *Cambridgeshire* 3 *Henry VI.* resided here. From this Family the Lordship came to the *Cutts's*, who have had a Seat here a long Time; for *Sir John Cutts* was Sheriff 8 *Henry VIII.* whose Descendant

John Cutts Esq; was created Baronet June 21. 1660. The late Lord *Cutts*, Baron of *Gowran* in *Ireland*, and one of the Justices of that Kingdom, was a collateral Branch of this Family, and possessed the Estate here, but sold it. West of this Hundred is

X. Papworth Hundred, whose chief Town is

Papworth, which gives Name to the Hundred. Nothing remarkable occurs about this Town, but that *William de Papworth*, who took his Name from it, as his Birth-place and Residence, was a Member of Parliament for this County *Anno* 46 *Edw. III.* and 10 of *Richard II.*

XI. Cheveley Hundred hath these Places observable.

Kirtlidge, or *Castlidge*, a Village upon the Edge of *Suffolk*. The Saxons called it *Kyptlingtune*, and our later Historians call it *Cirtlensge*. This Place is famous for being the principal Residence of the noble Family of *North* and *Grey*, of which *Sir Edward North* was the first, whom *Qu. Mary I.* invested with that Title for his Merits. He was Sheriff of this County 34 *Hen. VIII.* and eminently employ'd in the Court of Augmentations, which was very beneficial. He was a considerable Benefactor to *Peterhouse* in *Cambridge*, where his Picture hangs up in the Parlour, (a commendable and grateful Custom) with this Distich under it:

*Nobilis hic verè fuerat; si Nobilis ullus,
Qui sibi principium Nobilitatis erat.*

*This Man was Noble, if so any be,
For he began his own Nobility.*

To this first Lord *North* and *Grey*, succeeded Roger his Son, whose Son *Dudley* inherited his Honour, which descended lineally to his Son *Charles*, whose Heir *William* now inherits it. But the Lord *Dudley's* second Son *Francis*, a Lawyer, being made Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas by King *Charles*

Charles II. was by the same King made Lord Guilford, 34 Reg. 168. whose Son Francis bears now that Honour.

Cheveley, the chief Town in the Hundred, which gives the Name to it. The only Thing remarkable is the Seat of the late Lord *Dover*.

Newmarket is a Market-Town, part in this County, and part in *Suffolk*. The South Part lies in this Shire, and has in it a small Church, belonging to *Ditton*, which is the Mother-Church. Its Name shews it not to be of any great Antiquity, yet it gave Name in *Edward III.*'s Days to *Thomas* of *Newmarket*, Bishop of *Carlisle*, who was so troublesome to *K. Henry IV.* This Place is very healthy, and the spacious Heath near it having invited the Court to set their Horses here for Racing, and King *Charles* having built a Palace here, for his constant Attendance upon those Sports, has made it now a considerable Town. It was burnt in 1683, but 'tis thought the Brief more than made up the Loss. King *James II.* King *William III.* and Her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, encouraged the Races, if not with their Presence, yet by giving a Plate or two yearly to invite the Nobility to try their Horses, and advance the Interest of the Town. The Market is on *Tuesdays* Weekly, and the Fair on *St. Luke's Day*.

XII. Stane Hundred, in which are Places of Note,

Wilberham the Great, (for we find nothing observable in the Little) was anciently called *Wilburgham*, and in Times past was the Seat of the Barons of *L'Isle de Rubco Monte*, or *Rougmont*, of whom *John* Lord *L'Isle* was for his Valour and Prudence made one of the first of the Knights of the Garter by King *Edward III.* who was the Founder of that Order. He had before been Sheriff of the two Counties 26 of the same King. There are still Heirs Male of this Family, who continue Lords of this Town.

Rech, a small Town, where is a Market Weekly, and a Fair Yearly.

Here begins another Fortification or Ditch, with a Rampart, the largest of all, called by the common People, *Devil's-Dyke*, because they count it a Work of Devils ra-

ther than Men, but by the Wife, *Rech-Dyke*, because it begins near this Town. It for many Miles together crosses that Plain, which is commonly termed, *Newmarket-Heath*, a Place most liable to Invasions, beyond which the Country is partly fenny and unpassable, and partly cover'd with thick Woods near *Cowlidge* in *Suffolk*, where it ends. It is uncertain who was the Founder of so mighty a Work; some attribute it to *Canutus*, others to *S. Edmund*, which seems the most probable, because *William* of *Malmesbury*, in his Book of Prelates, calls it *S. Edmund's-Dyke*, and *S. Edmund's-Liberty*, because the Monks of *S. Edmund's-Bury* had great Privileges in these Parts, which extended as far as this Dyke. But the Design of it is plainer: It was the Bounds of the Kingdom of the *East-Angles*, and therefore made to prevent the Incurfions of their Enemies on that Side: For *Abbo Floriacensis* describing the Kingdom of the *East-Angles*, says, On the West this Province joins to the rest of the Island, and to prevent the frequent Incurfions of their Enemies, it is defended by a Bank like a lofty Wall, and a deep Ditch. Near this Town stands, in

XIII. Staplehoo Hundred.

Burwell or *Burnwell*, a Village, wherein, in the troublesome Reign of King *Stephen*, was a Castle, which *Jefferey* of *Mandevill*, Earl of *Essex*, bravely attacked, and lost his Life before it, being shot thro' the Head with an Arrow. Scarce two Miles distant from this Place stands

Lanheath, a Village, which for several Years was the Seat of the noble Family of the *Cottons*, of which was *Thomas Cotton* Esq; Sheriff for the Counties of *Cambridge* and *Huntingdon*, Anno 16 *Edw. I.* To this Place

Wicken is nigh, a Village, which came to a Family of the *Peytons* by a Daughter and Coheirefs of the *Gernons* about *Edward III.*'s Time. Here lived that Sir *Henry Peyton*, Kt. & Bar. who being *Custos Rotularum* of this County, was turned out of the Office by the Duke of *Buckingham*, which so provok'd him, that when Differences arose between King *Charles I.* and his Parliament, he fell in with the latter, and with Tongue and Pen oppos'd his Sovereign. He began with

a sharp Pamphlet, which he entitul'd, *The King's Violation of the Rights and Privileges of Parliament, by endeavouring to seize upon and imprison five of the Members*. He joined with the Disaffected upon all Occasions, and after the King was beheaded, wrote another Pamphlet to justify that impious Action, called, *The Divine Catastrophe of the Kingly Family of the House of the Stuarts*; which Mr. (a) Wood says is full of Lies, Mistakes, Nonsense, &c. He died before the Restoration of K. Charles II. Here lies buried the Protector Oliver Cromwell's second Son, commonly called Henry Lord Cromwell.

Ipswich, a Town anciently belonging to the Bernards, which they obtained by marrying into the Family of the Peytons, from whose Male Line came the Uffords, of whom the Earls of Suffolk of that Name were descended, tho' they took the Surname of Peyton, according to the Custom of the Times, from a little Town in Suffolk called Peyton, where their ancientest Seat was.

Soham is a little Market-Town not far from the Borders of Suffolk, in which William of Malmesbury says, Felix, Bishop of the East-Angles, had his Residence. The Place lies near a Fen, which was formerly dangerous to such as went to Ely; but there is now a Causeway made thro' the Marshes, a safe Passage on Foot. There are here the Ruins of a Church demolished by the Danes, who burnt it and the Inhabitants together. The Market is on and the Fairs on April 28, and the Monday before St. John Baptist.

XXIV. In N. Stow Hundred, we find no Place remarkable.

The Upper and North Parts of this Shire are the Fens, which in Mr. Camden's Days were divided all into River-Isles, made by the many Ditches, Channells, and Drains, which every where abound there. He thus describes them:

"In Summer indeed they afford a delightful Prospect of green and flourishing Pastures; but in Winter (and sometimes in Summers if they prove wet) they are all cover'd with Water, as far as

"a Man can see, resembling in some measure the Sea it self. The *Gervii* or Fenmen dwelt here in the Saxon Times, a rude unciviliz'd People, who liv'd upon Grazing, Fishing and Fowling, stalking about their Business in Stilts. In dry Years, these Fens yield such an abundance of Grass, that the Inhabitants, when they have provided themselves with Hay sufficient for their Use, burn the rest about November, that it may come the thicker the next Year. These Fens, besides Pasturage for Cattle, afford Plenty of Sedge and Turf for Firing, Reeds for Thatching, Willows and Osiers for Baskets, which are good Commodities at Cambridge and other Parts of the Nation. But the Profit of the Fens by these Things is not comparable to what might be made of so many Millions of Acres as are cover'd with Water, if they could be any Ways secur'd from such Inundations, and the Rivers Ouse, Grant, Nen, Welland, Glene, and Witham, which are the Causes of it, be kept within their Channells, or far less Bounds."

Divers Attempts have been made to effect it, and some so early as the Reign of Henry VI. but they proving ineffectual, it became a Dispute whether it was possible. It was mentioned in Parliament, but looked upon as only a Pretence of furthering the publick Good. Cambridge was against it, and one of their eminent Preachers, before the Judges of Assize, after some tart Reflections upon the Draining of the Fens, besought them to be tender of the University, which would suffer considerably by it. Mr. Camden at length seems to join with those who were for following the Admonition of *Apollo* in the like Case, not to intermeddle with what God had ordain'd. But all these Objections did not discourage some late Projectors; for within few Years past, divers Noblemen, as the Duke of Bedford, Earl of Orford, and others, have so effectually carried on this Work by their Joint-Stock, that by Banks to keep the Rivers in their proper Currents, and Dreins, Ditches and Leams, to convey away Floods and waste Waters, they have brought them to be

(a) Ath. Ox. D. I. p. 87.

be good and profitable Lands. The Owners in the High-Lands, whose Estates are made less valuable by it, have often endeavour'd to ruin the Banks and Dreins, but are prevented by the Officers and neighbouring Magistrates hitherto. *Cambridge* hath gain'd by it, the Air being better, and Commodities become cheaper.

XV. Ely Hundred

Is the most Southern Part of this Fenny Country, at the Entrance of which standeth *Erish*, and *Athered*, now called *Audre*, where we find a Rampart, not high, but very large, called *Belsar's-Hill*, from one *Belsar*, a Person unknown, but (as may be supposed) one famous among those Rebels in King *William* the Conqueror's Time, who retreated hither to secure themselves against Justice and Famine, it being then so boggy as not to admit a Pursuit, and plentiful to supply with all Necessaries. In the Barons Wars also, such of them as were outlawed, retired hither, and created great Disturbance both to their Kings and the Countries adjoining. But the most eminent Place is

Ely, the chief Town of this Hundred, and indeed of all this fenny Country, from whence it takes the Name of the *Isle of Ely*, the whole being so called from the principal Island, on which this City stands. The Original of the Name is controverted: Some will have it so called from the Plenty of Eels found here, which *Bede* seems to approve of, calling it *Insula Anguillarum*. *Polydore Virgil* will have it to come from the Greek Word *ΕΑΘ*, a Marsh. Others will have it deriv'd from the Saxon Word *Helyz*, a Willow or Sallow, the only Trees that thrive there. Concerning this Town we find, that one *Tombert*, King of the *South-Grevii*, jointur'd his Wife *Esheldreda* or *Audrey* with great Part of his Country, who after his Death, and with her second Husband *Egfrid* King of *Northumberland's* Consent, retired hither, erected a large Nunnery here, and became her self

Abbess of it. It was rated at that Time at 600 Families. In King *Alfred's* Reign, A. D. 875, the Pagan Danes destroy'd it, and marched from thence against *S. Edmund*, King of the *East Angles*, whom they murder'd. It was again rebuilt by King *Edgar*, and when the Bishoprick was settled there, increased so much in Houses and Inhabitants, that it at length acquir'd the Name of a City. Tho' it stands on a rising Ground, yet it is a little desolate on the Account of the unhealthy Air, caused by the Fens. It is surrounded by the *Ouse* and other Streams, which make it a kind of an Island. The Glory of this Town is the (a) Minster or Cathedral Church, which was the Work of several Bishops. *Jeffery Ridal*, the third Bishop, built the Western Part of the Church, and raised the Steeple as high as the Battlements at a very great Expence. *Hugh Norwold*, the eighth Bishop, built the Choir and the Lantern, upon which he expended 5350*l.* and upwards. He consecrated it in the Presence of several Bishops and Noblemen. When *John Horham* was Bishop, the Lantern, which had not been built 100 Years, fell down with such a Noise as was affrighting to the Inhabitants dwelling near it, and was rebuilt by the said Bishop, as now it stands. It cost him 5094*l.* and upwards. *Simon Montacute*, his Successor, built *St. Mary's* Chapel under the Northern Part of the Church. Bishop *Norwood* built the Palace, and cover'd it with Lead; but of late it is almost changed into a new Building. The Government of the whole Isle was at first in the Bishop, who had all the Rights of a County Palatine, for he had Power to appoint a Judge to hear and determine all Causes within the Isle. He held Assizes, Gaol-delivery, and Quarter-Sessions of the Peace for that Liberty, and had a Chief Bailiff and Under-Bailiff for the Execution of all Processes; but they are now taken away. Here's a Free-School for the Maintenance and Teaching of 24 Boys. It is a pretty large Town, but not remarkable for Beauty or Populousness. Its Market is on *Saturday*, and Fair *October 18.* yearly.

Down-

Downham, a Village a little distant from hence, is remarkable, only for the Seat of the Bishop there, with a Park adjoining.

XVI. Wickford Hundred hath in it

Merst, a small Market-Town, 67 Miles from London. The Market is on *Fridays*, and Fair on *Monday*, *Tuesday*, and *Wednesday*, before *Easter* yearly. To the West stands

Thorney, formerly called *Ankerige*, from the *Anchorites* there. It was destroyed by the *Danes*, the great Enemies of the Monks in all Places. *Malmesbury* gives it a wonderful Description, calling it the Picture of Paradise, for Pleasantness resembling Heaven itself, fruitful in Trees, a Plain as smooth as Water, where there is no Inch uncultivated, overspread with Vines, beautiful with Buildings, and wonderfully solitary. In fine, 'tis a Lodge for Chastity, an Harbour for Honesty, and a School for Divine Philosophy.

Coveney, a Village, where the Family of the *L'Isles*, who take their Name from this Isle, had their chief Seat. They were first planted here by *Nigel*, the 2d Bishop of this See, in the Reign of King *Henry I.*

XVII. Wisbech Hundred.

Wisbech is the Capital Town of this Hundred, and gives the Name to it. It is the best Trading-Town in the Isle, having the Conveniency of Water-Carriage to London. By a Gentleman who lives upon the Spot, this Account is given of the present Trade, "That it sends to London every Year 3000 Tuns (or 52500 Quarters) of Oats, 1000 Tuns of Oil, and about 8000 Firkins of Butter." It stands on the utmost Northern Borders of the Isle of *Ely*, from which Town it is distant about 20 Miles, among Fens and Rivers, and was given, together with *Walpole*, to *Ely* Monastery by the Owner of them, at the same Time that he dedicated his little Son *Alwin* to a Religious Life. *William* the Conqueror built a Castle here to curb the Outlaws, who made IncurSIONS from the Fens into these Up-lands. *Jiffery de Burgh* gave 200 Acres in

Wisbech Marsh to the Monks of *Ely*, A.D. 1255. A little more than ten Years after, this Town, Castle and Neighbourhood, was destroy'd by a violent Inundation of the Sea; but Cardinal *Morton*, when he was Bishop of *Ely*, rebuilt the Castle with Brick, and for the Increase of Trade, drew a strait Ditch thro' the fenny Country, called the *New Leam*; tho' contrary to his Expectation, it proved an Impediment to the Passage of the *New* into the Sea by *Clow Cross*, as the Inhabitants affirm. The Castle in Queen *Elizabeth's* Days was made a Prison for Priests and Jesuits, and *Leonard Hopes*, *Tho. Brinsson*, and *Jonas Meredith*, of *S. John's* College in *Oxford*, were confined there several Years. The Town is well built, and has a good Hall, which *John Crane*, an Apothecary in *Cambridge*, gave 100 L. to the Building of. It has a plentiful Market on *Saturdays*, and three Fairs yearly, viz. on the *Monday* before *Lady-Day*, on *Palm-Monday*, and *Whitsun-Eve*. It furnishes the Isle, and almost all the rest of the County, with all Sorts of Commodities brought thither from London.

Sutton, a Village of this Hundred, a few Miles distant from *Ely*. About the middle of *April* 1694, there were several Pieces of Antiquity found in Plowing, as several small Coins, three Silver Plates, three twisted Rings, and one plain one of a good Value, with an Inscription in the *Saxon* Language on the Plates, but not so legible as that any Sense could be made of them.

IV. As to the Natural History of this County, we have this Account of it: The Soil is good or bad in the Extremes, but the Air is not healthy; and were it not for its Plentifulness, Conveniency for Sports, and its Neighbourhood to the University, it would neither be inhabited so much as it is, nor so often visited by Strangers. It is famous for Plenty of Eels, (from whence the Country where they are chiefly taken is called *Ely*, as Dr. *Fuller* believes,) for Hare-hunting, and the Horse-Races about *New-Market*. The Land of this County is found to produce Saffron, as well as that about *Walden* in *Essex*; so that as it decreases in the planting near the latter, it increases here. It is an excellent Flower, and if it yielded

yielded not any great Profit, (which yet it does sometimes) the planting of it ought to be encouraged, because it employs the Poor. Not long since the best Paper and Baskets in England were made in this County. *Martial* seems to speak of them, saying, — *Veni Bastarda Britannus*; i. e. Baskets come from Britain. Of late Years two very considerable Improvements have been made in the Soil and Air of this County, the first by planting Cinquefoil, which being brought from foreign Parts, and sown upon dry and barren Grounds, has improv'd some Lands from 5 s. to 30 s. per Acre. The other is effected by draining the Fens of the Isle of Ely, which, tho' it was indeed brought about at a wonderful Expence, yet hath turned to a double Account, in gaining much Ground, mending the rest, and in refining and clearing the Air. Besides the Corn, Trees, and other

Plants which are common to this County with others, there are some which are here produced in greater Plenty than elsewhere, as *Scordium*, or Water-Germander, upon the Sides of the Fen-Ditches, and *St. Peter's-Wort* in the little Woods and low Places of this County. Others are more rare, and almost peculiar to it, as we may see in the large Catalogue annexed to this County, after the Notes in the last Edition of the *Britannia* by Dr. *Gibson*, as also in that great Botanist's Book Mr. *John Ray* of *Notley* in *Essex*, which he wrote of the Herbs he had taken Notice of in *Cambridgeshire*, and where he names the Places in which they grow. The Fens about *Cambridge* afford great Plenty of Fish, which makes them wonderful cheap. The Tide about *Wisbech* is observed to rise high always upon a North-East Wind.

BARONETS of this County, viz.

SIR John Peyton, of *Iselham*, Kt. created May 22, 1611.

Sir Miles Sands, of *Wilberton*, Kt. created November 25, 1612.

Sir William Ruffel, of *Shippenham*, Kt. created January 19, 1628: now Barl of *Oxford*.

Sir John Cotton, of *Landwade*, Kt. created July 14, 1641.

Sir Thomas Hatton, of *Long-Stanton*, Kt. created July 5, 1641: now Sir *Christopher*.

Thomas Willis, of *Fen-ditton*, Esq. created December 14, 1641.

Thomas Solater, of *Cambridge*, Esq. created July 25, 1660.

Thomas Bennet, of *Babarham*, Esq. created Nov. 22, 1660.

John Peyton, of *Donnington* in the Isle of *Ely*, Esq. created Dec. 10, 1660. Extinct.

Sir Henry Pickering, of *Whaddon*, Kt. created January 2, 1660.

Sir George Downing, of *East-Hatley*, Kt. created July 1, 1663.

Algernon Peyton, of *Donnington*, Esq. created March 21, 1666.

GENTLEMEN of Eminency who were born or lived in this County.

SIR Thomas Ridley, a Doctor of Laws in the Reign of K. James I.

Matthew Paris, the famous Historian in the Reign of K. Henry III.

John Eversden, the Historian, who flourished under K. Edward III. He continued *Polychronicon*, and collected and printed all *Chaucer's Works*.

Sir John Cheeke, Tutor to K. Edward VI. and a brave Soldier.

The Lord **Cates**, who died Lieutenant-General of Her late Majesty's Forces, and one of the Lords Justices of Ireland.

William Collet Esq; Keeper of the Records of the Tower in the Reign of K. Charles I. He was very helpful to Mr. *Selden* and other Antiquaries in their Studies.

Mr. Edward Northgate, a famous Painter.

Seven Lord Mayors of London, viz.

Sir Robert Clopton, Son of *Tho. Clopton Esq;* A. D. 1441.

Sir William Horn, Son of *Thomas Horn* of *Snailwell*, A. D. 1487.

Sir William Purchase, Son of *John Purchase* of *Gamlingay*, A. D. 1497.

Sir Thomas Knefworth, Son of *John Knefworth* of *Knefworth*, A. D. 1501.

Sir Thomas Marsine, Son of *George Marsine* of *Ely*, A. D. 1518.

Sir William Bowyer, Son of *William Bowyer* of *Harstone*, A. D. 1543.

Sir Richard Mallory, Son of *Richard Mallory* of *Papworth Agnes*, A. D. 1564.

Such Gentlemen as had their Education at *Cambridge*, and lived some Time in the Colleges, are too numerous to be placed in these Papers.

The Ecclesiastical History of CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Bishops were before Monks in most Places; but in this County the Monks were before the Bishops. *Ethelreda*, Daughter of *Anna* King of the *East-Angles*, marrying *Tombert* Prince of the *South-Angles*, had the Isle of *Ely* settled upon her for her Dower. He died within three Years, and she married *Egfrid* King of *Northumberland*, with whom she had lived 12 Years, she left him, and retired into her Isle of *Ely*, to live a solitary Life. *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, by the Advice of *Augustin* the Monk, had long before built a Church there, which being ruin'd by *Penda* the *Mercian*, she rebuilt it, and converted it into a Monastery of Nuns, by the Assistance of her Brother *Adulph*, King of the *East-Angles*, A. D. 677. and became her self Abbess of it. *Inguaz*

and *Hubba*, the *Danish* Generals, with their Army, destroy'd it A. D. 890. and it lay waste a great while. At last eight Secular Priests took Possession of it, and held it near 100 Years, but were at length turned out by *Ethelwold*, Bishop of *Winchester*, who having bought the whole Isle of King *Edgar*, restor'd it, and plac'd in it an Abbot and many Monks, for whom he procured many great Immunities. *Briohnod*, the first Abbot, was murder'd by Queen *Elfrida*, Wife to King *Edilred*, because he had seen her in some of her magick Exercises in a certain Wood. The *Saxon* Lords flying hither from *William* the Conqueror, and defending it against him, he forced the Monks to purchase their Pardon at 100 Marks when they were subdued. *Richard*, the 11th Abbot,

was the Son of Earl Gislebert, and to him the Revenues (a) were worth 1400*l.* a Year, which is as much as 6000*l.* in our Days. This *Richard* being proud of his Quality, and disdaining to be under the Bishop of *Lincoln*, prevailed by Money-Rhetorick, both with the King and Pope, that his Monastery should be turned into a Cathedral, and parted with the Manors of *Spaldwich*, *Bickleworth*, and *Bugden*, to the Bishop of *Lincoln*, to make him Satisfaction for the Loss of so much of his Diocese, which yet did not lessen his Revenue, because the Number of Monks was reduc'd from seventy to forty; but *Richard* did not live to be put in Possession of the new Bishoprick. *Harveus*, Bishop of *Bangor*, whom the tumultuous *Welch* had driven out of his See there, found Favour with the King, and was pre-

ferred to it, *A. D.* 1109. Many of its Patrine Rights and Privileges have been taken away, or much restrained by the A& of Parliament 27 *Henry VIII.* c. 25. to restore to the Crown its ancient Royalties; but by that A& they are allowed, as also their Temporal Stewards, to be Justices of Peace in the Island. This See may be reckon'd one of those of the first Rank, both for Revenue and Men of Worth, who have born great Offices in the State, as well as the Church. This Diocese contains only the Isle of *Ely* and County of *Cambridge*, in which are 141 Parishes, of which 75 are impropriate; one Archdeacon, viz. of *Ely*, who is *Dr. Bentley* above-mentioned. 'Tis valued in the King's Books at 2134*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* 3*q.* per Ann. and the Tenths amount to 384*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

The NAMES of the BISHOPS who have been raised to the See of ELY.

A. D.

- 1109. **H** Arvey, Bishop of *Bangor*.
- 1133. **N**igel, Lord Treasurer.
- 1174. **J**effery Rydal.
- 1180. **W**illiam Longchamp, Lord Chancellor.
- 1198. **E**ustachius, Lord Chancellor.
- 1219. **J**ohn de Fontibus, Lord Treasurer.
- 1225. **J**effery de Burgh.
- 1229. **H**ugh Norwold.
- 1255. **W**illiam de Kilkenny, Lord Chancellor.
- 1257. **H**ugh Balsam.
- 1286. **J**ohn de Kirby, Lord Treasurer.
- 1290. **W**illiam de Luda.
- 1299. **R**alph Walpole.
- 1302. **R**obert Orford.
- 1310. **J**ohn de Keeton.
- 1316. **J**ohn Horham, Ld. Chancellor and L. Treasurer, and Chancellor of the Exchequer.
- 1336. **S**imon Montacute.
- 1344. **T**homas Lyde.
- 1361. **S**imon Langham, translated to *Canter-*

A. D.

- 1366. **J**ohn Barner, Lord Treasurer.
- 1375. **T**homas Arundel, Lord Chancellor, translated to *York*.
- 1388. **J**ohn Fordham.
- 1425. **P**hilip Morgan, Lord Privy-Seal.
- 1435. **L**ewis de Luxemburgh, Card.
- 1443. **T**ho. Bouchier, Card. translated to *Canterbury*.
- 1454. **W**illiam Grey, Lord Treasurer.
- 1478. **J**ohn Morton, Lord Chancellor.
- 1486. **J**ohn Alcocke, Master of the Rolls.
- 1501. **R**ichard Redman.
- 1509. **J**ames Stanley.
- 1515. **N**icholas Wess.
- 1534. **T**homas Goodrich, Lord Chancellor.
- 1554. **T**homas Thirlby.
- 1559. **R**ichard Cox, Alm. Chancellor of *Oxford*.

Vacat Sedes Ann. 10.

- 1599. **M**artin Heron.

(a) Godw. de Præsul:

- A. D.
 1609. *Lancelot Andrew*, Alm. translated to *Winchester*.
 1618. *Nicholas Felton*.
 1627. *John Buckeridge*.
 1631. *Francis White*, Almoner.
 1638. *Matthew Wren*, Dean of the Chapel.
 1667. *Benjamin Laney*, D. D.
 1675. *Peter Gunning*, D. D.
 1684. *Francis Turner*, D. D.
 1691. *Simon Patrick*, D. D.
 1707. *John Moor*, D. D.
 1714. *William Fleetwood*, D. D.

The Dean of *Ely* is *Dr. Morse*.

The Archdeacon of *Ely*, *Dr. Rich. Bentley*,
 Master of *Trinity College, Camb.*

Thorney-Abbey was founded by the same *Ethelwald*, Bishop of *Winchester*, who was the Founder of that of *Ely*, A. D. 972. 'Twas dedicated to *St. Mary* and *St. Botolph*. The Monks were of the Order of *St. Benedict*. The Abbot was one of the Mitred, and sat in the House of Lords, but was one of the poorest. King *Edgar* granted it several Lands and Privileges. Many Nobles, as the *Beauchamps* and others, were great Benefactors to it, and Pope *Alexander I.* confirmed their Gifts. Value 411 l. 12 s. 11 d.

Chateriz, a *Benedictine* Nunnery, was founded by *Ednoth*, Abbot of *Ramsay*, upon the Manor of this Town, given him by King *Edgar*. He endow'd it with necessary Revenues. He was afterwards made Bishop of *Dorchester*, and murder'd by the *Danes*, A. D. 1016. *K. Henry I.* annexed this Abbey to the Church of *Ely*, and *Hornam* the first Bishop there. Pope *Innocent IV.* confirmed the Estate and Privileges of this Abbey to the Abbess and Sisters of it, A. D. 1242. It was valued at the Suppression at 97 l. 3 s. 4 d. 3 q. per Ann. as *Dugdale*. 113 l. 3 s. 6 d. as *Speed*.

St. Giles's in *Cambridge* was founded by one *Picot*, a Norman, in the Reign of King *William I.* to fulfil the Vow of *Hugolin* his Wife. It was built near the Castle, for six Canons Regular, under the Government of *Jeffrey* of *Huntingdon*. *Picot* and his Wife died before it was finish'd, and *Robert* their Son having forfeited his Estate for Treason,

King *Henry I.* seiz'd it, with the rest of his Lands, and gave it to *Paganus Peverell*, who finding it decay'd, obtain'd a Piece of Ground in *Barnwell*, where he erected a Monastery of Canons Regular, and removed the former six thither, and made them up thirty. He dedicated it to *St. Giles* and *St. Andrew*, and built a fair Church to it. It came from him to the *Perche's*. These Monks had Power to chuse their Prior, with the Patron's Leave and Approbation. It was valued at the Dissolution at 256 l. 11 s. 10 d. as *Dugdale*, but at 351 l. 15 s. 4 d. as *Speed*.

Swanzey, an alien Priory of *Benedictines*, a Cell to the Abbey of *S. Sergius* in *Normandy*, given by *Alan Rufus*, Earl of *Britain* and *Richmond*. He endowed it with the Tithes of the said Village and Parishes adjoining.

Shengay, a Preceptory of Knights Templars, and after of Knights Hospitallers, of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*. It was founded by *Sybilla de Rains*, Daughter of *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, A. D. 1140. Value 111 l. 4 s. 6 d. *Dugd.* but 175 l. 4 s. 6 d. *Speed*.

Denny: *Robert*, Chamberlain to *Conon Duke* of *Britany* and *Richmond*, and *Aubrey Picot*, founded a *Benedictine* Priory here, and made it subject to the Abbot of *Ely*; but in the Reign of King *Edward III.* *Mary de St. Paul*, Countess of *Pembroke*, changed it into a Nunnery of the Order of *S. Clare*, or *Minorettes*; and annexing the Advowson of the *Minorettes* of *Waterbache* to it, translated the Nuns thither, by the Licence of *K. Edward III.* It was dedicated to the *Virgin*, and valued at 172 l. 8 s. 3 d. *Dugd.* 218 l. 1 s. 2 q. *Speed*.

Ikilton, a *Benedictine* Nunnery, founded by *Aubrey de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, A. D. 1190. *Leland* speaks of it. Value 71 l. 9 s. 10 d. *Dugd.* 80 l. 1 s. 10 d. *Speed*.

Mirmand, a Monastery of Canons Regular, given by *Ralph de Hauvil* in King *Richard III.*'s Time, as a Cell to the Abbey of *Sempringham*; as was also *Fordham*, (built by *Robert de Fordham*, and *Henry Dew Kt.*) by King *Henry III.* The Monks were *Gilbertines*. Value was 40 l. 13 s. 4 d. *Dugd.* 46 l. 3 s. 8 d. *Speed*.

Anglesey, a Priory of Canons of *St. Augustin*, founded by *Richard de Clare*, as *Speed* says, but by *Elizabeth de Burgo*, his Kinswoman, as *Mr. Turner*. The said *Elizabeth* gave them 20*l.* a Year Rent, to find two Chantry Priests to pray for her Ancestors and Heirs for ever. They had a Liberty to chuse the Prior. Value 124*l.* 19*s.* *Dugd.* 149*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* *Speed.*

Spiney, a Priory of Black Canons, founded by *Beatrix Malebisse* and *Mary de Basingburn*. It was dedicated to *St. Mary* and *St. Crosse*. King *Henry VI.* licensed the Prior and Convent here to give their House and all its Revenues to the Prior and Convent of *Ely*.

Soffam Bolebec, a Priory of Black Nuns, founded by one *Bolebec*: Val. 40*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

Royston, a Monastery of Canons Regular, founded and endowed by *Eustace de Mere*. It was dedicated to *St. Thomas* the Martyr. *K. Richard I.* confirmed all their Possessions; and besides a Market on *Wednesdays*, and

a Fair all *Whitsun-Week*, granted them as large Privileges as the Canons of *Dunstable*. Value 89*l.* 16*s.* *Dugd.* and 106*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* *Speed.*

At *Castlidge* or *Kirtlington* in this Shire, divers learned Men and judicious Historians are of Opinion, that a Council was held about Priests Marriage, as *Mr. Camden* and *Sir Henry Spelman*. The Occasion was this; *Dunstan*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, very furiously persecuted the married Clergy; but *Elfre*, an Earl of *Mercia*, protected them; whereupon the Archbishop called a Council to determine this Matter. *Mr. Camden* adds also, that the Clergy had here a mighty Contest about *Easter*. What the Event was, we find not; but the Author of the Additions to this County in *Mr. Camden* is of Opinion, that this Synod was at *Kirtleton* in *Oxfordshire*, because the *Saxon Annals* call the Place *Kyptlingtune*; which Conjecture, whether it be well grounded, let the Learned judge.

MARTYRS which were born or suffer'd in this County in the Reigns of King Henry VIII. and his Daughter Queen Mary.

John Randal, a Student in *Christ's College*, being suspected of Heresy, (i.e. to be a Follower of *Wickliff*) was hanged in his Study, with his Hand pointing to a Place of Scripture where Predestination was mention'd.

Dr. Barnes, Prior of *St. Augustin*, and Divinity Professor, was seized by *Gardiner's* Order in the Convocation-House, and after long Imprisonment, and many Troubles, burnt in *Smithfield*.

Thomas Bennet, a Native of *Cambridge*, and Master of Arts of that University, a great Acquaintance of *Thomas Bilney*, having left *Cambridge*, that he might live in greater Freedom of Conscience, went into *Devonshire*, and taught School first at *Torington*, then removed to *Exeter*, where he lived some Time quietly; but being disturbed at the Popish Idolatry and Superstitions used

there, he could not refrain from declaring against them; whereupon he was apprehended and burnt at *Exeter*.

William Wolfey and *Robert Pigot*, Inhabitants of *Wisbech*, being apprehended by *Dr. Fuller*, Chancellor of *Ely*, for Heresy, and particularly for calling the Sacrament an Idol, after long Imprisonment at *Ely*, were at length both burnt there.

Thomas Brown of *Hinkston*, dwelling in *St. Brides*, *London*, being presented for not coming to Church, and after his Apprehension refusing to hear *Maswin Bishop Bennet's* Chapel at *Fulham*, and denying to recant, was burnt *January 27th 1556*. *John Hullier*, an *Easton* Scholar, and Conductor of *King's College*, afterwards Minister of *Babraham* and *Lime-Ridge*, having maintained many Disputes against the Popish Doctrines, was at length imprison'd in the Castle

and Tolbooth, and suffer'd Death on *Jesum Green* on Maundy Thursday, April 2, 1556.

Martin Bucer also, and Paulus Phagius, were taken out of their Graves three or four Years after they had been buried, the one in S. Mary's, and the other in S. Michael's Church, by the Order of certain Commissioners sent by Cardinal Pool to visit and reform the University, and being adjudged and condemned for Hereticks, from their Books and Sermons preached there, were burnt in their Coffins on the Market-Hill in Cambridge, Febr. 6. 1557. Dr. Watson, Bishop of Lincoln Elect, making a raving Sermon at the same Time against their Persons and Doctrines.

At Snow-Hill, (it should be *Snail well*) in

this County, was William Flower, alias Branch, a zealous Martyr in Queen Mary's Days, born. He dwelt at Lambeth, and from a Monk of Ely being turned Protestant, he was so inflamed against the Superstitions of the Mass, that going to Westminster while it was celebrating, he drew his Hanger, and gave the Priest several Wounds on his Head, Arm and Hand, which bled so abundantly, that some of the Blood besprinkled the consecrated Bread. Being apprehended, he was offered Pardon, if he would recant his Opinion; but refusing, he was burnt. It is said, that he repented of his injurious Action to the Priest, and when he suffer'd, his Hand was cut off by which he had stricken the Priest.

DIVINES of Eminency who were born or lived in this County:

Ralph de Fulborn, Archbishop of *Tuam* in the Reign of K. Edward I.

Nicholas of Ely about the same Time, Bishop of Worcester.

Hugh of Balsam, Bishop of Ely in the same Reign.

William of Botlesham, Bishop of Rochester in the Reign of Richard I.

John of Botlesham, his Successor in the See of Rochester.

Thomas of Newmarket, Bishop of Carlisle in the same Reign.

Thomas Thirlby, D. D. Bishop of Ely in the Reign of Henry VIII.

Dr. John Goldsborough, Bishop of Gloucester in Qu. Elizabeth's Days.

Robert Townson, Bishop of Salisbury in King James I.'s Days.

Dr. Thomas Westfield, Bishop of the Diocese of Bristol in K. Charles I.'s Time, born in Ely.

Dr. Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down in Ireland in K. Charles II.'s Reign.

Dr. Isaac Barrow, Bishop of St. Asaph in the same Reign.

Elias Rubens, D. D. who flourished in the Reign of Henry III.

Richard Hales, a Divine, who flourished about 1352.

Dr. John Richardson, one of the Translators of the Bible.

Dr. Andrew Willet, a great Writer, who died A. D. 1631, born at Ely.

Arthur Hildersham, a Divine, who flourished in K. Charles I.'s Reign.

The learned Men who lived and died in the Colleges, and who were eminent for their Writings and great Learning, are too numerous to be reckon'd up in this History.

This County, which was then in the Diocese of *Dorchester*, was one of those upon which the Saxon Kings (*a)lms* and *Offa* impos'd a certain annual Payment, by Way of Alms, for the Pope's Use, called *Romsfor*, *Romesfeogh*, or *Heord penny*, being a Penny for every Hearth or Chimney; and because it was payable on the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, it was called *Peter-pence*.

The CHARITY-SCHOOLS of this County.

Burrough-Green, where all the poor Children of the Parish are taught and cloathed, and one put out Apprentice yearly, maintained by the Contribution of a charitable Lady and the Minister, with the Help of 7 l. per Annum, given by a former Rector.

Burwell, where above 40 poor Children are taught, at the Expence of some of the chief Inhabitants.

Cambridge, where are Schools for teaching above 300 Children, of which 50 are cloathed. They are maintained by Subscriptions, which bring in 230 l. per Annum, and an Estate of 30 l. a Year left by Mr. Worts to them for ever. Some Colleges give their Communion-Money to these Schools.

Chippenham, where is a School built by a Lord, who intends to endow it for teaching all the poor Children in the Parish; but as yet only six Boys and as many Girls are taught and cloathed, by Subscription of the Minister and Inhabitants.

Croxton, where all the poor Children are taught at the Charge of the Minister and a Gentleman.

Elm, where all the poor Children are taught for 20 l. per Ann. given by a Gentleman for that end, and for a yearly Sermon to be preached on St. Thomas's Day.

Ely, where are two Schools, the one for 40 Boys, and the other for 20 Girls, maintained by 47 l. per Ann. subscribed.

Fordham, where is a School for 30 Children.

Freckenham, where are 10 Children taught by Contribution.

Gamlingay, where 28 Children are taught, and the Charge born by Subscriptions of the neighbouring Gentry and Merton College.

Horfe beath, where is 12 l. a Year given to teach the poor Children of that and the next Parish.

Isfelham, where are 24 Children taught by the Contributions of certain Persons.

Kennet, a School maintain'd by the Offertory, and some Contributions.

Soham, where the Grammar-School is turned into a Charity-School for about 100 Children, which is taught by two Masters, and is daily increasing.

ABI.	Parish.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Inhabitant.	Seats.
Abington juxta Shen- gay	Armingford	R. Shengay	16 2 3	Mr Piggott.	Mr. Cole.	
Abington Magna	Chilford	V. Camps	7 12 2	—	Mr Colbatch.	— Western Esq;
Abington Parva	Chilford	V. Camps	7 6 4	Bishop of Ely.	—	Roger Sixer Esq;
Anglesey Abbey	Staine	—	—	—	—	—
Arrington	Wetherley	V. Barton	7 6 2	Coll. Trin. Cant.	Mr Johnson.	—
Asley	Chevley	R. Fordham	8 0 0	Ld. North & Grey	—	—
Barbham	Chilford	V. Camps	6 5 10	The King.	Mr Will. Warren	Sir R. Bonnet, ext.
Barbham- Hall	Chilford	—	—	—	—	—
Beddingham	Stapelho	—	—	—	—	—
Bellham	Radfield	R. Camps	39 16 8	Charter-house, Lond.	Mr W. Woodroffe.	—
Burington	Wetherley	V. Barton	7 14 4	Coll. Trin. Cant.	Mr John Hacker.	— Bendish Esq;
Barnwell	Flendish	—	—	Mr Butler.	Mr Ro. Alfounder.	Jacob Butler Esq;
Bartlow	Chilford	R. Camps	19 16 8	Mr Maplesoft.	Mr Maplesoft.	—
Barton	Wetherley	V. Barton	8 11 3	Bishop of Ely.	Mr Fran. Bedford.	—
Bellingborn	Armingford	V. Shengay	7 6 10	Ch. of Westminster	Mr Huerling.	Grana. Pigott Esq;
Battens Dragin	Ely	—	—	—	—	—
Bedleyhay	Wichford	—	—	—	—	—
Bemick	Wichford	—	—	—	—	—
Betham	Staine	V. Camps	16 0 0	Coll. Trin. Cant.	Mr Cresher.	John Clenche Esq;
Bourn	Stow	V. Bourn	9 15 9	Christ Coll. Cant.	Mr Bunley.	—
Bourn-Hall	Stow	—	—	—	—	—
Boxworth	Papworth	R. Bourn	18 12 3	Joshua Bates Esq.	Mr Henry Breary.	— Hagen Esq;
Brame	Ely	—	—	—	—	—
Brinkley	Radfield	R. Camps	13 6 8	S. John's Coll. Cant.	Mr Henry Pern.	—
Burgh or	Radfield	R. Camps	18 10 0	Earl of Orford.	Mr Sam. Knight.	Earl of Orford.
Burrow- Green	Stapleho	V. Fordham	20 0 0	—	—	—
Burwell	Stapleho	R. Fordham	5 14 2	Univ. of Cambr.	—	—
Burwell St.	Stow	V. Bourn	3 11 0	Christ Coll. Cant.	Mr Will. Wythers.	—
Mary	—	V. St. Clement	4 5 8	Jesus Coll. Cant.	Mr Sa. Trenbark.	—
Caldecot	—	V. St. Benedict	4 9 9	C. C. C. Cant.	Mr Tho. Faucet.	—
—	—	V. All-Saints	5 6 3	Jesus Coll. Cant.	Mr William Trigg.	—
—	—	R. St. Botolph	2 14 4	Queen's Coll. Cant.	Mr Tho. Read.	—
—	—	V. Trinity	7 6 8	Bishop of Ely.	Dr Thacham.	—
—	—	V. S. Sepulchre	6 11 0	The King.	Dr Matth. Pearson.	—
—	—	V. S. Giles & S.	—	Bishop of Ely.	Mr T. Waterland.	—
—	—	S. Peter's	—	D. & Ch. of Ely.	Mr Tho. Harrison.	—
—	—	D. S. Andrews	—	Trin. Coll. Cant.	Mr Patricius Cock.	—
—	—	V. S. Maries	—	Trin. Coll. Cant.	Mr Nath. Hanbury	—
—	—	the Greater	—	Peter-House, Cant.	Mr Godfr. Walsb.	—
—	—	V. S. Michael	—	Trin. Hall, Cant.	Dr Will. Allen.	—
—	—	G. S. Maries	—	—	—	—
—	—	the Less	—	—	—	—
—	—	G. S. Edwards	—	—	—	—

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C A S.

An exact Account of all the Patrons of Benefices in Cambridgeshire was communicated by the learned and ingenious Mr. Peter Needham, Fellow of St. John's College in Cambridge.

C. A. S.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Sent.
Castle-Camps	Chilford	R. Camps	6 4 2	Charter-House, London.	Dr. John Watson.	
Camps-Shadey	Chilford	V. Camps	9 0 0	Coll. Trin Cant.	Mr Oakes.	
Carlton	Radfield	R. Camps	8 19 10	Sir C. James.	Mr Stukely.	
Catledge	Chevley					
CAXTON	Stow	V. Bourn	7 12 4	D. & C. Windsor.	Mr Thorey.	
Charteris	Wichford	V. Ely	10 0 0	Mrs. Holman.	Mr Tho. Gery.	
Chesterton	Chesterton	V. Chesterton	10 12 3	Trin. Coll. Cant.	Mr Matt. Barnwell.	
Chetsham	Ely					
Chevley	Chevley	R.		Baroness of Dover	Mr Tho. Savant.	
Childerley	Chesterton	R. Bourn	6 9 2	Unjustly swallow'd by pulling down the Church and depopulating the Parish, and only allow'd 3l. per Annum for a Monthly Sermon in the private Chapel. Mr. Calvert is Patron.		
Childerley-Hall	Chesterton					Felix Calvert Esq.
Chippenham	Stapleho	V. Fordham	11 12 4½	Earl of Orford.	Mr Sam. Knight.	Earl of Orford
Clopton	Wetherley	R. Shengay	4 9 6½			
Clew-Cross	Wichford					
Coldham	Wichford					
Comberton	Wetherley	V. Barton	6 18 10½	Coll. Jesus, Cant.	Mr Rich. Warren.	
Conington	Papworth	R. Bourn	9 15 10	Bishop of Ely.	Mr Pet. Needham.	Thomas Cotton Esq.
Copthall	Ely					
Cottenham	Chesterton	R. Chesterton	36 15 0	Bishop of Ely.	Mr John Dawzang.	Rogers Esq.
Cotton	Wetherley	R. Barton	6 12 9½	Cath. Hall, Cant.	Mr John Croft.	
Coveny	Wichford	R. Ely	5 0 0	Mrs. Middleton, but after her Death	her Son	
Croydon	Armingford	V. Shengay	7 2 5		Mr John Adams.	
Croxton	Stow	R. Bourn	14 8 6½	Mr Leeds.	Mr Hawes.	Leeds Esq.
Denny	Northstow					
Fen-Ditton	Flendish	R. Cambridge	26 11 2	Bishop of Ely.	Dr John Davies.	Sir Tho. Willy.
Wood-Ditton	Chevley	V. Fordham	12 16 4½	Heirs of Mr Kewis	Mr Brown.	
Daddington	Wichford	R. Ely	22 4 11½	Sir J. Peyton.	Mr Tho. Williams.	
Downham	Ely	R. Ely	7 2 0	Bishop of Ely.	Mr Jones.	
Drayton-Dry	Chesterton	R. Chesterton	21 1 2	Dut. of Bedford.	Mr Arth. Sykes.	D. of Bedford.
Dry-Drayton Hall	Chesterton					
Drayton Fenny	Papworth			Christ-Coll. Cant.	Mr Matth. Barnes.	
Dullingham	Radfield	V. Camps	12 15 6	Mr Edger.	Mr Phillips.	Jefferson Esq.
Duxford	Wittlesford	R. Camps	21 6 8	Mr Harris.	Mr John Harris.	
Duxford	Wittlesford	V. Camps	13 3 4	Clare-Hall, Cant.	Mr Harris.	
Eldernal	Wichford					
Elme	Wisbich	R. Wisbich	7 10 0½	Bishop of Ely.		
Elme	Wisbich	V. Wisbich	14 15 10	Bishop of Ely.		
Elsworth	Papworth	R. Bourn	14 6 0	Mr Halworth.	Mr Will. Lunne.	
Eltisley	Stow	V. Bourn	7 16 8	Mr Baron.	Mr Geo. Muriel.	
ELY	City					
Ely Palace	City of Ely					Ld. Bishop of Ely
Everfdon	Stow	V. Bourn	6 14 1	The King.	Mr Edw. Sparks.	Everfdon Esq.
Magna						
Everfdon	Stow	R. Bourn	5 12 4½	Queen's-Coll. Cant.	Mr Ferd. Smithies.	
Parva						
Fordham	Stapleho	V. Fordham	13 6 8	Coll. Jesus, Cant.	Mr Peter Allin.	Admiral Wager

P.O.U.	Deanery.	Hundred.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
oulmore	Triplow	R. Barton	29 14 32	Mr Mitchell.	Mr Crackenthorp.	
oxton	Triplow	V. Triplow	11 12 11	Bishop of Ely.	Mr Tho. Stemkes.	John Welbore Esq;
alburn	Flendish	R. Cambridge	25 15 0 1/2	S. John's Coll. Cant.	Mr Lyng.	Tyrril Dalton Esq;
Magna	Flendish	V. Cambridge	14 16 11 1/2	Bishop of Ely.	Mr John Parkyns.	
alburn	Stow	R. Bourn	15 14 4	Med. S. C. Merton Coll. Oxon.	Mr Franks R.	
Parva	Stow	V. Bourn	5 0 0	Bishop of Ely.	Mr John Jennings.	Sir Geo. Downing.
amlingay	N. Stow	R. Chesterton	8 4 4 1/2	Sir John Cotton.	Mr Hook.	
amlingay	Wetherley	V. Barton	6 3 6	C. C. C. Cant.	Mr Waller.	
irton	Papworth	R. Bourn	13 2 6	Jesui Coll. Cant.	Mr Aubrey.	
rancester	Wisbich					
raveley	Wichford					
ghern	Stow	R. Bourn	8 14 2	Bishop of Ely.	Mr Penny.	
addenham	Wisbich					
ardwick	Triplow	V. Barton	5 10 1	Bishop of Ely.	Mr Dickman.	
arimore	Wetherley	R. Barton	14 9 5 1/2	Coll. Jesus, Cant.	Mr Brook.	
Chapel	Wetherley	V. Barton	8 10 7 1/2	Mrs Smith, but after her Death Sir Roger Burgoyne.	Mr Heylin Incumb.	
Harlston	Armingford	R. Shengay	7 16 7	Sir Geo. Downing.	Mr Thorey.	
Harlton	Stow	R. Bourn	8 0 0	Sir Rob. Cotton.		Sir Robert Cotton.
Hallingfield	Stow					
Hatley East	Triplow	V. Barton	6 15 11	Church of Ely.	Mr Shaw.	
Hangry	Chilford	R. Camps	15 20 4	Mr Smith.	Mr Smith.	
Hatley	Flendish	V. Cambridge	9 14 6	Peter-House, Cant.	Mr Wardill.	
Hatley St.	Flendish					
George	Wichford					
Hawxton	Wittlesford	V. Camps	8 5 2 1/2	Coll. Jesus, Cant.	Mr Meers.	
Hildersham	Chesterton	V. Chesterton	6 7 4	Mr Willis.	Mr Scaife.	Tho. Archer Esq;
Hinton	Chesterton	V. Chesterton	7 16 2	Mr Willis.		
Cherry Hinton	Wisbich					
Hinton-House	Northstow	V. Chesterton	4 13 0	Coll. Reg. Cant.	Mr Pooley.	Buck Esq;
Hinxton	Flendish			S. John's Coll. Cant.	Mr Lambert.	
Histon An-	Chilford	R. Camps	13 6 8	Charter-House, London.	Mr	John Bromley Esq;
drewe	Chilford					
Histon Ethel-	Wittlesford	V. Camps	8 6 8	Bishop of Ely.		
red	Northstow	V. Chesterton	8 7 0	Church of Ely.	Mr Haley.	Roger Pepys Esq;
Hobbs-house	Stapleho	V. Fordham	13 2 6	Bp. of Rochester.	Mr Swan.	
Hoggington	Stapleho	R. Fordham	11 10 8	Mr Barnardiston.	Mr Fairclough.	
Morningsey	Stow	R. Bourn	11 15 3 1/2	King's Coll. Cant.	Mr Williams.	
Horseheath	Chevley	R. Fordham	24 2 10 1/2	Lord North.		Ld. North & Grey.
Horseheath-	Chevley					
Hall	Papworth	R. Bourn	6 17 11	Heirs of Mr Pern.	Mr Pern.	
Ickleton	Armington					
Impinton	N. Stow	R. Chesterton	10 1 3	C. C. C. Cant.	Mr Corey.	R. Nightingale Esq;
Welham	Stapleho			Sir John Cotton.		
Kennit						
Kingston						
Kirtling						
Kirtling-						
Houfe						
Knapwell						
Knefworth						
Landbeach						
Landwade						

L E V.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Scots.
Leverington	Wisbich	R. Wisbich	25 6 8	Bishop of Ely.	Mr Perne.	
LINTON	Chilford	V. Camps	10 13 4	Bishop of Ely.	Mr Stevens.	The. Selater Ely.
Litlington	Armingford	V. Shengay	5 13 9	Clare-Hall, Cant.	Mr Emerson.	
Little-port	Ely	V. Ely	8 0 0	Bishop of Ely.	Mr Lenton.	
Lolworth				Mr Smith.	Mr Dey.	
Madingly	N. Stow.	V. Chesterton	6 9 6	Bishop of Ely.		
Madingly-Hall	N. Stow.					Sir John Cotton.
Maney	Wichford					
MARCH	Wichford	A Ch. belonging to Daddington.			Mr Williams.	
St. Mary's	Wisbich					
Melborn	Armingford	V. Bourn		Ch. of Ely.	Mr Willys.	
Meldrith	Armingford	V. Shengay	4 15 9	Bishop of Ely.	Mr Billows.	
Mepole	Wichford	R. Ely	3 6 8	Ch. of Ely.		
Milton	N. Stow	R. Chesterton	4 6 11	S C. Kings Col. Cant.	Mr Dunne.	
Milton	N. Stow	V. Chesterton	4 15 11	Rector ibid.	Mr Blythe.	
Gilden-	Armingford	V. Shengay	7 3 6	Coll. Jesus, Cant.	Mr Emerson.	
Morden						
Steeple Mor-	Armingford	V. Shengay	6 18 6			
den						
Newberns	Ely					
NEWMAR-	Chevley	R Fordham	4 5 2		Dr Fisher.	
KET						
Newmarket	Chevley					
Newton	Triplow	A Ch. belonging to Hawkston			Mr Brookes.	
Newton	Wisbich	R. Wisbich	18 14 8 1/2	Bishop of Ely.	Mr Brookes.	
Orwell	Wetherley	R. Barton	19 17 7 1/2	S C. Col. Trin. Cant.	Dr Stubbs.	
Orwell	Wetherley	V. Barton	7 10 10	Rector ibid.	Mr Needam.	
Over	Papworth	R. Chesterton	51 13 11	Trin. Coll. Cant.	Mr Downs.	
Outwell	Wisbich	In the Diocese of Norwich.		Bishop of Ely.		
Pampsford	Chilford	V. Camps	8 0 0	Mr Tyril.	Mr Willys.	
Papworth-	Papworth	R. Bourn	9 15 10	Mr Pigot.	Mr Rutterforth.	
Annes						
Papworth-	Papworth	R. Bourn	9 15 10	Coll. Trin. Cant.	Mr Murick.	
Everard						
Parson-Drove	Wisbich					
Ponders-	Ely					
Bridge						
Prick-Willow	Ely					
Quaney	Ely					
Rampton	N. Stow	R. Chesterton	9 10 0	Sir Will. Leman.	Mr Nevill.	
Reche	Staine					
ROYSTON	Arm. & Odsey	V. Branging	10 0 0		Mr Smalefey.	
Sawston	Wittlesford	V. Camps	13 10 2			
Saxham	Chevley					
Shelford-	Triplow	V. Barton	13 6 8	Bishop of Ely.		
Magna						
Shelford-	Triplow	R. Barton	15 9 8	Mr Gillingham.	Mr Gillingham.	
Parva				E. of Oxford.		
Shengay	Armingford					
Sheper-	Wetherley	V. Barton	6 11 1	Heirs of Mr Loyer	Mr Sparkes.	
Heath						
Silverley	Chevley	V. Fordham	7 17	United to Ashley		
				Ld. North & Grey		

S N A.	Hundred.	Dianery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent	Seats
Mailwell	Stapleho	R. Fordham	27 11 0 ²	Bishop of Ely.		Sir Sam. Clerk.
OHAM	Stapleho	V. Fordham	32 16 4 ¹	Pembroke-hall, Cant.	Dr Drew Cressner.	
Pinny Abbey	Stapleho					
Radworth	Radfield	V. Camps	10 12 2	Mr Fleming.		
Stantney	Ely			Mr Edm. Tenant.		
Stanton All-Saints	N. Stow	V. Chesterton	13 14 3	Bishop of Ely.	Mr Maulore.	
St. Michael's				Magd. Coll. Cant.	Mr Maulore.	
Stanton-Long	N. Stow					
Stanton-Place	N. Stow					Sir Christ. Hatten.
Stapleford	Triplow	V. Barton	17 18 9 ¹	Bishop of Ely.	Mr Chas. Beaumont	Arth. Josceline Esq;
Stoney-Fen	Wisbich					
Stow-Long	Stow	R. Bourn	4 8 2	Mr Simon, after him Mr Bovey.	Mr Croft.	— Bovey Esq;
Stow-Que	Staine			Bishop of Ely.	Mr Joh. Mapletst	Sir Pa. Whitehead.
Strettham	Wichford	R. Ely	22 0 0	Bishop of Ely.	Dr Ralph Parkins.	
Sutton	Wichford	V. Ely	10 0 0	Ch. of Ely.	Mr Jonath. Hall.	Roger Paul Esq;
Swafham-Bulbeck	Staine	V. Camps	16 10 0	Bishop of Ely.	Mr Peter Alkin.	
Swafham						
Prior St. Girick	Staine	V. Camps	16 18 10	These two are consolidated by Act of Parliament, and presented to one Turn by the Church, and collated the next Turn by the Bishop of Ely; but the Bishop had the first Turn.		
Swafham	Staine	V. Camps	16 18 10			
Prior St. Margaret						
Swaveley	Papworth	V. Bourn	7 6 8	Jesus Coll. Cant.	Mr Simon Okely.	
Tadlow	Armingford	V. Shengay	6 17 0	Sir Geo. Downing.	Mr Sturmev.	
Tevertham	Flendish	R. Cambridge	19 15 11	Bishop of Ely.	Mr Ralph Witty.	
Therford	Wichford	A Ch. belonging to Strettham.				
Thorney	Wichford			D. of Bedford.		
Thorney	Ely					
Toft	Stow	R. Bourn	6 19 9	Christ Coll. Cant.	Mr Tho. Metcalf.	
Triplow	Triplow	R. Batton	9 4 2	Bishop of Ely.	Mr Dickman.	
Troken-hole	Wisbich					
Trompington	Triplow	V. Barton	5 6 8	Trin. Coll. Cant.	Mr Mat. Bathurst.	Ja. Thompson Esq;
Turburley	Ely					
Tyde St. Giles	Wisbich	R. Wisbich	21 13 0	Bishop of Ely.		
Upware	Wichford					
Upwell	Wisbich	In the Diocese of Norwich.		Baupre Bell Esq;	Mr Henry James.	
Walton	Wetherley					
Water-beach	N. Stow	V. Chesterton	5 15 7 ¹	Bishop of Ely.	Mr Roplelin.	
Welney	Ely				Mr Henry James.	
Wendy	Armingford	V. Shengay	5 10 9	Mr Kempe.	Mr Feazer.	
Wentworth	Wichford	R. Ely	10 0 0	Ch. of Ely.	Mr Sanders.	
Weston Waterless	Radfield	R. Camps	10 5 0	Will. Campion Esq;	Mr. Johnson.	
Weston-Colville	Radfield	R. Camps	21 12 2	Mr Carter.	Mr Tipping.	
Westwick	Chesterton					
Whaddon	Armingford	V. Shengay	7 2 2	D. & C. Windsor.	Mr Will. Triggs.	Lady Pickering.
Whittlesey	Wichford	V. Ely	4 13 4	The King.	Mr Topham.	— Whiston Esq;
St. Andrew						

W H I.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Whittlesey } St. Mary	Wichford	V. Ely	19 13 9	Mr. Downs.	Mr. Taylor.	
Wicham	Wichford	V. Ely	8 10 11½	Ch. of Ely.		
Wichford	Wichford	V. Ely	9 16 9½	Ch. of Ely.		
Wicken	Stapleho			E. of Orford.		
Wickham- West }	Chilford			Mr. Harrison.	Mr. Harrison.	
Widford	Triplow					
Wilberton	Wichford			Archd. of Ely.	Mr. Mollabar.	
Wilbraham } Magna	Staine	V. Camps	11 18 4	Dr. Watson.	Mr. Burrell.	Dr. Watson.
Wilbraham } Parva	Staine	R. Camps	19 6 8	C. C. C. Camb.		
Willingham	Papworth	R. Chesterton	18 7 2	Bishop of Ely.	Mr. Martyn.	
Willingham	Radfield	This is in Carlton Parish.				
Willington	Wichford					
Willow-Hall	Ely					
Wimple	Wetherley	R. Barton	18 0 0	Ld. Harley jure Un.	Mr. Jeffrey.	
Wimple-Hall	Wetherley					
WISBICH }	Wisbich	V. Wisbich	26 13 4	Bishop of Ely.	Mr. Charles Cole.	Lord Harley.
Wisbich } Palace	Wisbich					Bishop of Ely.
Wittlesford	Wittlesford	V. Camps	10 0 0	Coll. Jesu, Cant.	Mr. Lucas Sen.	
Wittlesford } Bridge	Wittlesford					
Wratting- West }	Radfield	V. Camps	7 17 2	Ch. of Ely.	Mr. An. Wade Sen.	Sir John Jacob.

CAMBRIDGE SHIRE	Cambridge.	Ely.	Lynton.	Reche.	Littleport.	Wisbich.	Sham.	Long Stanton.	Caxton.	Barrington.	Castle Comps.	Crowland Line.	Peterborow.	Yaxley Hunt.	Huntingdon.	S. Ius Hunt.	S. Neotes Hunt.	Potton Begf.	Digleswade Begf.	Roylton Har.	Haverell Suff.	Newmarket.	Childersley.	Thetford.	Gamlingay.	Sutton.
Mildenhall Suf. N.E.	15	8	15	8	7	15	5	16	21	19	15	25	24	24	20	18	25	26	27	23	14	7	18	9	25	13
Sutton N.W.	8	6	14	13	8	16	8	5	10	12	17	17	13	12	8	6	13	14	17	16	18	12	8	5	14	50
Gamlingay S.E.	11	18	16	17	21	22	20	9	3	7	19	25	20	17	8	9	4	2	4	9	21	20	7	17	39	
Thetford N.E.	8	2	12	4	5	15	4	8	13	13	14	19	17	16	14	10	17	18	20	17	15	8	10	35		
Childersley W.	5	12	11	10	15	24	13	3	4	5	15	23	18	16	7	5	8	7	9	9	16	14	43			
Newmarket N.E.	10	8	8	5	10	20	5	12	17	14	9	26	24	23	18	15	21	20	22	17	8	46				
Haverell Suf. S.E.	12	16	6	11	18	28	13	16	19	14	2	34	31	30	22	19	23	21	22	15	38					
Roylton Har. S.	9	18	10	15	22	31	19	11	9	5	13	30	26	24	14	13	12	8	9	31	CAMBRIDGE SHIRE					
Digleswade Begf. S.W.	14	21	17	19	24	32	23	12	7	9	20	28	23	20	11	12	7	3	34	sends						
Potton Begf. S.W.	11	19	16	17	22	30	20	10	4	7	19	25	20	18	9	10	5	32	VI Members							
S. Neotes Hunt W.	13	18	18	18	20	27	20	9	5	10	21	22	17	14	6	7	43	to								
S. Ius Hunt. N.W.	8	11	15	11	13	20	14	4	6	9	18	17	13	11	3	47	Parliament,									
Huntingdon N.W.	11	14	17	14	16	22	16	6	6	10	20	17	12	10	49	has										
Yaxley Hunt N.W.	19	17	26	19	17	18	20	14	15	20	28	8	3	62	IX Market Towns,											
Peterborow Hunt N.	20	17	27	20	17	16	20	16	18	22	30	6	66	and												
Crowland Line N.W.	24	19	30	23	18	14	22	20	23	26	33	70	CLXXXIII Parishes,													
Castle Comps S.E.	10	15	4	10	18	28	13	15	18	12	35	is divided into														
Barrington S.W.	5	14	8	11	18	27	15	7	6	47	XVII Hundreds containing															
Caxton S.W.	8	15	14	14	18	26	17	6	39	about																
Long Stanton N.W.	5	10	12	8	13	20	11	57	57000 Acres, 17347 Houses,																	
Sham N.E.	10	3	13	4	5	15	50	and near																		
Wisbich N.	23	13	27	17	10	69	87000 Inhabitants, being																			
Littleport N.	13	4	17	8	57	in Compas																				
Reche. N.E.	7	5	9	46	about 130 Miles.																					
Lynton S.E.	7	14	38																							
Ely N.	10	52																								

the Town Arms

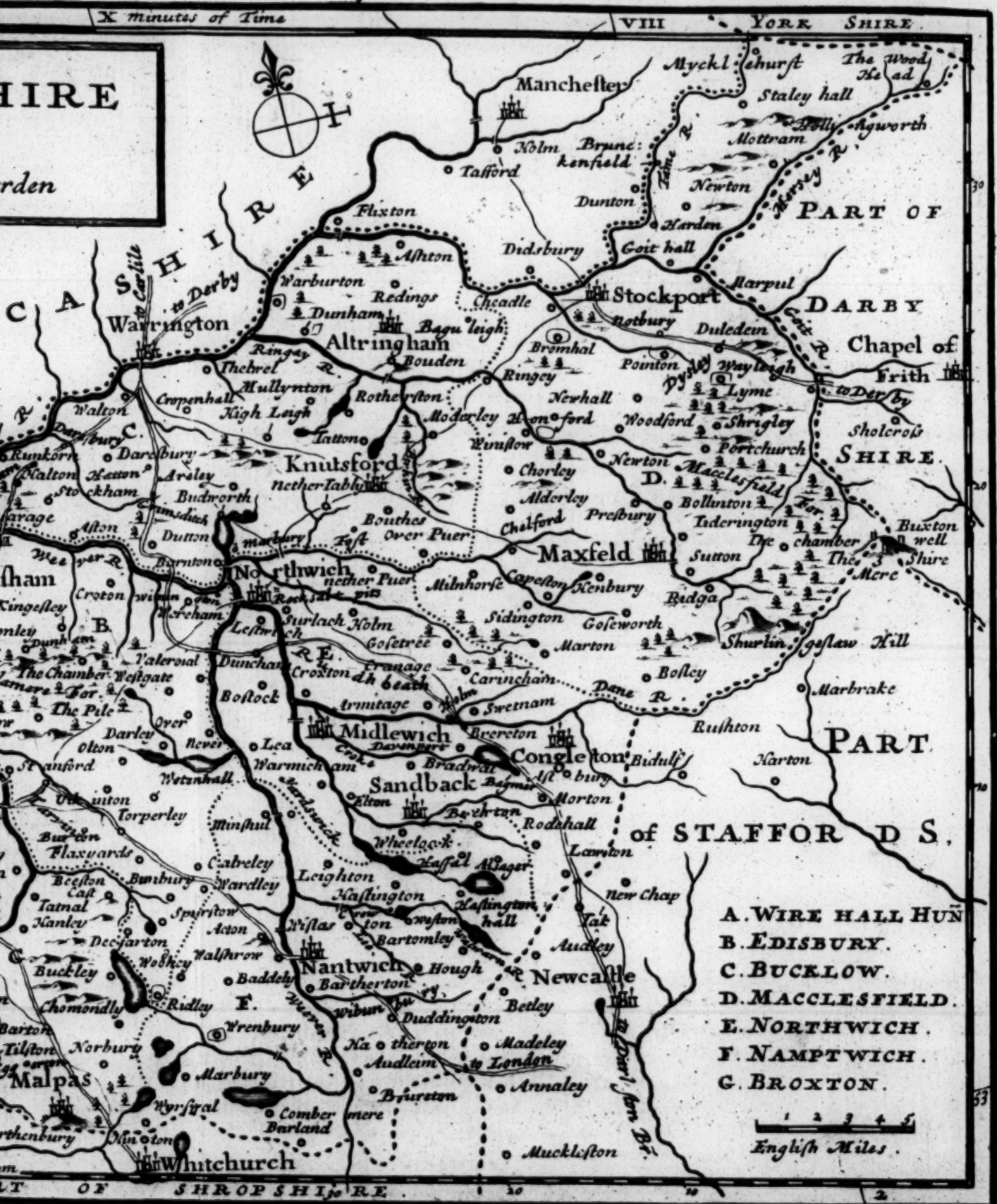


the University Arms



by
Rob^t. Morden





CHESHIRE

Warrington

Warrington

Warrington

Warrington

Warrington

Warrington

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Warrington

Warrington

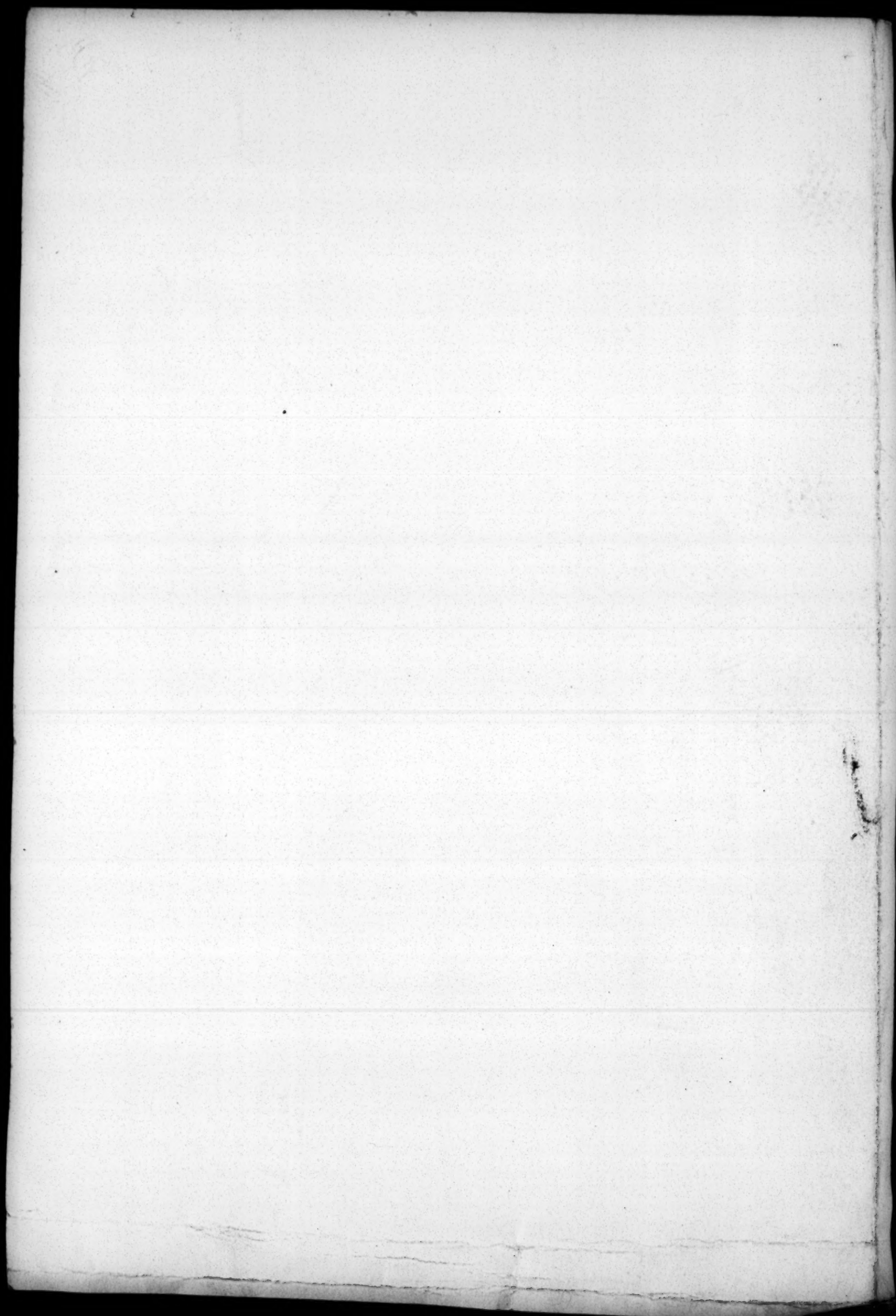
Warrington

Warrington

Warrington

- A. WIRE HALL HUN
- B. EDISBURY.
- C. BUCKLOW.
- D. MACCLESFIELD.
- E. NORTHWICH.
- F. NAMPTWICH.
- G. BROXTON.

English Miles



Cheshire.

CHESHIRE is one of those five Shires which was in the Time of the Romans inhabited by the Cornavii. Their Province took in four other Counties, viz. Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire. Whence their Name was derived, as Mr. Camden professes himself ignorant of, so none of our late Antiquaries have yet found out. The Congi, or Coangi, are by Mr. Camden thought to have dwelt among the Cornavii, and particularly to have been seated in this Shire, as he conjectures from several Pieces of Lead found on the Shore adjoining, with this Inscription; IMP. DOMIT. AUG. GER. DE CEANG, which he supposes to have been Monuments of the Victory obtained over the Congi, who lived in these Parts. And a modern (a) Author labours to confirm his Opinion from the Names of certain Towns, which seem to retain some Footsteps of them, viz. Conghil in Braxton, and Congleton in Northwich Hundred. Tacitus Annal. L. 12. c. 32. seems to have a Sentence running this way; for speaking of Ostorius's Army, he says; *Disitis, est in Congor, jamque omnem est hanc partem mari, quod Eboracum insulam adspicit, &c.* It marched against the Congi, who border'd on the Irish Seas. But as clear as this seems, Mr. Thome, who has consider'd this Matter the most fully, settles them in North-Wiltshire and Somersetshire, where we find more plain Footsteps of them in the Names of Towns and Hundreds; as

Warrington, Cannings, Alconton, Winanton, Caln and Cainsham, and the Severn Sea agreeing with Tacitus's Account; for which Reasons the Learned willingly acquiesce in his Judgment. The Name of the Cornavii continued till the Declension of the Roman Empire, for some Troops of the Cornavii settled under the later Emperors, as may be seen in the *Nutia Provinciarum*; and 'tis very probable they were a martial People, because the Romans always kept strong Garrisons in their Territories to bridle them. In the Time of the Saxons, this County was called by them *Lercype-rcype*, and now is contracted into *Cheshire*. It was a Part of the large Kingdom of *Mercia*, which having continued about 200 Years under the Government of the Saxon Kings, from *Crida*, the first Founder of it, to *Burshred*, fell into the Hands of the Danes, who kept it but a few Years; for King *Alfred*, in D. 877, carrying his Army against those Invaders, conquer'd them, and making it a Province to the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*, constituted *Ethelred*, one of the Race of the Kings of *Mercia*, Duke or Governor of it, whose Wife *Ethelfreda* and her Posterity succeeded in the same Dignity for six Generations, and were at last deprived by *Cannus* the Dane, who committed this Part of *Mercia* to the Government of certain Earls, commonly styled, *Earls of Chester*. Of these, only *Osric* the Son of *Lothwin*, *Wulf* the Son of *Lothric*, and *Edwin* the Son of *Wulf*, enjoyed this Dignity; for in his Time,

(a) Dr. Leigh's Nat. Hist. Lib 3.

Time, *William* the Conqueror and his *Normans* got the Possession of the *English* Throne, and so the *Saxon* Nobility ended.

William the *Norman*, upon his Settlement in *England*, gave this Province to *Gerhard*, a Nobleman of *Flanders*, who had undergone many Hardships for him both in conquering and settling his Kingdom; but he had the Title and Power of an *Officiary* Earl only, as his *Saxon* Predecessors had, the Grandeur of the Tenure not being yet settled. This Earl, after some Time, was sent for into *Flanders*, to take care of his Affairs there, with a Design to return as soon as he could dispatch them; but falling into his Enemies Hands, and being long detained Prisoner, the King, by the Advice of his Council, made *Hugh Lupus*, Son to the Viscount of *Aranches*, his Sister's Son, and an expert Soldier, Earl, whom he therefore placed so near the unconquer'd *Britains*, that he might restrain their Incursions. 'Twas on this Person, partly to grace his Birth, and partly to encourage his Bravery, that the King bestowed a Royal Jurisdiction within the Precincts of his Earldom in these Words; *Tenere totum hunc Comitatum sibi, & Heredibus suis ita liberè ad Gladium, ut ipse Rex tenebat Angliæ Coronam; i. e.* To have as ample a Power in his County, as the King in his Realm. By this Grant, the Earl and his Successors had a *Palatine* Jurisdiction, *i. e.* a Sovereignty under their Prince in the Province over which they presided, made over to them; tho' neither *Hugh Lupus* nor any of his Successors were styled so in the Original Grant, nor in any Records of Antiquity; so that the Name of *Comes Palatinus*, or Count *Palatine*, seems to be attributed to the Earl of *Chester* only, because his Authority resembled that of the *Comites Palatini* of the Imperial Court, who attending constantly on the Palace of the Emperor, were deputed by him to determine Causes in his Stead.

By Vertue of this Grant, *Cheshire* has all Sovereign Jurisdiction in its own Precincts, and that in so high a Degree, that the ancient Earls had Parliaments, consisting of their own Barons and Tenants, and were not obliged by the Acts of the *English* Parliaments, and held Courts for hearing judicially and determining all Pleas of Lands and Tenements, Contracts, Felonies, &c.

Such a Dictatorial Power was thought then necessary to subdue the Nations Enemies. But this Power at length growing formidable to the Crown, *K. Henry VIII.* made this and the other *Palatinates* subject to the Crown, yet leaving to this County the Determination of all Pleas of Lands and Tenements, Contracts and Crimes, except Treason. *Lancashire* and *Durham* claim the same Privileges of a *Palatinate* as *Chester*; but both of them were erected later, and not so well settled.

Cheshire, as it now is, is bounded on the North-Side by *Lancashire*, from which it is parted by the River *Mersey*; on the North-East Corner it toucheth upon *Torshire*; on the East it hath *Derbyshire*, and on the South-East *Staffordshire*, from which it is divided in some Places by Hills and Mountains, and in others by Brooks and Rivers; on the South it hath *Shropshire* and part of *Flintshire*, and on the West *Denbighshire* and the rest of *Flintshire*; and on the North-West Corner it hath the *Irish* Ocean; which making two Creeks, forms a *Cherseneis*, and receives all the Rivers of the County into them. It contains in Length 45 Miles, and 29 in Breadth, and about 112 in Circumference. 'Tis divided into seven Hundreds, 11 Market-Towns besides *Chester*, and 125 Parishes and Villages, of which only 87 have Churches; the rest are Chapelries. The Longitude of it is 17 Deg. 30 Min. and the Latitude *Arctick* 53 Deg. 30 Min. It sends only four Members to Parliament, *viz.* two for the County, and two for the City of *Chester*.

In describing this County, we shall begin with the Northern, and proceed by the West and South to the Eastern Bounds, taking in the Rivers in our Way, of which the most famous is the *Dea*, in Latin *Devæ*, in British *Duffridy*, because it springs from two Fountains in *North-Wales*. It was called *Dea*, *Devæ*, or *Divæna*, because the *Britains* and *Romans* accounted the Waters of it Divine, according to the Custom of other Heathens, as the *Thessalians* esteemed *Peneus*, the *Scythians* *Ister*, and the *Germani* the *Rhine*. Nay, the Christian *Britains* retained the same Superstition; for they are said, when they were drawn up in Battel against the *Saxons*, and ready to engage, first to kiss the

the Earth, and then devoutly drink the Water in Memory of our Saviour's Blood; or rather perhaps, because it might seem to conduce towards a Victory, by changing its Stream to the Bank next those who should conquer; but this ought to be imputed to the boisterous Winds, which often remove the Quicksands, with which this River abounds, and so alter the Chanel. This River abounds with all manner of Fish, especially Salmon and-Trouts, and holds its Course for about 55 Miles, being at the New Key near *Chester* two Miles broad, and at *Helbre* Island four. Its Stream at first is something rapid, but milder when it enters *Cheshire*, and hath this peculiar to it, that not Rain, but the South-West Wind, makes it over-flow. The first Place which this River washes, when it runs into this Country, is

Banchor, called by *Antonine*, *Bovium* or *Bo-nium*, and by the *Saxons* *Bancopna-býrig*, and *Banchor* from its Choir, once a famous City, but now a Heap of Ruins, or rather a contemptible Village, so little remains either of the Monastery or Town. This Place is said, among very many good Men, to have produced that greatest and worst of Hereticks, *Pelagius*, who perverting the Nature of God's Grace, infested the Western Church with his pernicious Doctrine; for which Reason *St. Prosper* calls him *Coluber Britannus*, i. e. the British Adder, whose Sting let all good Men avoid. The famous Monastery, once situate in this Place, is omitted to be spoken of here, because it belongs to the Church-Affairs, among which you'll find it. This Town being here treated on by *Mr. Camden*, we follow his Method, but it properly belongs to *Gloucestershire*, tho' adjoining to this Country. Many Remains of Antiquity are often found in it, as the Bones and Vesture of Monks, squar'd Stones, Roman Coins, and the like. From hence the *Dee* passes by

Malpas, or *Malopassus*, so called from the bad Road leading to it. It is situate upon a high Hill, which was anciently adorned with a Castle, but it is now quite ruin'd. The Church is a stately Building, and stands in the highest Part of the Town, having two Rectors belonging to it to perform the Service of God alternately. In it are the

Monuments of the Family of the *Cholmondeleys*. The Barony of this Place was given by *Hugh Earl of Chester* to *Robert Fitz-hugh*, and having passed through the Possession of divers Lords of the Names of *Patrick*, *Sutton*, *Sampiers*, and *Clarke*, it came at last to the Family of the *Breretons*, of *Brereton*, and *Shoclach*, who have the Patronage of the Rectories, each Family one. The Barony is at present separated from the Possession, and has the Honour of giving the Title and Dignity of Viscount *Malpas* to the Rt. Hon. *Robert Earl of Cholmondeley*, created by Queen *Anne*, Ann. Reg. 5. It is a Market-Town, and hath three Streets paved. *Sir Ranulph Brereton* has founded a Grammar-School and Hospital here. The Market is kept on Monday, and the Fair on December the 8th yearly. From hence the *Dee* passes to a Village called

Shoclach, rather *Church Shoclach*, to distinguish it from another Hamlet of the same Name, because it hath a little Church, which the other hath not. *Mr. Camden* says, here was formerly a Castle; but Time hath devoured not only the Materials and Marks, but Memory of it. At present 'tis only remarkable for the fair and goodly Seat, lately the Mansion-House of *Sir Randolph Brereton*, whose Heiress hath by Marriage brought it to the Possession of the Family of the *Egertons* of *Ridley*. The next Town in our Way is

Alford, where is a good Stone Bridge over the *Dee*. It formerly belonged to the *Ardenes*; but there is now no Remains of them. From thence that River goes to

Pulford, where, in King *Henry III.*'s Reign, *Sir Ralph de Ormesby* had his Castle; but now the Lordship of it, which is a great one, belongs to the *Warburtons*, who are Patrons of the Living. From hence the River glides by

Poulton, anciently a Seat of the *Manleys*; *Eaton Boat*, the Mansion of the *Grosvenors*, whose Name, *Mr. Camden* says, signifies *Grandis Venator*, a great Hunter, now corruptly called *Grosvenor*; *Sir Richard Grosvenor* has his Seat here; *Eccleston*, of which the *Venables*, Barons of *Kinderton*, are the chief Lords; *Lache*, the Estate of the famous Earls of *Oxford*; and *Boughton*, called *Spittla-Boughton*, from an ancient Hospital there,

there, a Town well replenish'd with Gentlemen and Freeholders, to the chief City of the Shire, called

Chester, standing not far from the Mouth of the River *Dée*, from whence it derived the Names of *Deia*, *Deva*, and *Deuana*, as it is called by *Protony*. (a) Some who contend for the Antiquity of this City, will have it first named *Neomagus*, from *Magus* the Son of *Samothres*, the Son of *Japhet*, who is said to have founded it above 240 Years after the Flood; but others, who look upon the former Relation fabulous, have found out another Original of it, viz. from a Giant called *Leon Vaur* or *Gaur*, who was a Vanquisher of the *Picts*, and laid the Foundation of a City here, but in an ununiform manner, which *Caerleil* and *Caerleir*, two British Princes, regulated and beautified. But they are but raw Antiquaries that will give Credit to such Relations. The British Names *Caer-Legion*, *Caer-Leon-Vaur*, *Caer-Leon-ar-Dufar dwy*, which the Saxons afterwards turned into *Legea-cercep*, and we *West-Chester*, or simply *Chester*, plainly point out the Original of it to be from the Encampment of the Roman Legions there; for not only *Julius Caesar*, when he intended the Reduction of *Ireland*, and *Claudius Caesar* designing the Surprise of the *Orcaides*, took up the Winter-Quarters for their Legions here, but *Galba* the Emperor settled the twentieth Legion called *Vindicta*, under the Command of *Titus Vinus*, here, to be a Check and Barrier upon the *Ordovices*, which growing too head-strong for that Lieutenant, *Tit. Vespasian* made *Julius Agricola* their Lieutenant. 'Tis probable, that this Settlement of the Roman Legion here gave Birth to this City; for tho' it might be a small Town before, the Romans, now resorting hither upon all Occasions, improved and increased the Buildings, till it became a large City. That the twentieth Legion, called *Vindicta* was quarter'd here, the Learned have made evident from the Inscriptions of several Altars found in or about this City, viz.



I. *Jovi, optimo maximo Tanaro, &c.* To *Jupiter* the best, the greatest, the Thunderer, *Titus Elipius Galerius*, the present Governor. The *COSS* Commanded and *Latentia* being Commanders Of the *Valeria* (twentieth Legion) called *Vindicta*, or the Conqueror, pays his Vow, willingly and deservedly.



II. This Altar is so imperfect, that the Learned have not pretended to decypher it, and 'tis only mentioned to prove the XXth Legion called *Valeria Vindicta* was quarter'd at *Chester*.



III. *Pro Salute Domini, &c.* For the Health of his Lords the Emperors, *Flav. Longinus*, Tribune of the XX Legion, offers his Prayers to the Genius of the Place.

Indeed,

Indeed, some Dispute has been among them about the VV. after XX. whether it should be read (a) *Valens* or *Valentia*, or *Valeria Victrix*; but *Dio Cassius* hath determin'd it to be *Valeria*; as also from some Coins, thus inscribed on the Reverse, COL. DIVANA LEG. XX. VICTRIX. And the several Remains of the Roman Magnificence, as chequer'd Pavements, Stone-work wonderfully arched under Ground, vaulted Dining-Rooms, Stones engraven with the Names of ancient Heroes, and Coins with the Inscriptions of *Julius Caesar* and other Emperors upon them; which, together with the huge Stones laid for the Foundations of Buildings, are Proofs sufficient, (says *Roger Cest.* in *Polychron.*) that the Romans were the Builders of this City, rather than *Britains*, who neither had Skill, nor would bestow the Labour.

This City is of a square Form, surrounded with a Wall, built by *Editha*, the noble Mercian Lady, A. D. 908, two Miles in Compass, and contains 11 Churches. *St John's*, without the North Gate, was once the fairest, being a stately Building, and having Prebendaries belonging to it, which some make an Argument that it was a Bishop's See; but there remains little of either. Upon a rising Ground, on the South-Side of the City, stands the Castle, a noble and stately Building, having a Tower, bearing the Name of *Julius Caesar*, of such a Work as shews the Roman Magnificence, and a goodly Hall, where the Palatine Court and Assizes are kept twice a Year, with all fit and commodious Rooms for the Reception and Lodging of the Judges of Assize; as also a convenient Hall for the Prince's Exchequer-Court, a Prison for the County, an Office for the Prothonotary, with Rooms for keeping Records, and Officers, their Servants, Horses, &c. too many to be particularly recounted. The Streets, for the most part, are very fair and beautiful, and have on each Side Piazzas, or Rows, (as the Inhabitants call them) with Shops, thro' which one may walk dry thro' the whole City in the most rainy Weather.

This City has not been equally prosperous at all Times, for it was demolished by the

first King of *Northumberland*, and then by the Danes, but again repaired by *Edelfleda*, Governess of the Mercians, and soon after King *Edgar* triumph'd gloriously over the British Princes, causing *Kennadius* King of *Scotland*, *Malcolm* King of *Cumberland*, *Macon* King of *Man* and the Isles, with all the Princes of *Wales*, which were come to do him Homage, being eight in Number, to row him like Bargemen up the River *Dee*, to the great Joy of the Spectators.

In the Time of *William* the Conqueror, when he took that great Survey of England, which is contained in *Domesday-Book*, the Earls, who had all the City, except what belonged to the Bishop, paid Geld or Tribute for fifty Hides of Land, and 431 Houses, and seven Mint-Masters. When the King came in Person, every Carucat yielded him 200 Liestas, one Tun of Ale, and one Rusca of Butter. From this Time the City was in a very flourishing Condition, and so continued for many Ages, and King *Henry III.* incorporated it into a distinct County, to be govern'd by a Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs. *Henry* Earl of *Warrington*, in the Reign of *K. William III.* did this City the Honour to serve as Mayor in Person. The Decay of it in these later Times arises from the Loss of Navigation, which it anciently enjoyed; the Sea casting up such Banks or Bars of Sands, that whereas in Times past Ships of great Burden would come up to the very Skirts of the City, there is now scarce Sea-room for small Barks, which bring in the Cargo of greater Vessels from the Keys, six Miles off or more; but this Damage is made up in some Measure by a great Resort of Passengers hither, going to and fro for *Ireland*, and maintaining a considerable Trade by that means with that Nation. The Colony of *Dutch* settled here much augment the Traffick by their Ingenuity and Industry. Besides, it has two considerable Markets every Week, viz. on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, and three Fairs yearly, viz. on *June 24*, *July 25*, and *September 29*. The Tobacco-Pipes, which are made here of Clay brought from the Isle of *Wight*, *Pool* and *Biddisford*, are

(a) *Addit. to Camd. in Cheshire.*

are esteemed the best in *England*, nay, perhaps in *Europe*.

Some remarkable Transactions of State have render'd this City famous: In the Days of King *Arthur* it was of great Account for Arts and Sciences which were taught there, viz. Grammar, Philosophy, and the learned Languages. *Cadwall* and *Cadwan*, two *British* Kings, having routed the *Saxons*, were both crowned in this City, and the former held a Parliament here. *K. Ethelwolf* also was crowned here in a most magnificent manner. It is also said, that *Henry IV.* Emperor of *Germany*, who had married *Maud* the Conqueror's Grand-Daughter, having in his turbulent Reign imprison'd his Father, the Pope and Cardinals, and after Reconciliation, being troubled for what he had done, withdrew himself, and lived a Hermit unknown at *Chester* for ten Years; but Death approaching, discover'd himself, and lies buried there. More lately, in the Wars begun in the Year 1641, it declared for their lawful King *Charles I.* and entertained a Garrison of his Soldiers, under the Command of the Lord *Biron*, who bravely defended it against the Parliament-Army led by Sir *William Brereton*; and when Sir *George Booth* took up Arms for King *Charles II.* they again as bravely declared for him. But that which is the greatest Glory of this City, is, that it has not only given a Title to Men of the greatest Worth ever since the Conquest, and those many of them of the Royal Line, but that it now is annexed so closely to the Royal Family, that none but the eldest Sons of the Kings of *England* may bear the Title, as may better appear by the Succession of the Earls and Dukes since the Conquest.

EARLS of CHESTER.

Hugh Lupus, Son of *Richard* Earl of *Auranches*, and *Emma* the Conqueror's Sister, was the first Earl of *Chester*, A. D. 1071. He had a Palatine Jurisdiction given him by the King, by Vertue of which he created several (a) Barons to assist him in his Councils, and manage the Government under him, some of which we find upon Record, as *Nigellus Cofin*, Baron of *Halton*, whom he made Constable and Marshal of *Chester*. He was by his Tenure to lead his Army against the *Welch*, when he had Wars with them, and to march in the Rear when he returned; Sir *Pierce Malbanc*, Baron of *Nantwich*; *Robert Fitz-bugh*, Baron of *Malpas*, Clerk; *Richard de Vernon*, Baron of *Shipbrook*; *Hamon Mafsey*, Baron of *Dunham*; *Gilbert Venables*, Baron of *Kinderton*; *Warren de Pointon*, Baron of *Stockport*; *Eustace Crew de Rouhault*, Baron of *Hawarden*, Steward; with several others, whom he endowed with large Possessions and great Privileges, and placed them in divers Parts of his Jurisdiction, for the better ordering of it. He converted the Church of *S. Werburgh* into an Abbey, by the Advice of *S. Anselm*, whom he sent for out of *Normandy* for that end, and was buried there, when he had been Earl forty Years.

Richard his Son, then about seven Years old, succeeded him, and *K. Henry I.* educated him with his own Children, with whom, coming out of *France*, he was drown'd, Nov. 25, 1120, being about 14 Years old. His Earldom, after his Death, descended to

Ranulf

(a) 'Tis very probable, that the Earls of *Chester* had as many Spiritual as Temporal Barons in his great Council or Parliament, which by ancient Instruments appear to be these, Viz. two Bishops and six Abbots: 1. The Bishop of *Chester*, whose Episcopal Seat was *St. Peter's Church*. 2. The Bishop of *Bangor*, whose Diocese comprehended those Parts of *Denbighshire*, *Caernarvonshire*, and *Anglesey*, which were under the Earl's Jurisdiction. 3. The Abbot of *S. Werburgh* in *Chester*. 4. The Abbot of *Combermere*. 5. The Abbot of *Stanlaw*. 6. The Abbot of *Norton*. One *Thomas Abbothen* was Justice of *Chester*. 7. The Abbot of *Birkhead*. 8. The Abbot of *Vale-Royal*.

Ranulph Bohun, surnamed *Mecenis*, or *Mef-chines*, Son of *John de Bohun*, a noble Norman, who had married *Margaret*, Sister to *Hugh Lupus*. He was a Person of a peaceable Temper, and assumed for his Coat of Arms, Three Wheat-Sheaves, Or, in a Field Azure, as a Testimony of it, which continues the Arms of *Chester* to this Day. He married *Maud*, Daughter of *Aubrey de Vere*, Earl of *Guines* and *Oxford*, and Great Chamberlain of *England*, by whom he had Issue.

Ranulph II. surnamed *de Gernons*, his Native Place, who succeeded him A. D. 1130. He was a great Lover of Justice, and of a very heroical Spirit. He ever oppos'd the Usurpation of *K. Stephen* in Defence of the right Heirs, *Maud* the Empress and her Son *Henry*. He married *Alice*, the Daughter of *Robert* Earl of *Glocester*, by whom he had his Son and Successor.

Hugh de Bohun, who came to this Earldom A. D. 1152. He joined with Prince *Henry*, the Son of King *Henry II.* in a Rebellion against his Father, and was taken Prisoner by the said King, and kept in the Castle of *Talois* in *Normandy*, yet was at length permitted to pay a Ransom, and so he returned home. He married *Beatrice*, Daughter of *Richard Lincy*, Chief Justice of *England*, and by her had

Ranulph III. who succeeded his Father A. D. 1180. He was surnamed *Blundevile*, and usually termed, *Ranulph the Good*. He was very learned and religious, as well as a gallant Warrior. He compiled a Book of our *English* Laws. He founded the Abbeyes of *Grey-Friars* in *Coventry*, and *Delacrosse* in *Staffordshire*, but would not himself, nor suffer any Clerk or Layman in his Earldom to pay Tenths to *Rome*. He was at the Holy War, and after his Return, he with other Nobles drove *Lewis*, the *French* King's Son, who was sent for by some *English* Barons to depose *K. John*, out of *England*. He had no Issue, and was therefore succeeded by his Sister *Maud's* Son,

John, surnamed *Scot*, because his Father *David* Earl of *Angus*, *Galloway* and *Huntingdon*, was Brother to *William K.* of *Scots*. He took Part with *K. Henry III.* in his great Quarrel with the Earl-Marshal, and carried the Sword called *Curtana* before the King at his Marriage to *Eleanor*, Daughter of *Raymond* Earl of *Provence*. He married *Helena*,

Daughter of *Llewellyn* Prince of *Wales*, in his Uncle's Life-time, to confirm the Peace then made between them; but she, not long after he was made Earl, contrived his Death, which she at length effected by poisoning him, of which he languished awhile, and dying at *Darenhale*, now called *Darnal-Grange*, was buried at *Chester*, in the Chapter-House of the Cathedral, by his Uncle, A. D. 1237. He left for his Heirs four Sisters; *Margaret*, *Isabel*, *Maud*, and *Eva*. After his Death, *K. Henry III.* in regard that many Regal Prerogatives belonged to this Earldom, took it into his own Hands, that so fair a Dominion might not be divided (*inter colos*) among Women, and gave to his Sisters other Lands instead of it. This King held it awhile; but soon after the Birth of his eldest Son, Prince

Edward, he created him Earl of *Chester*. He annexed it with the Castles of *Gannoc* and *Diffart*, by his Letters Patent, 31 *Henry III.* to the Crown for ever. This Prince held this Earldom 35 Years before his Father's Death, and 12 Years after he was King, till being taken Prisoner in his Wars with the Barons, he was forced to part with it for his Ransom, to

Simon de Mounsfors, Earl of *Leicester*; but he being cut off soon after, it returned again to the Crown, and King *Edward*, who, after the Death of *Llewellyn ap Griffith*, had made his Son Prince *Edward*, Prince of *Wales*, added this Title of Earl of *Chester* and *Flint*, and so

Edward (afterwards *K. Edward II.*) was Prince of *Wales*, Earl of *Chester* and *Flint*, who also, after he was King, conferred the same Titles on the Prince

Edward, his eldest Son, afterwards King *Edward III.* whose Son

Edward, the Black Prince, inherited the same Honour. He died before his Father, leaving only one Son,

Richard of *Bordeaux*, whom his Grandfather made Prince of *Wales* and Earl of *Chester*. This Earldom, when *Richard* became King, and was involved in great Troubles from his Barons, who at length deposed him, adhered firmly to him, in so much that he chose himself a Guard of *Cheshire* Men, and, as a Reward of their Fidelity, made that County a Principality, by Act of Parliament, styling himself, Prince

ceps Castris. But this Title was but of small Duration, for Henry IV. soon obtaining the Crown, repealed all the Laws of the said Parliament, and so it became a County Palatine again; and being held by the Crown, is governed by a Chamberlain, who has the Jurisdiction of a Chancellor; a Judge Special, who determines all Common-Pleas and Pleas of the Crown; two Barons of the Exchequer, three Serjeants at Law, a Sheriff, Attorney, an Escheator, &c.

Leaving *Chester*, and passing North-Westward, we advance into the *Chersoneuse*, inclosed on the one Side by the Estuary of *Dee*, and on the other by the River *Mersy*, called by the *Saxon* Annals *Wipeheale*, and by *M. Westminster*, *Wirhale*; and by the *Welsh*, *Killgury*, i. e. an Angle; but by us commonly, *Wiral*. It was once a desolate Forest, and not inhabited (as Mr. Camden says the Natives told him) till K. Edward III. disforested it; but this must be a vulgar Error, as appears not only from the Church, Monasteries, Castles, and Manurage of most Part of it, but from a Grant of the Bailiwick of the Forest of *Wiral* by *Ranulph I.* Earl of *Chester*, to the *Henleys* of *Hooton*, which argues it was of no mean Account in those Times, tho' some Woods might yet remain to be removed by King Edward. It is not well furnished with Towns, and if in Mr. Camden's Time it afforded many Fish, but little Corn, Time has much improved the Soil, for now it yields Plenty both of Corn and Pasturage, as *Chester* Market can prove. On the South-Side of this *Chersoneuse* is

Shotwick, a Castle of the King's, of which there appears nothing but Ruins, and those now inclosed in a Park of the King's, in the keeping of the *Wilbrahams*; and on the North

Hooton, where is a goodly Manor and fair Park, which ever since the Reign of King *Richard II.* hath been the Seat of the *Stanleys*, Gentlemen of great Worth, who derive their Pedigree from *Alan Sylvestris*, to whom *Ranulph I.* Earl of *Chester*, gave the Bailiwick of *Wiral*, by the Delivery of an Horn, as a Token of his Gift. Near this Place is

Stanlaw, i. e. as the Monks there have explain'd it, a Stony Hill, now only a Farm of *John Peel*, of *Pool*, Esq; Here was a little Monastery, founded by the famous *John*

Lacy, Constable of *Chester* about A. D. 1173. But by reason of the Inundations of the *Mersy*, the Monks mistook their Situation, and found Means to be translated from thence to *Whaley* in *Lancashire*. At the end of this *Chersoneuse* lies a little barren dry Island called

Hilbre, in which it is said there was anciently a Cell for Monks; but this is not credible, for these kind of Men ever love warm and convenient Habitations, which this Place could never be. Near this Island is

Hyle Lake, noted for being the Place nigh which Duke *Schomberg* encamped, when he went with his Army to reduce *Ireland* to the Obedience of King *William III.* and from whence the Forces that follow'd embarked to go thither. More inward, East of the *Chersoneuse* is

Delamere Forest, a very delightful Place for Situation, not only nourishing great Plenty of red and fallow Deer for the King's Table and Pleasure, but also affording great Relief to the neighbouring Townships, viz. Pasture in the Valleys, Wood on the Hills, Bern on the Plains, Fish and Fowl in the Meers, Turf for Firing, &c. In this Forest *Edelfleda*, the famous *Mercian* Lady, is said to have built a City called

Eaderburg, i. e. an happy Town; but now there are no other Remains of it than a very delicate House, for the Dwelling of the chief Foresters, the *Dawns* of *Urkington*, who have that Office by Inheritance, as descended from *Ranulph* of *Kingleigh*, to whom *Ranulph I.* Earl of *Chester*, gave it in Fee to him and his Heirs for ever. It is called the Chamber of the Forest. This Forest is made most famous for giving the Title of Baron to Sir *George Booth*, who for his eminent Services to K. *Charles II.* in order to his Restoration, was created Lord *Delamere*, April 20, 1661. His Son *Henry* shewing himself as zealous to preserve his Country from Popery, as his Father had from an Usurpation, and joining K. *William* soon after his Landing, was made Earl of *Warrington* by that King. A little distant from hence are the Ruins of a Town called

Amberough, said also to be built by the same Lady; and on the other Side of the Forest a small Town called

Tervin,

Terwin, made a Market-Town by Sir *John Savage*, Lord of it.

Thro' the upper Part of this Forest the *Weever* takes its Course, rising from a Lake near

Ridley, on the South Side of the County, where the *Egertons*, who are a Branch of the Family of the Barons of *Malpas*, have a Seat. Here is a good Meadow for Hay, made out of a large Pool, once famous for Fish, but now, by draining, made more profitable. A little Distance from hence is

Bunbury, aliàs *Boniface bury*, from St. *Boniface*, to whom the Church and Town is dedicated, where is an ancient College, built by the famous *Hugh Calverley*, for the Maintenance of six Priests. *Thomas Aldersey*, Merchant-Taylor of *London*, a Native of this Town, was a great Benefactor to it, giving 100 Marks a Year for a Preacher, 20 *l.* a Year for a Curate, and erecting a Free-School, and giving it 20 *l.* a Year for the Master, 10 *l.* a Year to the Usher, and convenient Houses for them all: And adjoining to it

Beefton-Castle, built by *Ranulph I.* Earl of *Chester*, when he return'd from the Holy Wars. It stands upon a Hill, and is well guarded with Mountains on all Sides. It takes up a vast Extent of Ground, and had strong Walls, with many Towers; the chief of which, in the highest Part of it, was supplied with Water from a Well, now 91 Yards deep, tho' supposed to be almost half filled up with Rubbish, cast or accidentally falling in. An ancient Family of the *Beeftons*, from which Sir *William Beefton*, late Governor of *Jamaica*, descended, take their Name from this Town and Castle. *Leland*, in his Verses upon the building of this Castle, says, That

*From its Ruins it again shall rise,
If that we may believe old Prophecies.*

The *Weever* continues its Course Southward between *Woodhay* and *Bulkeley*, at the former of which the *Wilbrahams*, a famous and ancient Family, have now or lately had a Mansion-House, and the other gives Name to the Family of the *Bulkeleys*, of which was lately the Rt. Hon. the Lord Viscount *Bulkeley*. At this Place is a fair House and Demesne, belonging to the *Calverleys*, and

the Mansion of the *Brasslys*, Gentlemen of ancient Descent. From this Place it passes to

Cholmondeley, from which Town the Right Honourable Robert Viscount *Malpas*, and Earl of *Cholmondeley*, takes both his Name and Title. Hereabout a small Stream, which comes from the large and deep Lake called *Comber-mere*, and is called *Comber*, joins with the *Weever*. Upon the Bank of this Mere did *Hugh de Malbank*, Baron of *Nantwich*, A. D. 1195, found a goodly Abbey for *Benedictine* Monks, for Profit and Pleasure surpassing most other Houses of that kind, endowing it with many good Farms which lie about it. It is now in the Possession of the *Cottons*, a Family of great Duration in these Parts. We find only one Abbot of it, one *John*. It was valued at the Suppression at 225 *l.* 9 *s.* 7 *d.* *Dugdale*. 258 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* *Speed*. More Northward lies

Baddeley, anciently the Seat of the *Prævies*, but now of the *Manwaring*s, of which Family was Sir *Tho. Manwaring*, who wrote an Answer to Sir *Peter Leicester's* Antiquities of *Cheshire*. On the other Side of the *Weever*, upon the Banks of a little Rivulet, known by the Name of *Botley Water*, stands

Webbenbury, so called from *Wibba*, King (or rather *Hubba*, a great Nobleman) of the *Mercians*. It is a Church-Town, having a Parish-Church for a great Precinct. and so adorned with the Seats of Barons, Knights and Gentlemen, as is scarce to be found in a Country-Parish so far remote from a City, in *England*. 'Tis a Vicaridge in the Gift of the Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*: And by it

Halberton, the Seat of the *Orbies* in ancient Times, from whom it passed to the *Corbets*, and is now, or lately was, the Possession of the *Smiths*.

Other small Towns are in this Neighbourhood famous only for Gentlemens Seats, as *Doddington* of the *Delves's*, *Botherton* of the *Griffins*, and *Shawington* of the *Wodenoths*, (who seem to be a Saxon Family) with many more, too numerous to set down; and so we shall follow the *Weever* to

Nantwich, the head Town of a Hundred so called, and of all the County, 14 Miles distant from *Chester*. In the Deeds and other Writings belonging to the Place, it is called

called *Wich Malbanu*, i. e. *Wich-Malbanc*, because it was given by the first Earl of *Chesster* to one of his Barons named *William Malbanc*, and so became a Barony, which continued in his Posterity awhile, but at length descended by Female Heirs first to the *Vernons* and *Bassets*, then to the *Wilbrahams*, *Staffords*, and *Littleburys*, and now is, or late was, settled in the *Cholmondeleys*. The Buildings of the Town are fair and neat, and every Street adorned with some Gentlemens Seats. It has been twice lamentably consumed with Fire, viz. in July 1438, and December 1583. But by a Collection thro' the whole Nation, farther'd and encourag'd by *Queen Elizabeth*, and manag'd by Sir *Hugh Cholmondeley* and others, it was not only speedily rebuilt, but in such Order and Beauty, that it revived better out of its own Ashes, than it was before, and so it now remains. The Church is a large and beautiful Structure, in the Form of a Cross, like a Cathedral, with the Steeple in the Middle; but the Maintenance of the Minister is poor and mean, the great Tithes belonging formerly to the Abbey of *Combermere*, and now inappropriate. The Trade of the Town is considerable, and the Inhabitants are wealthy, not only upon the Account of the large Market for all Sorts of Commodities, especially for Corn and Cattle, every *Saturday*, and Fair on *S. Bartholomew's-Day*, and the Advantage of a great Road to *Ireland*, but for two special Commodities it yields, which are Cheese and Salt. The Soil in and about this Town, by a special Gift of Providence, yields such a sweet and pleasant Feed, that tho' in other Parts of this County good Cheese is made, that which is made here far excels all others; for divers Ladies and Gentlewomen have endeavour'd to match it, but by all their Care they could never do it; so that the *Nantwich* Cheese, for a perfect Relish, surpasses all others in *Cheshire*, nor can be equalled by any in *Europe* for Pleasantness of Taste, and easiness of Digestion, even to the most delicate Stomachs. But the Salt of this Town, which is the purest and whitest, from whence the *Welsh* call the Town *Hellash-wen*, i. e. *White Salt wich*, procures it the greatest Trade from *Wales* and other Parts. Salt is made at the two other *Wiches*, viz. *North-Wich* and *Middle Wich*, and *Dunham*,

but not so fine as here. There is but one Pit in this Town, which they call a *Brine-Pit*, about 14 Foot distant from the River. From it they convey the Salt-Water to their *Wich Houses* by Wooden Troughs, which are Barrels set in the Earth ready to receive it. Out of them, when full, of which Notice is given by a Bell, they lade the Water into their Leads, of which they have six in every House, and immediately put Fire to them to boil up the Salt. Certain Women called *Wallers* attend these *Brine-Pans*, and with little Wooden Rakes draw the Salt from the Bottom, as the Brine is seething, and putting it into long Wicker Baskets, which they call *Salt Barrows*, let the Salt stand to drain from the Water. It is probable that these Salt-works are as ancient as the Times of the *Romans* in *Britain*, and that they received an Impost from them; for there is a noble Way from *Middle-Wich* to *North-Wich*, which is raised so high with Gravel, that we may easily discern it to be *Roman*, and none can imagine but that so great a Work was done for publick Use. The Country hereabouts is part of what was called by *K. Edward I.* *Vale-Royal*. From *Nantwich* the *Weaver* runs in a winding Course, till it receives into it the small River *Walwarn*, on which stands

Crew, a Village formerly famous for being the Seat of the honourable Family of that Name, of which the present Lord Bishop of *Durham* is descended. To the West of the *Weaver* stands

Calverley, the Seat of a Family of the same Name, made famous by the brave Exploits of Sir *Hugh Calverley*, a Captain in the *French Wars* in King *Edward III.* and *Richard II.*'s Reigns, who had so great a Reputation for his Valour and Conduct, that nothing was impregnable to him. From hence the River goes to

Minshall, a little Parish with a Church, but inappropriate. The Hall has been the Seat of the *Minshalls* for many Generations, but is now by a Daughter descended to the *Cholmondeleys*. The *Astons* also have a fine Seat here, called *Hongrave*. Then it washes a little Town called

Over, which stands on the East-end of *Delamere Forest*, remarkable for the Prerogative of a Mayor and a Church that is lawless; which Privileges, 'tis probable, have

have been derived from the City of *Edisbury*, long since demolished, and nothing but one House left, called, *The Chamber of the Forest*: And so by *Vale-Royal*, where was formerly an Abbey, but now is the Seat of the *Holcrofts*, to

Northwich, called by the *Welsh*, *Hellath-Du*, i. e. the Black Salt-Pit. It is famous for the making of Salt, as the other *Wiches* are; but the Salt is not so white, nor is it made with so much Ease, because the Brine-Pits are deep, and Water fetched up with abundance of Toil in Leather Buckets. It is a very ancient Town, as the Buildings testify, and has a Market every Friday, and two Fairs yearly, viz. on *S. Mary Magdalen's Day*, and *S. Nicholas's*, December 6. It is so near the midst of the County, that it is often appointed for the Meeting-place of the Justices and other Gentlemen on publick Affairs. The chief Lordship of the Town belongs to the Earl of *Derby*; but one Street, called *Witton*, is appendant to the Barons of *Kinderton*. Here is a free Grammar-School, founded and endowed with good Lands by Mr. *John Dayns*, Parson of *St. Bartholomew's* in *London*. Here the *Waeuer* receives the *Dan* or *Dauan*, whose Stream we shall now follow.

The *Dan* or *Dauan* springs from among the Mountains in *Maxfield* or *Macclesfield* Forest, on the Edge of *Staffordshire*, a River broad, shallow, and swift, holding its Course 22 Miles. On the Banks of it stands

Congleton, or the *Condatum* of *Antonine*, so called, 'tis probable, from *Condote*, a Town in (a) *Gaul*, famous for the Death of *S. Martin*, from whence it was peopled. 'Tis a Place well water'd on all Sides by the *Dan*, the Brook *Howty*, and the *Daning-Schow*. It is a fair Town, graced with the Dignity of a Mayor and six Aldermen for its Government, but sends no Members to Parliament. It has two Churches, and a good Market every Saturday, with two Fairs, on *May-Day*, and *July 2*. The chief Manufacture here is Gloves. Yet

Astbury is acknowledged the Mother-Church, tho' two Miles off. This is a large Parish, and hath a goodly Church, with a lofty Spire-Steeple, and the West

Porch of equal Height, a great Parsonage, and many Gentlemens Seats in it. In the Church yard are two Monuments of Stone, with two Effigies of Knights, and their Arms upon them; but of what Families they were, is not known; divers lay Claim to them. The next Place worthy of Notice is

Davenport, or *Dau-port*, the ancient Possession of the *Davenports*, a Family of good Account, of whom was Sir *John Davenport*, Sheriff of the County when King *James I.* took his Progress in 1617, whom the said King knighted for his Service. He was Patron of the Rectory of *Swettenham*, a neighbouring Parish, which gives Name to a Family of Gentlemen. From thence it goes to

Holms Chapel or *Church-Hulm*, a Member of the Parish of *Sandbach*. It is the Demesne and Lordship of the Family of the *Needhams*, of whom *John Needham Esq;* built a fair Bridge over the *Dan* about 150 Years ago. The Trade of the Town is considerable, by reason of the constant passing of Travellers from *Lancaster* to *London*.

Rudheath offers it self next in our Way, a spacious Precinct, with a large Common, graced about with the Seats of the *Corringhams* and *Barnshaws*. Here was an *Asylum* or Sanctuary for the Criminals, who were to be protected there a Year and a Day, but so abused, that it was demolished long before Popery was banished *England*. From hence the *Dan* leads us to

Kinderton, the Barony of the *Pinables*, who are the only Family of the first Barons made by the Earls of *Chester*, that have continued their Succession to our Age, but lately became extinct by a Female Heir. A little below this Place the *Crook*, a small River, rising out of the large and deep Lake *Bogmere*, empties it self into the *Dan*, and runs by

Brereton, a Town from which the ancient Family of the *Breretons* take their Name, of whom is descended the Rt. Hon. the Lord *Brereton* of *Ireland*. The Original of this Honour seems to have proceeded from Sir *William Brereton*, first Justice, then Marshal of *Ireland*, A. D. 1540, created Baron

(a) *Cæ s. de Bel. Gal.*

of *Laghtlin*. He died at *Kilkenny*, and was buried in *S. Canicus's* Church there. Mr. *Camden* relates a Story, well attested to him, (as he says) That before any Heir of this Family dies, there are seen in the Lake called *Pool* the Bodies of Trees swimming upon the Water for several Days together, as 'tis said the Fish in a Pond near the Abbey of *S. Maurice* in *Burgundy* do before the Death of any of their Monks; but as the Persons of this Family have had no Regard to the Observation, so it is to be judged purely accidental, and caused by Winds, or other natural Causes. They have, or lately had, a stately Seat here, and are Patrons of the Benefice. This Town has no Market, but has a Fair yearly, kept on *Brereton Green*, on *Lammas-Day*. From hence the *Crock* passes to

Middlewich, a Market-Town, and in it two Brine-Seeths or Salt-Pits, and great Store of Salt is made there, which is readily sold into other Parts. Mr. *Camden* says, one of these Springs is of a peculiar Excellence, and therefore open'd only at certain Times; but later Writers take no Notice of it, so that we may suppose him misinformed. The Parish is very large, extending it self into many Townships round about, and the Church a fair one, in the Patronage of the *Breretons*. The *Venerables* have a Burial-place in a fair Chapel belonging to this Church. The Market is on *Saturdays*, and the Fairs on *Ascension-Day*, and *St. Luke's-Day*, which is the chief.

A little above this Town the *Wheelock*, which is compounded of three Streams, springing from *Mowcep Hill*, and has a Course about 12 Miles, empties it self into the *Dan*. On this River stands

Sandbach, a small Town, but hath a fair Stone Church. It hath been made a Market-Town in the last Century by Sir *John Rudcliffe* of *Urdshall* in *Lancashire*, the Lord of it. The Situation of it is very delightful. In the Market place stand two square Crosses of Stone, on Steps, with certain Images, and the History of Christ's Passion engraven on them. On Sunday Nov. 1, 1561. were found three Tin Chests near the River, but nothing in them. The Market is here on *Thursday*, and Fairs on *Tuesday* and *Wednesday* in *Easter-Week*, and *Thursday* and *Friday*, before *Christmas-Day*. The Ale of

Sandbach is so famous, that, in the Judgment of the Experienc'd that way, *Derby Ale* it self does not excel it. From hence the *Dan* guides us to

Bostock, or *Bostock*, the Residence of an ancient Family of that Name, which has spread it self into *Shropshire* and *Berkshire*; but in this County, by a Female Heir, is lost in the Family of the *Savages*, a Family more honourable.

Below *Northwich* the *Dan* unites with the *Weever*, and running on Westward, receives the *Pever*, which gives Name to two Villages, the *Over* and *Hither Pever*; the former of which is a Parochial Chapel in the Parish of *Rosthorn*, and hath near it that great House and stately Demesne which has for many Ages belonged to the *Meinilwarrens*, alias *Manwarings*, of whom *Ralph* married the Daughter of *Hugh II.* Earl of *Chester*, as appears from an ancient Charter in their Possession. The *Weever* carries us on to

Winnington, where is a fair Stone Bridge over it. This Place gives Name to a good Family, as *Marbury*, its Neighbour, also does: And so to

Dutton, the Estate of the *Duttons*, who had a Seat and Park here, which is now the Rt. Hon. the Lord *Gerhard's* of *Bromley*. They derive their Pedigree from one *Hudard*, a Descendant from the Earls of *Chester*. This Family has a peculiar Authority over all Pipers, Fiddlers, Harpers, and Musicians, ever since *Ralph Dutton*, joining his Rabble of such Men with *Roger Lacy*, Constable of *Chester*, his Father-in-Law, scared the *Welshmen* from besieging *Ranulph II.* Earl of *Chester*, in the Castle of *Ruthlan*, to which he was fled, and in danger of being taken. In these Parts stands

Nether-Whitley, where the noble Family of the *Tuschets* or *Touchets*, Barons *Audley* of *Healy* have their Seat. The Rt. Hon. *James Touchet*, Lord *Audley*, and Earl of *Castlehaven* in *Ireland*, hath his Original of this Family. Returning to the *Weever*, which runs between

Frodsham, of old famous for a Castle, now the Seat of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Rivers*, who hath another at *S. Osfith*, and now for the Stone Bridge over it; and

Clifton, once the Seat of the noble Family of the *Savages*, of whom *Richard*, late Earl of *Rivers*, Her late Majesty's General in *Spain*,

Spain, was descended, as is also the present *Earl John*; but they having built themselves a fine Seat on an Ascent adjoining, called from them *Rock-Savage*, this little Town, which is inclosed in the Park, takes the same Name.

We are brought to the Estuary of *Mersey*, a River, which parting this County and *Lancashire* by its Course, empties it self here. Near the Mouth of this River stands

Runcorn, called in the *Saxon Annals* *Rumcöfan*; and by *Henry of Huntingdon* *Rumcöwen*, built before the Conqueror's Reign by *Queen Edelfleda*, Sister of *King Edward the Elder*, and Wife to *Ethelred*, a petty Prince of the *Mertians*, who, after her Husband's Death, govern'd that Province eight Years in very troublesome Times, to her great Honour. It has still a fair Parish-Church, but is only a Vicaridge, the great Tithes being appropriated to *Christ Church* in *Oxford*. Here was a Religious House of great Receipt, founded by the said *Edelfleda*. 'Tis now reduced to a few Cottages. *Henry of Huntingdon* hath left us a great Encomium of her:

O Ethelfleda potens, & terror virgo virorum, &c.

*O potent Ethelfleda, terrible to Men,
Whom Courage made a King, Nature a
Queen; &c.*

Going up the River *Mersey*, we pass some small Towns, as (a) *Stockport*, which formerly had its Barons, descended from those whom *Hugh Lupus* created, and have from the Days of *Henry IV.* settled in the Family of the *Warrens of Pointon*, who were in being in the last Century; and

Warburton, or *S. Werburgh's Town*, the Habitation of a Family of the same Name, but branched from the *Duttons*;

Keckwich: The rich Vale called,
The Moor; and

Alton Grange, the Dairy-plats belonging to the Abbot of *Norton*: After which we come to the Mouth of the *Bolin*, discharging it

self into the *Mersey*, but rising in the Forest of *Macclesfield*, where

Macclesfield, the Town, is situate, which may be thought of great Antiquity, because it gives Name both to the Forest and Hundred, as well as to an ancient Family of Gentry. 'Tis a Mayor-Town, and enjoys great Privileges and Jurisdictions, by

Vertue of a foreign Court and the Liberties of the Forest. *Henry Stafford*, the renowned

Duke of *Buckingham*, kept his Residence here in the Reign of *Edward IV.* but there

are but small Remains of his Mansion. Here is a fair Church, with a very high

Spire-Steeple, and a College adjoining on the South Side, founded by *Thomas Savage*,

first Archbishop of *London*, and then Archbishop of *York*, in which several of the noble Family of the *Savages* are buried. On

the South-Side of the Church is a Chapel or Oratory belonging to the *Leighs of Lime*,

whose Ancestor *Sir Piers Leigh* was enfeoffed with that Lordship by *King Edward III.*

for taking the Count of *Tankerville* Prisoner, and other Services done that King in *France*.

He was slain at the Battle of *Agincourt*, and so went not with *King Henry V.* to *Paris*, as

an old Epitaph untruly says, and therefore not valuable. In the same Parish-Church,

in an Oratory that belongs to the *Earl of Rivers*, are found two Brass Plates, on one

of which is promised 26000 Years and 26 Days Pardon for saying five *Pater-Nosters*,

and five *Aves*; and on the other, *Orate, &c.* Pray for the Souls of *Roger Leigh* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died, the first Nov. 4,

1506. and the other 1489: to whose Souls God be merciful. But the greatest Honour conferred on this Town was, that *King Charles II.* gave it the Title of an Earldom,

creating *Charles Lord Gerrard of Brandon* Earl of *Macclesfield*, who was succeeded in

his Honour by *Charles* and *Fitzton* his Sons; but they dying Childless, the Honour is extinct. The Market is every Monday, and

the Fairs on *Barnabar's* and *All-Souls* Days. The chief Manufacture in this Place are

Buttons. Here is a Free-School of an ancient

(a) This Town has several other Names, as *Stopford*, *Stoppport*, *Stokefort*, and *Storefort*. It hath a Market every Friday, and three Fairs yearly, viz. on *Ascension-Day*, *Corpus Christi*, and *S. George's-Eve*.

cient Foundation. Upon the same River stands

Dunham, called *super Montem*, from its high Situation. This Town came hereditarily from Sir *Hamon de Massey*, Baron of this Place, by the *Fittens* and *Venables*, to the famous Family of *Booth*. From hence the *Mersey* brings us to

Knutsford, or *Canutesford*; but why called so, is not known. It is the principal Market-Town in this Hundred, and finely situated. 'Tis as it were a double Town, called the Higher and the Nether, parted only by the Brook *Bickin*. The Market and Town-House, where the Justices often keep the Sessions, are in the Nether *Knutsford*; but the Parochial Chapel is in the Higher Town. The Lordship belongs to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Bridgewater*. The Market is every *Saturday*, and the Fair in the Upper Town is on *Tuesday* in *Whitsun-Week*, and the two Fairs in the Lower Town on *June 29*, and *October 23*. The *Mersey* goes on to

Thelwell, a Chapelry and goodly Lordship belonging to the Abbey of *Norton*. 'Tis now but an obscure Village, tho' *Florilegus* tells us, it was a walled Town, of no small Bigness and Account, built by *Edward* the Elder, Father of the Confessor. The Walls were made of Trunks of Trees pitched into the Ground, and fasten'd together with other Materials, as *Mr. Camden* says the Name imports. The next Parishes to this, something Westward, are,

Bradley, the Seat of the *Greggs*; and

High-Leigh, the Habitation of two Branches of the Family of *Leighs*, who have their Seats here, with Chapels and Demesnes distinct one from the other. From this Place it may reasonably be supposed that all the renowned Races of the same Name in this County (which are many) had their Original, as the *Leighs* of *Buggaleigh*, *Leighs* of *Booths*, &c. In this Hundred, South-West of this Place, is

Halton, or *Hault*, i. e. High-Town, so called from its lofty Situation upon an Hill.

4

Here is a Castle built by *Hugh Lupus*, who gave it, with the Barony, to *Nigel*, a Norman, on Condition that he should be Constable of *Chester*. It is still a goodly Piece of Building, and shews how fit it was for the Dwelling and safe Hold of so great a Commander. From his Posterity it came to the Crown, and remains a considerable Member of the Duchy of *Lancaster*, which maintains a large Jurisdiction in the County round it, by the Name of *Halton Fee*, or the Honour of *Halton*, having a Court of Record, Prison, and many other Privileges within themselves. Once a Year, about *Michaelmas*, the King's Officers of the Duchy of *Lancaster*, as Auditors, Attorneys, and Receivers, keep a Law-day at the Castle, and every fourteen Days a Court is kept to determine all Matters within their Jurisdiction; but Felons and Thieves are carried to the Sessions at *Chester* to receive their Sentence. Here is a small Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on the Nativity of our Lady. Here is also

Altrincham, a fine little Market-Town, and under no meaner Government than that of a Mayor, of an ancient Institution. The Market is every *Saturday*, and the Fair on *St. James's Day*.

Having traced the County through in *Mr. Camden's* Method, some Towns are omitted, which perhaps may be grown to some Eminency since his Time, or he was not well informed of, as,

Great Budworth, famous for a stately Church and Chapel, added to it by the Family of the *Duttons*; a great Lake, called *Budworth-Mere*, and a large Parish. In the Chancel is an ancient Monument of the *Starkeys* of *Stretton*, who lie buried there. The Parsonage is appropriated to *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, so that the Minister must be content with the Vicaridge. It has a Fair yearly on *February 1*.

Prestbury, the greatest Parish in all *Cheshire*, having many Townships and Chapelries belonging to it, viz. *Macclesfield* above-mentioned; (a) *Adlington*, the chief Seat of the Fa-

(a) In a Park called *Stiperly*, belonging to *John Leigh*, of *Adlington*, Esq; are an unusual kind of Sheep, of a larger Size than is common, and bearing a kind of Hair rather than Wool. They have all four Horns, two as large and erect as Goats, and two like other Sheep. Their Flesh is agreeable enough, but most resembling Goats.

Family of *Leighs* of *Adlington*, and *Newton-Chapel*. The Tithes of Corn here are impropriate to the Dean and Chapter of *Chester*, and the Vicaridge is in the Gift of the *Leighs*.

Weaverham, taking its Name from its Situation on the *Weever*, a pretty Town, with a Church, formerly a Member of *Vale-Royal*, and still holding a great Liberty, with a Court and Prison of large Jurisdiction, now the Demesne of the *Norburys*. It was one of the Abbey-Granges, which in ancient Times was no mean Tenure.

Torporleigh, a Town, Church, and Parsonage, well known for their Situation. It is a Thorough-fair of great Use to *Chester*, the Lordship of Sir *John Domes*, and the usual Place of keeping the Sheriffs Torns and Hundred Courts for this Hundred of *Edisbury*.

The Air of this County is serene, and more mild and healthful than that of *Lancashire*, which borders upon it, because it abounds not with Fens, Salt-Marshes, and Mosses, as that County does. It is level, except on the Borders of *Staffordshire* and *Derbyshire*, where the Hills divide it from those Counties. It affords several Woods and Forests, of which those of *Delamere* and *Macclesfield* are the most remarkable. The Soil is very fruitful for the most part, upon which Account it obtained the Name of the *Vale-Royal*, and the Husbandmen are well skilled to keep up the Fruitfulness of it, by digging Marle, which is a kind of fat Clay, of two Sorts, white and red, and spreading it upon their Land, which makes it rank, and bring forth Corn and Grass abundantly; and the Pasture so sweet, that no County of *England* affords so good Cheefe as this.

The Heathy and Mossy Parts have their Advantage, because they supply the Inhabitants with good Turf for Firing. In these Mosses, especially in the black, are found Fir-Trees under Ground, six Foot or more, very long and straight, yet no Man ever knew such Trees to grow there. Some think they were brought thither by *Noah's Flood*. Being split, the common People use them for Candles, and they give a good Light.

It hath great Store of Meres and Lakes,

as *Combermere*, *Bagmere*, &c. with which there are other Waters call'd Pools, of almost equal Extent, which furnish the Country with great Store of Fish, as Carps, Troues, Tench, Bream, Eels, &c.

This Shire is well stored with Parks, no Gentleman of any tolerable Estate being without one.

The chief Commodities that it produces are Cheefe, Salt, and Mill-stones, which are digged up at *Momeop-Hill*, which is a Mile from the Foot to the Top. The Cheefe is famous in all the Trading Nations of the World, as well as in *Great Britain*, nor can any other County equal it, tho' they have the same Dairy-Women; (as we by Experience find) which shews, that the Excellency of it proceeds from the Goodness of the Milk, not from Management. The Art of making Cheefe was brought into *Britain* by the *Romans*, as *Strabo* and *Pliny* testify.

Here are some Waters of an extraordinary Nature: There is a Spring near *Stale-Bridge*, remarkable for its Perspiration; for if you put the Water of it in a Glass Bottle close corked, it will force its Way thro' the Pores of the Glass. The Salt-Waters, tho' common here, are miraculous, as to their Cause and Original. The Learned, by their Experience, believe, that they neither proceed from the Sea, nor from the subterraneous Rocks here lately discover'd, but from aerial Saline Particles, impregnating a proper Basis, and so supplying us. The Artists are not curious about this, but are intent on their Work, which is gainful, for the Salt made here in the *Wiches* is a good Commodity, and is conveyed to all the Countries adjoining, which creates a good Trade. Their Mill-stones are almost as valuable as those in *France*. Other Manufactures are not much regarded here, but they have Plenty of Fish, Fowl, Sheep, and Goats.

About *Stockport* the *Bolemnites*, or Thunderbolt, has been found in a Free-stone Rock, as also certain Pebbles, in which a Toad was inclos'd. In *Wral* are found the Stones *Buphtalmos*, or Ox-Eyes, being exactly of that Shape.

The Herbs of this County are all of the ordinary Kinds: Our Naturalists observe only one rare Plant, which is *Cerasia*, &c. the least wild Heart-Cherry-Tree, near *Stockport*.

The

The Ecclesiastical History of CHESHIRE.

THE Bishoprick of Chester was one of those that were founded by King Henry VIII. who, out of the Spoils of the many Monasteries and Religious Houses which he seized for his own Use, was pleased to refund a little back for the Support of Religion, and Increase of Learning, as may appear from the Act of Parliament made for that purpose 31 Henry VIII. c. 9. The other five are, Bristol, Oxford, Westminster, Gloucester, and Peterborough. It was made up of the two Archdeaconries of Richmond and Chester, belonging to the Diocese of Lichfield, which contained Richmondsbire, and part of Cumberland the one, and Lancashire and Cheshire the other. It was at the first Foundation annexed to the See of Canterbury; but afterwards, the King considering that Canterbury had many, and York but two Suffragans, subjected it for ever to the Province of York, by Act of Parliament, 33 Henry VIII. c. 31. The Cathedral Church was once a Monastery, founded by Leofricus, an Officiary Count in these Parts, and by him

dedicated to St. Werburgh. It was much decayed by Age, when Hugh Lupus, the first Earl of Chester after the Normans Invasion, repaired and beautified it, and adding to the Revenues, placed the Monks in it. King Henry VIII. at the Dissolution of the Monasteries, ejected the Monks, and bringing into their Room a Dean and Prebendaries, made it an Episcopal See. (a) Chester had the Name before of an Episcopal Seat, A. D. 1075, because one Peter, Bishop of Lichfield, settled his Residence there, (for which Reason, he and some of his Successors were for a while called Bishops of Chester;) but Robert de Linsy removing his Residence to Coventry soon after his Death, and then to Lichfield again, changed the Name into Coventry and Lichfield, as it remained till this new Erection. This Diocese contains in it 256 Parishes, of which 101 are impropriate. The Revenue in the King's Books is valued at 420 l. 1 s. 8 d. per Ann. and the Clergy pay for their Tenth 435 l. 12 s. a Year.

The NAMES of the BISHOPS who have been raised to this See.

1. John Bird, Bishop of Bangor, being translated hither in the Year 1542, was the first Bishop of this See, to which he was preferred for preaching against the Pope's Supremacy before K. Henry VIII. but was deprived by Qu. Mary in the first Year of her Reign.

2. George Cotes, who was consecrated in 1554, and died the Year following.

3. Cuthbert Scot, President of Balliol College, Oxon, was consecrated Bishop of this See in 1556, and deprived by Queen Elizabeth in 1561, in which Year

4. William

(a) It is very probable, that Christianity having been planted in Britain by St. Paul, or some other of the Apostles, Chester was an Episcopal See as early as any, because it was one of the Colonies of Britannia Secunda in the Times of the Roman Government; but the Account of settling a Church Government under 28 Archbishops and Bishops, in the Cities where the Flamini and Arch-Flamini were before established, by King Lucius, has no other Authority than the Rabble of Monkish Historians, who swallow Geoffrey of Monmouth's Devices without chewing, and Bradshaw does but follow his Brethren. Wherefore, since Bishop Godwin produces not any other Catalogue, than what is set down, of the Bishops of Chester, it may not be thought convenient to burden this Work with it. Still. Orig. Brit. p. 77.

4. *William Downham*, Chaplain to that Queen, was made Bishop of *Chester*. To him succeeded,

5. *William Chaderton*, who was consecrated Nov. 7. 1579.

6. *Hugh Bellot*, Bishop of *Bangor*, was translated to this See in Sept. 1595, and died in 1596. To him succeeded,

7. *Richard Vaughan*, who had been his Successor likewise in the See of *Bangor*, and from thence was translated hither in 1597, and from hence to *London*.

8. *George Lloyd*, Bishop of the *Isle of Man*, was translated thence to *Chester* in the Year 1604; but dying in 1615, was succeeded by

9. *Thomas Morston*, Dean of *Winchester*, who was consecrated in 1616, and two Years after was translated to *Lichfield* and *Coventry*.

10. *John Bridgman* succeeded in 1618.

11. *Brian Walton* was consecrated Decem-ber 2. 1660.

12. *Henry Ferne*, Master of *Trinity College*, *Cambridge*, was consecrated in Febr. 1662, and died in five Weeks after. His Successor was

13. *George Hall*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, who was consecrated in May 1662.

14. *John Wilkins*, Dean of *Rippon*, in 1668.

15. *John Pearson* in 1672.

16. *Thomas Cartwright*, October 17, 1686.

17. *Nicholas Stratford*, in 1689.

18. *Sir William Dawes*, Baronet, was consecrated Bishop of *Chester* Febr. 8, 1707, and in 1714 he was translated to *York*.

19. *Frances Gastrell*, the present Bishop of this See, was consecrated April 4, 1714.

The Dean of *Chester* is *Laurence Fogg*, S. T. P.

After the Bishop's See, the Religious Houses in this County well deserve our Consideration, of which the most eminent were those at *Chester*, viz.

S. Werburg, a Nunnery built by King *Edgar*, A. D. 858. The holy Virgin *Werburg*, the Daughter of *Wulfer* K. of *Mercia*, and *Ermenilda* his Wife, lived and died in this Monastery; which Count *Loofricus* repairing and enlarging, gave it the Name of *S. Werburg*. Some Time after her Death, *Hugh*, the first Earl of *Chester* after the Con-

quest, displaced the Nuns, and put in Monks, endowing the Foundation with great Revenues, to which his Barons added liberally. His Son and Successor *Richard* confirmed the Possessions before given, and granted a Court of Pleas to the Abbot, out of which he should neither sue, nor be sued. The two succeeding Earls, *Ralph de Meschines*, and his Son *Ralph*, as also *Richard de Rollos*, and his Son *Robert*, were great Benefactors to this House. It was valued at the Dissolution at 1003 l. 5 s. 11 d. *Dugd.* 1073 l. 17 s. 7 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ Speed. There were also divers other small Monasteries in this City, as one dedicated to *S. John*, founded by K. *Henry VIII.* for Secular Canons; another to *St. Francis*, built by K. *John* for *Franciscan* Friars; but these were either forsaken, or dissolved by *Wolsey*. One only of Note remain'd till the general Suppression, and that was the Nunnery of.

S. Mary founded and endowed by *Ranulph* Earl of *Chester*, with divers Lands and Liberties. Valued at 66 l. 18 s. 4 d. a Year, *Dugd.* but 99 l. 16 s. 2 d. as *Speed.*

The other Monasteries of this County are,

Birken-head, or *Brick-head*, a Monastery of Black Canons, founded by *Hamo de Maffey*, Earl of *Derby*, and dedicated to *St. Mary* and *St. James*. He endowed it with Lands, and granted to the Prior, Monks, and their Successors, Power and Liberty to chuse their own Prior, upon any Vacancy, from among themselves, as Pope *Alexander* had before allowed them. Value 90 l. 13 s. per Ann. *Dugd.* 102 l. 16 s. 2 d. *Speed.*

Bancho was a famous Monastery, furnished with learned Men at the coming of *S. Augustin* into England. It was distant but ten or twelve Miles from *Chester*. *Leland* (a) describes it as standing in a Valley, and having the Compass of a walled Town, with two Gates, half a Mile distant one from the other. It was built by the *Britains*, and was very large: for *Bede* says, that there were so many Monks in this Monastery, that when they were divided into seven Parts, every one consisted of 300 Men at least. The Founder and Revenues are not known, but 'tis probable it was well (b) endowed.

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be.

(a) *Lel. Itin.* p. 308. (b) *Still. Orig. Brit.* p. 205.

because the Monks here were bred up to Learning and Devotion, after the Manner of our Colleges, and not to Labour and Ignorance, after the Way of the Egyptian Monks. This Monastery was destroyed soon after St. *Augustin* came into England, because the Monks would not submit themselves to his *Romish* Customs; whereupon (it is said) he stirred up *Ethelfride* to invade the Britains in Wales, who coming against him, took the Monks with them to pray for their Success. *Ethelfride* having vanquished the Britains, dealt with the Monks as his most effectual Enemies, and slew above 1200 of them, tho' naked and unarmed. From this Time this Monastery so decayed, that *William* of *Malmesbury*, who lived soon after the Conquest, says, that there was in his Time nothing but Ruins of Churches, Walls and Gates, and Heaps of Rubbish, and now there is no Appearance of either Town or Monastery. The Bishoprick of *Bangor* was not erected out of this Monastery, as *Malmesbury*, and others from him have asserted, but at the City of *Bangor* in *Caernarvonshire*, as we shall shew in our History of that Country.

Bunbury, alias *Boniface-Bury*. *Hugh Calverly*, Kt. having obtained a Licence of King *Richard II.* Ann. Reg. 10. founded a Chantry or College here of one Master, and six Chaplains, with Liberty to endow the same, and the said Master and Canons to have a Common Seal. The *Egertons* were Benefactors to this House.

Combermere, an Abbey of white Monks, founded by *Hugo Melban*, 35 *Henry I.* 1134, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary* and *S. Michael*. He endowed it with very large Lands and Possessions, and among other Things, with a fourth Part of the Town of *Wiche*, and the Tithes of the Salt and Boileries there, yet by the same Deed putting is under the Protection of *Ralph Earl of Chester*, the chief Lord, who confirmed his Grants, and added several Privileges and Immunities. Value 225 l. 9 s. 7 d. Dugd. 238 l. 6 s. 6 d. Speed.

Dinbalt, an Abbey of *Cistercian* Monks, founded by *K. Edward I.* in Performance of a Vow which he made for his Deliverance from a Danger at Sea. He removed the

Monks afterwards to *Pala-Royal*. Value 118 l. 7 s. 6 d. to goddard shann have

Deulacres, an Abbey of *Cisterians*, brought hither from *Putna* (founded by *Robert Pincerna*, Anno 1153) by *Ralph Earl of Chester* in 1214. He is said, in a dangerous Storm at Sea, to have been confident of his Deliverance, thro' the Prayers of the Monks, which came to pass, to the Wonder of the Seamen. This Earl and his Successors gave divers Lands and Possessions to this House, and *Roger de Memilwarr*, his Sister's Son, gave the Monks in pure and perpetual Alms free Common in his Wood of *Powers*, with House boot, Hay boot, and Pannage for fifty Hogs, to pray for the Soul's Health of *Ralph Earl of Chester* and *Lincoln*.

Macclesfield, a College built by *Thomas Savage*, Archbishop of *Tork*, A. D. 1508, it being the Place of his Nativity. His Death prevented his Designs in perfecting it; but to shew how much it was his Desire to have done, he order'd his Heart to be interred in the Chapel he had built there; but his Body was buried at *Tork*, according to his Appointment.

Modbury, an Abbey of *Canons Regular* of *St. Augustin*, founded by *Patrick de Modbury*, who endowed it with several Lands and Commons of Pasture, and granted the Canons free Power, upon the Decease of their Prior, to elect whom they pleased.

Norton, a Priory founded by *William* the Son of *Nigel*, Constable of *Chester*, a great Favourite of *Hugh*, the first Earl, A. D. 1210. He founded a Monastery at *Runcorn* first, A. D. 1133, but afterwards removed it to this Place. He dedicated it to the Virgin *Mary*, and endowed it with divers Lands and Possessions in *Nottinghamshire*, *Leicestershire*, and *Oxfordshire*, which his Son *Roger* confirmed, and granted them divers Privileges, of which one was to have two Deer yearly on the Feast of the Assumption out of his Park at *Hulton*, which was his Barony, given him by the said Earl. Of this Line are descended the *Lacies*, Earls of *Lincoln* and *Lancaster*, *Leicester* and *Derby*. (a) Value 180 l. 7 s. 6 d. 2 s. per Ann. Dugd. but 258 l. 11 s. 8 d. Speed.

Stanlow was founded Anno 1172, by *John de Lacy*, Constable of *Chester*, and Lord of *Hulton*.

(a) *Edward the Black Prince* was a great Benefactor to this Place, giving 23 Messuages, six Cottages, and two Gardens, lying in *Coventry*, and part of his Manor of *Cheylemore* to it.

Halscon, who endow'd it with divers Lands and Liberties. *Henry de Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, not long after the Council of *Lateran*, gave the Church of *Whaley*, which was in being when *Augustin* the Monk came into England, to the Monks of *Stanlaw*, who thereupon removed their Seat thither, *George de Norbury* being then their Abbot, and Pope *Nicholas IV.* ratified this Translation. *Henry Duke of Lancaster* gave divers Lands to this Convent, to maintain an Anchorite and two Servants. It was for some time the Burial Place of the Earls of *Lincoln*, Constables of *Chester*.

Vale-Royal, a Monastery built by Prince *Edward*, Son of King *Henry III.* who in his Voyage from the *Holy Land*, being in great Danger of his Life, vowed, that if he and his got safe to Land, he would erect a Monastery in Honour of God's blessed Mother *Mary*, in some convenient Place of England, and endow it with a sufficient Maintenance for one hundred *Cistercian* Monks, which he upon his safe Arrival began to perform at *Dernhall*; but when he was King he removed it to another Place, which he called *Vale-Royal*, and there placed the Monks of *Dernhall*, making up the Number vowed from the Abbey of *Dore* in *Heresfordshire*. He expended upon this Monastery 32000 *l.* Sterling, besides the bountiful Benefactions of *Queen Eleanor* his Wife. It was consecrated by the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, Bishop of *Durham*, and several other Bishops, and dedicated to Christ, the Virgin *Mary*, *SS. Nicholas*, and *Nicasius*. Valued at 118 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* 2 *q.* per Ann. *Dugd.* but 540 *l.* 6 *s.* 2 *d.* *Speed.*

George Marsh in the only Martyr in this County who suffer'd in *Queen Mary's* Reign. He was born in *Cheshire*, and being brought up a Farmer, did, out of Zeal for the Purity of the Gospel, go to *Cambridge*, and having made a good Progress in Learning, became a Curate to one *Dr. L. Saunders*. He preached against divers of the Popish Errors, for which he was apprehended, and deliver'd to the Bishop of *Chester*, *Dr. Geo. Cotes*, who, in hopes of recalling him to the Church, kept him Prisoner in his House, and often conferred with him; but not pre-

vailing, he was excommunicated, and being deliver'd to the Secular Power, was burnt at *Chester*. He shew'd such wonderful Patience at his Death, that the People esteem'd him a Martyr, which so displeased the Bishop, that he made a Sermon soon after upon Martyrdom, and therein affirmed, that *Geo. Marsh* died an Heretick, and was then a Fire-brand in Hell.

Among the Men of Note born in this County, or inhabiting it, we may mention

Pelagius, who was born at (a) *Banchor*, rather for the Vileness of his Heresy, than any Eminency in his Person; tho' *St. Augustin* himself gives him this Character, That he was a zealous and pious Man at first, tho' afterwards he became the worst of Hereticks.

Gildas, one of the most ancient of our English Writers, and of the greatest Authority, was a Monk in the Abbey of *Banchor*, as *Leland* relates, and lived Abbot A. C. 600. He is thought to be a voluminous Writer for those Times; but we have but *unicum opusculum*, (as Bishop *Usher* calls it, *Hist. Eccles. p. 178*) i. e. a small Book only, *de Excidio Britannia*, tho' he is said to be the Author of a Treatise called, *Cambreis*, in Verse, and *de Victoriâ Ambrosii*, by *Leland*, in *Cygn Cant.*

Dinathus was also an Abbot of this Monastery, and was sent by the Convent to meet *St. Augustin* at the Synod which he called in this Island. He is said to have written against the Pretensions of *St. Augustin*, challenging a Supremacy for the Pope over this Isle, two Books, viz. *Defensum*, &c. a Defence of the Jurisdiction of the See of *Menevia*, now *St. David's*; and *De Conservandis*, &c. about preserving the Rites of the British Churches. The Papists say, That these Treatises were forged since the Reformation; but *Sir H. Spelman* and *Dr. Stillingfleet* allow them to be genuine. *Concil. Tom. 1. p. 108. Orig. Brit. 360.*

Ranulph Cestrensis, a Monk of *Chester*, wrote an History called *Polychronicon*.

Roger Cestrensis was a *Benedictine* Monk of *S. Werburgh's* in *Chester*, and wrote a large Account of the Affairs of this Nation, from the

(a) *Ran. Cest. Polychr. Joan. Tinn.*

the coming of the Romans, to the Year 1314. This Work he entitl'd, *Polycraticon*.
John Pearson, the late Bishop of Chester, deserves a chief Place among the Writers

of this County, upon the Account of his learned and most excellent Comment on the Creed, and many other Works.

BARONETS of this County, viz.

SIR George Booth, of Dunham Massey, Kt. (English Earl) created May 22, 1611.

Sir John Savage, of Rock-Savage, Knight, (English Earl) created June 29, 1611.

Robert Cholmondeley, of Cholmondeley, Esq; (English Earl) created June 29, 1611.

Sir Rowland Egerton, of Egerton, Kt. created April 5, 1617.

Edward Fitton, of Gawsforth, Esq; created October 2, 1617.

Sir Richard Wilbraham, of Woodhay, Kt. created May 5, 1621.

Sir Thomas Delves, of Doddington, Kt. created May 8, 1621.

Sir Richard Grosvenour, of Eaton, Kt. created Febr. 23, 1621.

William Brereton, of Hansford, Esq; created May 10, 1626.

Thomas Aston, of Aston, Esq; created July 25, 1628.

Thomas Powell, of Birkenhead, Esq; created January 31, 1628.

Thomas Stanley, of Alderley, Esq; created June 25, 1660.

George Warburton, of Arly, Esq; created June 27, 1660.

Peter Leicester, of Tabley, Esq; created August 10, 1660.

Thomas Smith, of Hatherston, Esq; created August 16, 1660.

Thomas Manwaring, of Over-pever, Esq; created Nov. 22, 1660.

William Stanley, of Houghton, Esq; created June 17, 1661.

Henry Brook, of Norton, Esq; created, December 12, 1662.

Peter Pindar, of Edinshaw, Esq; created Dec. 22, 1662.

John Bellot, of Moreton, Esq; created June 30, 1663.

Robert Duckingsfield, of Duckingsfield-Hall, Esq; created June 16, 1665.

John Werden, of Chester, Esq; created November 28, 1672.

Orlando Bridgman, of Ridley, Esq; created October 12, 1673.

Sir Robert Cotton, of Combermere, Kt. created March 29, 1677.

James Pool, of Pool in Wirrhall, Esq; created October 25, 1677.

Thomas Bunbury, of Bunbury and Stauney, Esq; created June 29, 1681.

The CHARITY-SCHOOLS of this County are at

Little Budworth, where is a School-House built by a Gentleman, and endow'd with 20 l. per Ann. for a Salary for a Master to teach the poor Children there.

Chester, where is a School for 40 Boys, who are cloathed, and taught to read, write, cast Account, and their Catechism. 'Tis maintained by a Fund of 500 l. well secur'd, and 70 l. per Ann. Subscriptions. The present Bishop is a great Promoter of it.

Darnhall. Here is a School with Lodgings for the Master, erected by a private Gentleman, deceased, who made up 200 l. given by his Mother by Will, 25 l. a Year and settled it on the School for a perpetual Maintenance.

Holms-Chapel, where 4 l. per Ann. is settled for a Master to teach 10 poor Boys of that Chapelry, or of the Parish of Sanbach. They are also allowed some Bands, Coats, Caps, and Bibles.

Nantwich, where 40 Boys are taught.

They are to wear blue Caps, that their Behaviour may be more remarkable. The Master's Salary is 10 l. per Ann. paid by two Ladies. The Minister hath also set up another School for 30 Girls, and supports it by the Offertory.

Norwich, where a Person hath lately bequeathed an House for a School-master, and 700 l. to purchase Lands to be settled for the teaching of 10 Boys to read, write, and cast Account.

White-gate, where 20 l. part of a Legacy, is applied for the teaching of poor Children here,

Wybunbury, where a Person gave 40 l. another gave all he had, which was 140 l. to this Parish, and 20 l. to White-gate for the Education of poor Children here: And the Master of the Grammar-School teaches 10 poor Boys for 12 l. a Year and finds them Books. Part of the Offertory also is applied to the same Use.

ACT.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Edisbury						
Nantwich		V. Nantwich	19 9 7	Earl of Dysert.	Mr. Sam. Edgeley.	Woodhey and Dereford Halls.
Bucklow						
Macclesfield						
Broxton						
Bucklow						
Macclesfield						
Macclesfield		R. Macclesfield	14 10 10	Sir Th. Stanley Bar.	Mr. C. Henchman.	Alderley-Hall.
Broxton						
Broxton		R. Malpas	16 17 8½	Lady Mohun.	Mr. Peter Leigh.	Aldford-Hall.
Northwich						
Broxton						
Edisbury						
Nantwich						
Bucklow						
Edisbury						
Nantwich						
Bucklow						
Bucklow						
Bucklow						
Northwich						
Bucklow						
Northwich						
Wirehall						
Bucklow						
Bucklow		R. Frodsham	13 4 8	Masy of Sale.	Mr. Tho. Ellison.	
Edisbury						
Nantwich						
Bucklow						
Bucklow						
Bucklow						
Bucklow		R. Middlewich	68 0 0	John Egerton Esq;	Dr. Phil. Egerton.	
Bucklow						
Nantwich		V. Nantwich	5 16 8	Brocklesby Esq;		
Nantwich						
Northwich						
Broxton						
Wirehall		V. Wirehall	discharg'd 5 0 5	Bishop of Chester.	Mr. John Turner.	Backford-Hall.
Nantwich		R. Nantwich	discharg'd	S ^r T. Manwaring B ^t	Mr. Dan. Barnet.	Baddiley-Hall.
Nantwich						
Nantwich						
Bucklow						
Broxton						
Northwich						
Wirehall						
Bucklow						
Edisbury		R. Chester	19 6 5½	Earl Rivers.	Mr. Rich. Weaver.	
Edisbury						
Bucklow						
Nantwich						

B A R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Barthomley	Nantwich	R. Nantwich	25 7 1	J. Offley Crew Esq;	Mr. Walter Offley.	Crew-Hall.
Barthynnton	Bucklow					
Barton	Broxton					
Bebington	Wireh all					
Nether.						
Bebington	Wirehall	R. Wirehall	30 13 4	Sir R. Stanley Bar.	Mr. John Hall.	
Upper						
Beefton	Edisbury					
Beefton Castle	Edisbury					
Betchton	Nantwich					
Bexton	Bucklow					
Bickerton	Broxton					
Bickley	Broxton					
Bickley	Broxton					
Bidfton	Wirehall					
Birches	Northwich					
Birkenhead	Wirehall					
Blaken-Hall	Nantwich					
Blaken-Hall	Wirehall					
Bollingfee	Macclesfield					
Bollington	Macclesfield					
Bosley	Macclesfield					
Bouthes	Bucklow					
Bowden	Bucklow	V. Frodsham	24 0 0	Bishop of Chester.	Mr. Matt. Wood.	Dunham-Maffy.
Bradley	Broxton					
Bradley	Bucklow					
Bradwell	Northwich					
Bredbury	Macclesfield					
Brereton	Northwich	R. Middlewich	7 0 5	Lord Brereton.	Mr. Whittingham.	Brereton-Hall.
Brereton Green	Northwich					
Brereton-Hall	Northwich					
Bridgmere	Nantwich					
Brimstage	Wirehall					
Brindley	Nantwich					
Bromborough	Wirehall					
Bromhall	Macclesfield					
Bromhall	Nantwich					
Bromley	Nantwich					
Broxton	Broxton					
Brunington	Macclesfield					
Buckley	Broxton					
Bucklow	Bucklow					
Budworth	Bucklow	V. Frodsham	6 10 0	C. C. C. Oxon.	Mr. Ch. Henckman.	{ Arley and M bury Halls.
Magna						
Budworth	Edisbury					
Parva						
Bureton	Nantwich					
Buglaughton	Northwich					
Bunbury	Edisbury					
Burland	Nantwich					
Burton	Edisbury					
Burton	Wirehall					
Burwardfley	Broxton					
Butley	Macclesfield					
Byley	Northwich					
Caldecot	Broxton					

COO.

COO.	Hundred.	Deanery	Valuation	Patron	Incumbent	Seats
Cool-Pilare	Nantwich	R. Nantwich	6 10 0	Bp. of Lich. & Cov.	Mr. Gri. Vaughan.	
Copenhall	Nantwich					
Cotton	Northwich					
Crab-Hall	Wirehall					
Crantage	Northwich					
Crawley	Bucklow					
Crew	Broxton					
Crew	Nantwich					
Crew-Hall	Nantwich					
Church- Chrisleton	Broxton	R. Chester	39 5 0	Sir Reg. Mofyn Bt.	Mr. Tho. Clopton.	
Chrisleton Row	Broxton					
Croughton	Wirehall					
Crowton	Edisbury					
Croxton	Northwich					
Cruc-Wood	Edisbury					
Dane-Inch	Northwich					
Darley	Edisbury					
Darisbury	Bucklow					
Darnall	Edisbury					
Davenham	Northwich	R. Middlewich	23 13 1½	Earl Rivers.	Mr. J. A. Marbury.	Leftwich Hall.
Denfield	Bucklow					
Derfold	Northwich					
Disley	Macclesfield					
Dodcot	Nantwich					
Doddington	Nantwich					
Dodleston	Broxton					
Duckenfield	Macclesfield					
Duddon	Edisbury					
Dunham- Massey	Bucklow					
Dunham- Massey	Bucklow	R. Middlewich	23 13 1	Vide Bowden.	William Dennis Cl.	Dodleston Hall.
Dutton	Bucklow					
East-Hall	Bucklow					
East-Ham	Wirehall					
Eaton	Edisbury					
Eaton-Coat	Broxton					
Eccleston	Broxton					
Edge	Broxton					
Edge-Hall	Broxton					
Edisbury-Hall	Edisbury					
Ellaston	Nantwich	R. Chester	15 3 11½	Baron of Kinderton	Mr. Tho. Aubrey.	Eaton Hall.
Egerton	Broxton					
Elton	Edisbury					
Elton	Northwich					
Erdefwick	Northwich					
Erdley-Hall	Macclesfield					
Estbury	Northwich					
Ethells	Macclesfield					
Faddeley	Nantwich					
Fallybrome	Macclesfield					
Farndon	Broxton	R. Middlewich	67 19 8	Vide Astbury.		
Finborough	Edisbury					

Parish	Hundred	Deanery	Valuation	Patron	Incumbent	Seat
by	Wirehall	V. Frodsham	23 13 9	D. & C. of C.C. Or.	Mr. Benj. Woodroff	Frodsham-Hall
ODSHAM	Edisbury					
tham	Edisbury					
ble	Macclesfield	R. Macclesfield	7 4 4½	Lady Mohun.	Mr. Jo. Hammond	Gawsworth-Hall
haw	Macclesfield					
sworth	Macclesfield					
sworth-	Macclesfield					
all	Wirehall					
yton	Broxton					
overston	Macclesfield					
ley	Macclesfield					
it-Hall	Northwich					
ooltree	Broxton					
rafton	Edisbury					
range	Wirehall					
range	Bucklow					
reenfiles	Bucklow					
imefitch	Bucklow	R. Frodsham	6 11 10½		Mr. Edw. Alanson	
roppenhall	Bucklow					
ale	Bucklow					
lton	Broxton					
ampton	Broxton	R. Malpas	discharg'd 6 0 5	D. & C. of Chester.	John Decker	Cl. Calverley-Hall
ndley	Macclesfield					
ndley	Macclesfield					
andford	Nantwich					
ankilow	Broxton					
anton	Edisbury					
hpsford	Broxton					
hridge	Macclesfield					
hden	Edisbury					
hthill	Broxton					
hthull	Broxton					
allington	Nantwich					
allington-	Nantwich					
Hall.	Nantwich					
all	Nantwich					
ucherton	Nantwich					
utterfley	Macclesfield					
atton	Broxton					
atton	Bucklow					
hughton	Edisbury					
Hawarden in Flintshire, tho' in Chester Deanery.						
Helsby	Edisbury					
Henbury	Macclesfield					
Henhaw	Macclesfield					
Heswall	Wirehall	R. Wirehall	18 8 4	Glegg Esq;	Dr. Arthur Figg	Gayton-Hall
Heywood	Macclesfield					
Hire-Hall	Bucklow					
Hockenhall	Edisbury					
Holford	Bucklow					
Holford	Northwich					
Hollinworth	Macclesfield					
Holywell	Broxton					
Hool	Broxton					

H.O.O.S.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patronage.	Incumbent.	Notes.
Hooton	Wirehall				Wirehall	
Horton	Broxton				Broxton	
Horton	Edisbury				Edisbury	
Hotcroft	Northwich				Northwich	
Hough	Nantwich				Nantwich	
How-field	Edisbury				Edisbury	
Hulme	Northwich				Northwich	
Church Hulme	Northwich				Northwich	
Hulme-Wal- field	Northwich				Northwich	
Hulse	Northwich				Northwich	
Huntington	Broxton				Broxton	
Hurdesfield	Macclesfield				Macclesfield	
Hurleston	Nantwich				Nantwich	
Huxley	Broxton				Broxton	
Hyde	Macclesfield				Macclesfield	
Idenshaw	Edisbury				Edisbury	
Ierby	Wirehall				Wirehall	
Ince	Edisbury				Edisbury	
Kekewick	Bucklow				Bucklow	
Kelsal	Edisbury				Edisbury	
Kentgreen	Northwich				Northwich	
Kernin Chapel	Northwich				Northwich	
Kettlesholm	Macclesfield				Macclesfield	
Kiddington	Broxton				Broxton	
Kinderton	Northwich				Northwich	
Kinderton- House	Northwich				Northwich	
Kingsley	Edisbury				Edisbury	
Kinnarton	Broxton				Broxton	
Kirkby West	Wirehall	R. Wirehall	28 13 4	D. & C. of Chester.	Dr. Richard Wroe.	
Knotk-Torum	Wirehall				Wirehall	
KNOTTES- FORD	Bucklow				Bucklow	
Knottesford- Over	Bucklow				Bucklow	
Lach	Broxton				Broxton	
Lach-Dennis	Northwich				Northwich	
Lachford	Bucklow				Bucklow	
Landcan	Wirehall				Wirehall	
Lawton- Church	Northwich	R. Middlewich	discharg'd 9 2 8 1/2	John Lawton Esq;	Chas. Shaw, Cl.	Lawton-Hall.
Lawton-Yate	Northwich				Northwich	
Lea	Nantwich				Nantwich	
Lea	Northwich				Northwich	
Lea	Wirehall				Wirehall	
Lea-Chapel	Bucklow				Bucklow	
Lea-Hall	Broxton				Broxton	
Lea-Hall	Northwich				Northwich	
Lees	Northwich				Northwich	
Leftwich	Northwich				Northwich	
Leigh High	Bucklow				Bucklow	
Leigh Parva	Bucklow				Bucklow	
Leighton	Nantwich				Nantwich	
Leighton	Wirehall				Wirehall	
Lime	Macclesfield				Macclesfield	

L I S.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Ward	Wirehall					
Stock-	Northwich					
Graylam				August. Leigh Esq;	Mr. Peter Leigh.	High-Leigh, East and West Halls.
ymm, and	Bucklow	R. Frodsham	22 1 2	Sir G. Warburton Bt	Mr. Yates.	
ymm cum						
Warburton						
MACCLES-	Macclesfield					
FIELD						
MALPAS	Broxton	R. Malpas	93 7 6	E. of Cholmon- deley, and Drake Esq; Drake Esq;	Dr. Henry Moore.	Cholmondeley and Egerton Halls.
Highr Mediery					Mr. William Dod.	
Lower Mediery	Edisbury					
Manley	Bucklow					
Marbury	Nantwich					
Marbury	Bucklow					
Marbury-Hall	Macclesfield					
Marple	Edisbury					
Marton	Macclesfield					
Marton	Wirehall					
Meotes	Bucklow					
Mere	Bucklow					
Mere	Macclesfield					
Micklehurst						
MIDDLE-	Northwich	V. Middlewich	discharg'd	John Low Gent.	Mr. John Cooper	Kinderton-Hall.
WICH	Bucklow		14 0 0			
Millington	Macclesfield					
Mill-House	Nantwich					
Mill-Pool						
Church Min-	Nantwich					
shall						
Minshall-	Northwich					
Vernon						
Mobberley	Bucklow	R. Macclesfield	22 12 4	Brideons	Mr. James Fleisher.	Mobberley-Hall.
Mouldsworth	Edisbury					
Molinton	Wirehall					
Moor	Bucklow					
Moreton	Wirehall					
Moreton Al-	Northwich					
comlow						
Moreton-Hall	Northwich					
Moreton	Wirehall					
Priory						
Morton	Bucklow					
Mosse	Nantwich					
Moston	Broxton					
Moston	Northwich					
Motley	Macclesfield					
Mottran	Macclesfield					
Andrew						
Mottran in						
Logden	Macclesfield	Macclesfield, a Curacy	32 3 11 1/2	Bishop of Chester.	Mr. Andr. Gray.	
Dale						
Moulton	Northwich					
Mulinton	Bucklow					
NANT-						
WICH	Nantwich	R. Nantwich		J. Offey Crew Esq;	Mr. Geo. Gibbons.	
Nels	Wirehall					

N E S.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Stoff.
Neston Magna	Wirehall	V. Wirehall	11 5 0	D.&C. of Chester.	Mr. Peter Morrey.	Leigham Hall
Neston Parva	Wirehall					
Netherton	Edisbury					
Newbold- Astbury	Northwich					
Newt. Hall	Nantwich					
Newton	Bucklow					
Newton	Edisbury					
Newton	Northwich					
Newton	Wirehall					
Newton Chapel	Macclesfield					
Newton jux- ta Chester	Broxton					
Newton jux- ta Malpas	Broxton					
Newton jux- ta Tattenhall	Broxton					
Norbury	Macclesfield					
Norbury	Nantwich					
Norbury	Northwich					
Norbury- Booths	Bucklow					
Norley	Edisbury					
Northerden	Macclesfield	R. Macclesfield	10 7 6	D.&C. of Chester.	Dr. John Thane.	Wishin-ben-Hall
NORTH- WICH	Northwich					
Norton	Bucklow					
Ockleston	Northwich					
Offerton	Macclesfield					
Old-Castle	Broxton					
Oldfield	Wirehall					
Ollerton	Bucklow					
Olton-Low	Edisbury					
Over	Edisbury	V. Middlewich	discharg'd 7 4 2	Bishop of Chester.	Mr. Jos. Lee.	
Overchurch	Wirehall					
Overton	Broxton					
Overton	Edisbury					
Overton	Macclesfield					
Ovingley	Edisbury					
Ouston	Edisbury					
Oxon	Wirehall					
Partington	Bucklow					
Peckforton	Edisbury					
Peele	Edisbury					
Pemsby	Wirehall					
Peover Little	Bucklow					
Peover Nether	Northwich					
Peover Upper	Bucklow					
Pexhull	Macclesfield					
Pexhull- Henbury	Macclesfield					
Pitmere	Bucklow					
Pickton	Broxton					

P.L.E.	Hundred.	Deputy.	Valuation.	Patron.	Inhabitants.	Stat.				
Amflow,	Broxton	V. Chester.	6 13 4		Wirehall	Spornich				
gmgong-					Wirehall	Spornich Row				
all,										
iamondstal										
emfall										
myard					Wirehall					
umley					Bucklow					
inton					Macclesfield					
ool-Hall					Wirehall					
ool Nether					Wirehall					
ool Upper	Wirehall									
Pooles	Nantwich									
Pooton-Lan-	Wirehall				Northwich					
celet										
Portwood-Hall					Macclesfield					
Poulton					Broxton					
Poulton					Wirehall					
Pownall					Macclesfield					
Prenton					Wirehall					
Prestbury					Macclesfield	V. Macclesfield	10 0 0	John Leigh Esq;	Mr. Will. Foulon.	Adlington-Hall.
Preston					Bucklow					
Puddington					Wirehall					
Pulford	Broxton	R. Chester	6 15 10	Sr G. Warburton Bt.	Mr. The Ellison.					
Pyle	Edisbury									
Radnor	Northwich									
Ranow	Macclesfield									
Ravenscroft	Northwich									
Riddich	Bucklow									
Ridings	Bucklow									
Ridge	Macclesfield	Mr. John Warren Esq;	10 0 0	Baron of Kinderton	Mr. John Wall.	Tatten and Mair				
Ridley	Edisbury					Halls.				
Rockboat	Wirehall									
Rock Savage	Bucklow									
Rode-Hall	Northwich									
Rode Nether	Macclesfield									
Rode Odd	Northwich									
Romley	Macclesfield									
Rope	Nantwich									
Rothorn	Bucklow	V. Frodsham	10 0 0	Baron of Kinderton	Mr. John Wall.	Tatten and Mair				
Rowton	Broxton					Halls.				
Rudheath	Northwich									
Runcorn	Bucklow	V. Frodsham	10 4 2	D. & C. C. C. Oxon.	Mr. Rob. Cheshire.	Haltin-Castle.				
Rushton	Edisbury									
Rushton	Northwich									
Sale	Bucklow									
S AND D-	Northwich	V. Middlewich	15 0 1	Stephen Esq;	Mr. The Wells.	Leversford-Hall.				
BACH										
Sandy-way					Edisbury					
Sanghall					Wirehall					
Magna										
Sanghall-					Wirehall					
Mafley					Wirehall					
Sanghall Parva					Wirehall					
Sanghton					Broxton					
Shavington					Nantwich					
Shelwell	Bucklow									

S. M. E.	Hundred	Deanery	Valuation	Patron	Inhabitant	Seas
Shotwich	Wirehall					
Shotwich Row	Wirehall					
Shrigley	Macclesfield					
Shurlack	Northwich					
Shiddington	Macclesfield					
Small-wood	Northwich					
Smetenham	Northwich	W. Swettenham			Wirehall	
Smetwich	Northwich				Bucklow	
Sneleston	Macclesfield				Macclesfield	
Somerford-Booths	Macclesfield				Wirehall	
Somerford					Wirehall	
Radnor	Northwich				Wirehall	
Sound	Nantwich				Wirehall	
Sparrow-green	Northwich				Macclesfield	
Spittle	Wirehall				Broxton	
Spurflow	Edisbury				Wirehall	
Stanford	Broxton				Macclesfield	
Stanley	Edisbury				Wirehall	
Stanley	Macclesfield				Macclesfield	
Stanney Magna	Wirehall				Bucklow	
Stanney Parva	Wirehall				Wirehall	
Stanthorn	Northwich				Broxton	
Stapely	Nantwich				Edisbury	
Stapleford	Edisbury				Northwich	
Stapleford-Foulk	Broxton				Macclesfield	
Staley	Macclesfield				Northwich	
Stockham	Bucklow				Bucklow	
STOCK-ORT	Macclesfield	R. Macclesfield	70 6 8	John Warren Esq;	Mr. W. H. Nichol	
Stoke	Nantwich				Edisbury	
Stoke-Hall	Nantwich				Wirehall	
Storeton					Bucklow	
Magna	Wirehall				Northwich	
Storeton Parva	Wirehall				Macclesfield	
Stretton	Broxton				Northwich	
Stretton	Bucklow				Macclesfield	
Sutton	Bucklow				Northwich	
Sutton	Macclesfield				Bucklow	
Sutton	Northwich				Broxton	
Sutton-guilden	Broxton				Northwich	
Sutton-Hall	Macclesfield				Bucklow	
Sutton Magna	Wirehall				Edisbury	
Sutton Parva	Wirehall				Northwich	
Swanlow	Edisbury				Bucklow	
Swinyard	Bucklow				Northwich	
Sinwell	Berkley					
Swettenham		R. Middlewich	5 1 3	Swettenham Esq;		
Tableigh-Nether	Bucklow				Wirehall	
Tableigh Over	Bucklow					
Tarvin	Edisbury	V. Chester	19 11 2	Bp. of Lich. & Cov.	Mr. R. Marshall	
Tattenhall	Broxton	R. Malpas	13 17 6	Bishop of Chester.	Mr. Sam. Davies	
Tatton	Bucklow					
Tatton	Macclesfield	R. Macclesfield	discharged	John Shalcross Esq;		

T. E. T.	Hundred.	Diocesan.	Valuation.	Patron.	Inhabitant.	Seat.
Acton	Northwich					
Alingwall	Wirehall					
Thornton	Edisbury	R. Chester	24 7 8 ¹ / ₂	E. of Warrington.	Dr. Robert Brook.	
Thornton-Childer	Wirehall					
Thornton-Hough	Wirehall					
Thurstanton or Thurstington	Wirehall	R. Wirehall	discharg'd 6 13 9	D. & C. of Chester.	John Hodgson, Cl.	Thurstington Hall.
Tiderington	Macclesfield					
Tilston	Broxton	R. Malpas	12 12 11	Earl of Cholmondeley and Draks Esq;	Mr. Thomas Loech	Grafton, Co. Warrington, and Stretton Halls.
Timperley	Bucklow					
Tingweezel	Macclesfield					
Tittenley	Nantwich					
Tiverton	Edisbury					
Tivington	Northwich					
Toft	Bucklow					
Torkington	Macclesfield					
TORPER-LEY	Edisbury	R. Chester	20 3 4	Rich. Arden Esq;	Mr. Legh Brook.	Utkinton Hall.
Trafford-Bridge	Edisbury					
Tranmore	Wirehall					
Twambroke	Northwich					
Twemlow	Northwich					
Vale-Royal	Edisbury					
Vernon	Nantwich					
Upton	Broxton					
Upton	Macclesfield					
Upton	Wirehall					
Vinton	Edisbury					
Walfield	Northwich					
Walgherton	Nantwich					
Wallizey	Wirehall	R. Wirehall	discharg'd 11 0 2 ¹ / ₂	Bishop of Chester.	Mr. John Pughall	
Mediery.	Edisbury					
Wallerfot	Bucklow					
Walton Nether	Bucklow					
Walton Upper	Bucklow					
Warburton	Bucklow					
Warford	Macclesfield					
Warmingham	Northwich	R. Middlewich	12 4 7	J. Offley Crew Esq;		
Warton	Northwich					
Waverton	Broxton	R. Chester	23 6 8	Bishop of Chester.	Mr. John Pughall	Hotton Hall.
Wayleigh	Macclesfield					
Weever	Edisbury					
Wernith	Macclesfield					
Wervin	Broxton					
Westhall	Bucklow					
Weston	Bucklow					
Weston	Nantwich					
Wetenhall	Edisbury					
Weverham	Edisbury	V. Frodsham	12 11 10 ¹ / ₂	Bishop of Chester.	Mr. J. Duckworth	
Whitcroft	Northwich					
Whitlock	Northwich					

W. H. I.	Hundred	Deanery	Valuation	Patron	Incumbent	Seat
Whitby	Wirehall					
Whitegate	Edisbury	C. Middlewich	6 0 0	C. Cholmondeley Esq	Mr. R. A. Markham	Vale Royal.
Whitley	Bucklow					
Wibunbury	Nantwich	V. Nantwich	13 12 1	Bp. Lich. & Cov.	Mr. J. A. Bromfield	Duddington Hall
Wichang	Broxton					
Wigland	Broxton					
Willaston	Nantwich					
Willaston	Wirehall					
Willington	Edisbury					
Wimboldesley	Northwich					
Wilmslow	Macclesfield	R. Macclesfield	32 15 0	Trafford Esq	H. H. Moore, LL.D.	
Wincham	Bucklow					
Winningham	Bucklow					
Winklow	Macclesfield					
Winnington	Edisbury					
Wintely	Nantwich					
Wirswall	Nantwich					
Wirwin	Broxton					
Wistaston	Nantwich	R. Nantwich	discharg'd 4 0 5	Ri. Walsall Esq	Mr. Rich. Weaver	Wistaston Hall
Withenshaw	Macclesfield					
Withington	Macclesfield					
Lower	Macclesfield					
Withington	Macclesfield					
Upper	Macclesfield					
Witton	Northwich					
Wolfstandwood	Nantwich					
Woodback	Wirehall					
Woodchurch	Wirehall	R. Wirehall	25 9 2		Mr. Tho. Green	
Woodcot	Nantwich					
Woodford	Edisbury					
Woodford	Macclesfield					
Woodhay	Nantwich					
Woodhead	Macclesfield					
Wood-house	Edisbury					
Bradley	Edisbury					
Wood-houses	Edisbury					
Worleston	Nantwich					
Wrenbury	Nantwich					
Wreton	Northwich					
Wrine-Hill	Nantwich					
Wrine-hill	Nantwich					
Hall	Nantwich					
Yardswick	Nantwich					
Yate-Houses	Northwich					
Yerdesley	Macclesfield					

CHESHIRE	Chelster	Northwich	Altringham	Stopford	Macklesfield	Congerton	Nantwich	Malpas	Begston Castr.	Torporley	Knottestorth	Wimslow	Taxall	Matleigh	Budworth	Gropenall	Barron	Eastham	Budston	Warrington Lan.	Holte Denigh	Church Laughton	Barthomley	Marbury	Sandbatch	Frodsham
Terrin N.E.	4	9	17	23	20	17	10	9	5	3	14	18	25	26	11	12	14	10	27	13	8	17	14	11	12	7
Frodsham N.E.	9	8	13	10	20	18	15	16	11	9	11	16	23	24	7	7	6	7	13	7	14	19	18	17	14	162
Sandbatch E.	16	8	14	16	10	5	6	14	10	9	12	11	16	21	10	14	13	21	27	16	18	5	6	11	125	
Marbury S.E.	12	15	23	27	21	15	5	4	6	8	10	22	27	32	17	20	12	20	28	22	8	13	10	168		
Barthomley S.E.	18	13	19	20	13	7	5	13	11	12	20	16	19	25	14	18	16	24	32	20	19	4	167			
Church Laughton	21	13	17	17	10	4	9	16	14	14	13	13	15	21	14	18	18	26	33	20	20	125				
Holte Denigh S.	6	16	26	30	26	21	12	5	7	8	21	25	32	36	18	20	9	14	22	21	145					
Warrington La N.	16	8	8	14	17	17	18	22	16	14	8	12	20	20	6	2	12	14	16	152						
Budston N.W.	15	22	29	35	35	32	27	25	22	30	28	31	39	43	23	22	16	7	167	CHESHIRE					sends	
Eastham N.W.	8	15	21	27	28	21	20	18	14	15	19	24	32	34	15	15	8	163	IV Members to Parliam.					has		
Barron N.E.	4	9	17	23	21	17	11	11	6	4	14	19	26	29	10	12	148	XIII Market Towns					and			
Gropenall N.E.	16	6	7	13	15	15	16	20	15	13	7	10	18	19	4	145	Eighty seven Parishes					is divided into				
Budworth N.E.	15	2	7	12	13	12	13	18	12	10	5	9	16	19	147	Seven Hundreds containing					about					
Matleigh N.E.	32	20	12	6	12	18	27	35	29	28	15	11	7	133	72000 Acres and 24054 Houses					and near 125000						
Taxall N.E.	30	17	12	7	5	22	21	29	25	24	12	8	134	Inhabitants being in Compass					about 112 Miles							
Wimslow N.E.	23	9	5	5	6	9	17	24	19	27	5	119														
Knottestorth N.E.	18	5	5	8	9	9	14	20	15	13	145															
Torporley E.	7	8	17	22	19	14	7	8	5	146																
Begston Ca. S.E.	8	10	19	23	20	15	6	6	143																	
Malpas S.E.	19	16	25	29	24	18	8	137																		
Nantwich S.E.	13	11	19	21	16	10	134																			
Congerton E.	21	10	13	13	6	135																				
Macklesfield N.E.	25	12	10	8	135																					
Stopford N.E.	27	14	6	141																						
Altringham N.E.	22	9	146																							
Northwich N.E.	14	142																								

The Arms of Chester



Prestantissimi viri
 Richardo Grosvenor Ba-
 ronetto, in Supremis Regni
 Comitibus Civitatis Cestrie
 Procuratori dignissimo —
 Tabellam hanc DD. &c.

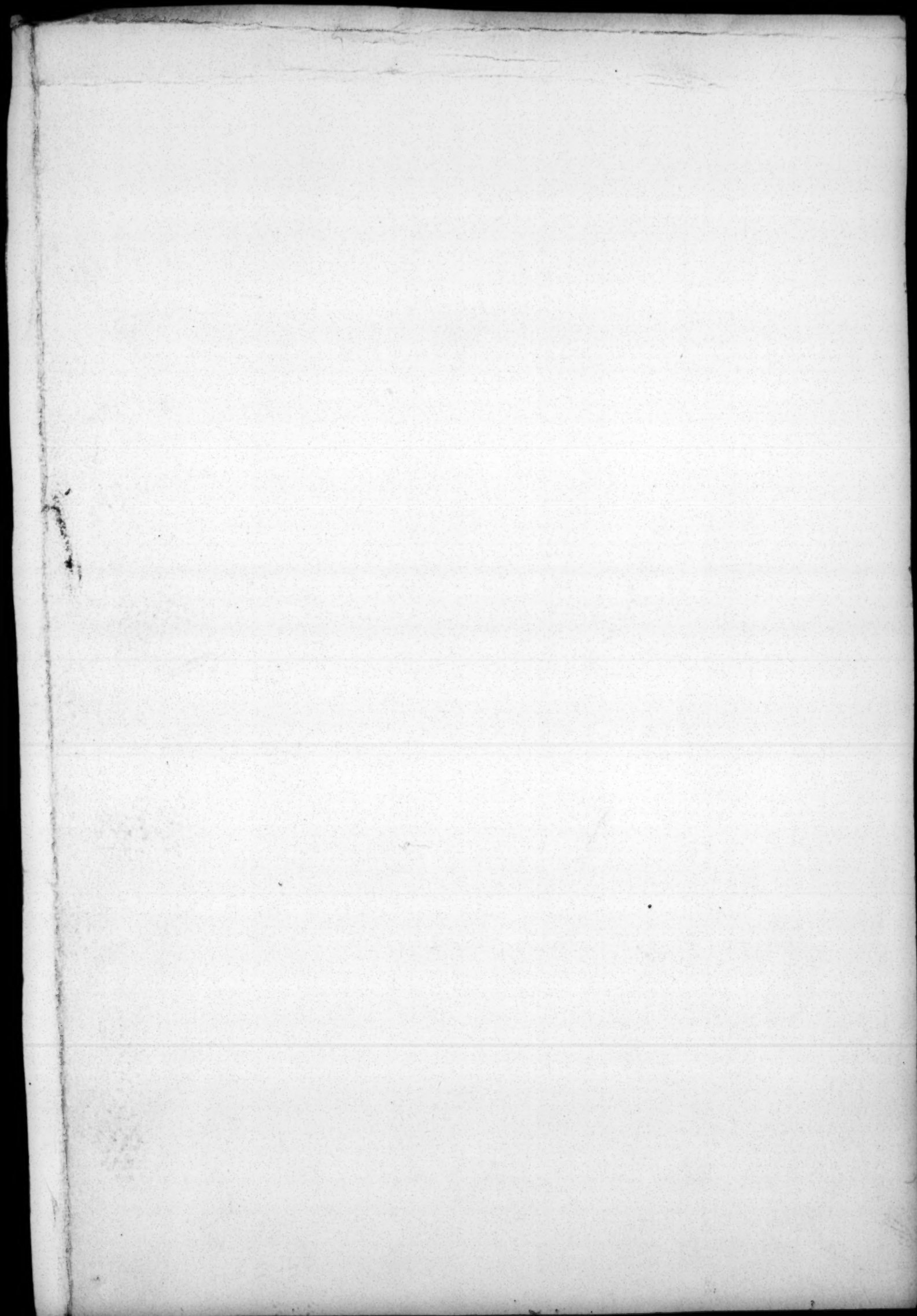
Cornwal.

THIS County and *Devonshire* was the Country inhabited by those *Britains* which *Solinus* calls *Dunmonii*, and *Ptolomy* *Danmonii*, from *Dun* an Hill, and *Moina* a Mine, because these Parts have always been famous for Hills of Tin Mines. Mr. *Camden* is of Opinion, that the *Ostidamnii*, called also *Ostai* and *Ostiones*, were the same with these *Dunmonii*, because *Strabo* says, they were seated on the Western Ocean, in the remotest Parts of *Europe*, over against *Spain*, not far from the Island *Uxantissa*, or *Ushant*; which Circumstances exactly agree to the Country of the *Danmonii*. This County reaches out to the Westward the farthest of all *Britain*, and being inhabited by the Remains of the Western *Britains*, who fled hither for Shelter against the *Saxons*, it took the Name of *Cornwal*, partly from the Figure of the Land, which runs out into Promontories like Horns, called by the *Britains*, *Kernaw*, and partly from these later Inhabitants, whom the *Saxons* called *Gauls* or *Wauls*, which is the same as *Wealrh*. And hence it is that *Cornwal* is called by some Writers *West-Wales*.

The *Romans* were a great while in this

Island before they reduced this Part of it, and 'tis dubious whether they ever conquer'd it so absolutely, but the *British* Princes had the Dominion of it, either as Tributary or Independent; for we find one *Dionotus* King of *Cornwal*, when *Maximus* usurp'd in *Britain*. After the *Saxon* Invasion, the *British* Dukes of *Cornwal* not only maintained their own Ground, but assisted the *Welsh* to keep their Country. For *Blederic* Duke of *Cornwal* joining with the Kings of *Wales*, defeated King *Ethelfrid* in a Battel near *Bangor*, and drove him beyond the *Humber*. These Dukes never submitted to the *Saxons* during the *Heptarchy*; and tho' they assisted the *Danish* Invaders, who began about *A. D.* 835 to infest this Isle, against King *Egbert*, the victorious *Saxon* Monarch, and by him were conquer'd, yet they were still govern'd by their own Princes, who also had *Devonshire* subject to them. At last King *Athelstan* drove them out of *Devonshire*, and by Force of Arms obliged them to keep within the River *Tamar*: But whether he set a Governor over them, made them tributary to him, or contented himself with a bare Homage, History does not determine. (a) 'Tis certain, that *William* the Conqueror either annexed it to the rest of *England*, or found it so, because (b) he made
Re-

(a) We find in our Writers several termed sometimes Kings, at other times Dukes and Earls of *Cornwal*, as *Corineus*, *Madan*, *Leris*, *Cloterius*, Kings; *Belinus*, *Tennancias*, *Asclepiodorus*, *Conan*, *Meridocke*, *Dionotus*, *Moigne*, *Carodoc*, *Cador*, *Blederic*, *Ivor*, *Dungarth*, *Alphius*, *Orgerius*, and *Condor*, Dukes. But whether they held it as a Dignity or an Office under the *British* and *Saxon* Kings, 'tis impossible to find out, and therefore we have only given the Catalogue of them. (b) *Condor*, the last *Saxon* Duke, immediately upon his Entrance on the Kingdom, did him Homage for his Dukedom, which he held but a little while before.



CORNWALL

by

Rob^t. Morden.

- a. Godolping Mills
 b. Miler
 c. Per Arwethall
 d. S. Clements
 e. Lanhidrock
 f. Broconnick
 g. Warlgon
 h. Mount Edgcomb
 i. Chee
 k. Tremene
 l. Dominick
 m. St. Martins
 n. Morval
 o. Newton Ferrers

0 5 10 15 20
 English Miles

- A. PENWITH HUN.
 B. KIRRIER.
 C. PIDER.
 D. POWDER.
 E. TRIG.
 F. WEST.
 G. EAST.
 H. LESNOWTH.
 I. STRATTON.

THE CHANNEL OF BRISTOL



THE

ENGLISH

Lizard P^t

6. Deg. from London

40

20

5



CORNWALL



Robert de Morton Earl of Cornwall, as we shall hereafter shew.

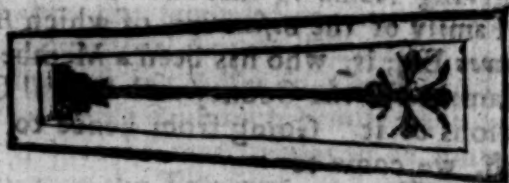
This County is bounded on the North, South, and West Sides, by the Sea, and is parted on the East from Devonshire by the River Tamar, except a small Tract of Land, and so makes a Peninsula. The British Sea washes the South Coasts, the Severn Sea the North, and St. George's Chancel the West. The Length of it from E. to W. is about 70 Miles, and the Breadth upon the Borders of Devon, which is the widest Place, 40; but above Gulval and St. Ives, where 'tis narrowest, not above five. At the West End it shoots out into two Promontories, one called of old by the Romans, *Bolerium*, *Belerium*, or *Antivestrum*; and by the British Historians, *Penwith*; but by the Inhabitants in their own Language, *Pen von las*, i. e. The Ends of Earth; and by us, the *Land's-End*. The other was named *Ocrinum* or *Danmoricum*, but is by the English named the *Lizard-Point*. In the whole Space of Ground it contains nine Hundreds, 161 Parishes, 27 Market-Towns, of which 21 send (a) Members to Parliament; six Castles, nine Parks, and 96000 Acres of Land.

The principal Rivers are, the *Tamar*, which runs into the Sea near *Plimouth*; the *Camel*, which falls into the Chancel at *Padstow* Haven; the *Fale*, which empties it self into the Sea at *Falmouth*, as the *Cober* does at *Holston*, and *Loo* at *Loo*. The *Liver* also and other Rivulets mingle with them in their Passage. Over them all are 32 Bridges.

We shall begin our Survey of this County with the utmost Promontory Westward, which 'tis very probable did extend it self much farther than now it does, but has long since been washed away by the Violence of the Sea, as is proved by the Pieces of Windows, Trees, and other Things, which have been taken up or discovered by Mariners upon those Coasts.

The first Place of any Note is *St. Buriens*, in *Penwith* Hundred, called anciently *Eglis Buriens*, i. e. The Church of *Beriana*, or *Buriana*, because it was dedicated to a certain religious Irish Woman of that Name; for this Country hath all along paid for great

Veneration to the Irish Saints, as well as to their own, that there's hardly a Town in the County but what is dedicated to some Irish or Cornish Saint. 'Tis said, that King *Arhelstan* returning from his Conquest of the Islands of *Scilly*, built a Church here, and gave it the Privilege of a Sanctuary: But however that be, 'tis certain that in the Days of *William* the Conqueror here was a College of Prebendaries, to whom the neighbouring Grounds belonged. 'Tis at present an independent Deanery, formerly belonging to the Pope, but was seized into the King's Hands by one of the *Edwards*. It contains within its Jurisdiction the Parishes of *St. Burian*, *Sennan*, and *St. Leven*; and the Bishops of *Exeter* holding it in *Commendam*, all Spiritual Jurisdiction is so entirely lodged in them, that there lies no Appeal from them but to the King directly. In the Church here there is a remarkable Tomb in this Form:



The Border round it has a long Inscription but in such antique Letters, as our best Antiquaries cannot read them. From the Words *DE BOLLEIT*, i. e. Of *Bolleit*, they conjecture that the Name of the Person who lies buried under it goes before, because there is an House of that Name in the Parish. At the Bottom of it are these Figures: M^{an}. 16. M^{an}. 16. which may be supposed to mean, *March 16. 1601*. The whole Inscription may be seen in the Additions to *Camden* by *Dr. Gibson*.

In the Parish of *Sennan* above mentioned stands *Penros*, not a Town, as *Mr. Camden* in his Map of this County makes it, but only an House, which is at present the Seat of *Henry Jones* Esq; whose Family has had it a long time for their Mansion. Colonel
S f 2 Jones

(a) In the ancient Parliament-Rolls, we find that *Ledeford* sent Members twice, viz. Anno 12, & 30 *Edw. I.* but never since.

Jones, who so eminently distinguished himself in our late Wars with *Spain*, and is now Governor of *Tortosa* in *Spain* under the Catholick King, is of this Family.

Not far from this Place is the Land called *Biscarowoun*, where are nineteen large Stones set in a Circle, above 12 Foot distant one from another, and in the midst stands one much larger and higher than any of the rest. Mr. *Camden* conjectures them to have been some Trophy of the *Romans* under their later Emperors, or of King *Athelstan* the *Saxon* when he subdued *Cornwall*; but other learned Men more probably suppose them to be some ancient Sepulchral Monument of the *Britains*, especially since it plainly appears from certain Inscriptions on other Stones, so set up an end, that they were such. Mr. *Edward Lhwyd*, the *Welsh* Antiquary, gives us an Instance of one in *Wales*, encompassed with a Ditch instead of Stones, thus inscribed, *Weyest thou awake*. This Place is render'd farther worthy of Regard for giving Name to that ancient and worthy Family of the *Boscawens*, of which *Hugh Boscawen Esq*; is, who has been a Member of Parliament for the County and several Corporations of it. Going from hence to the South, we come to

Mounts-Bay, where the Shore drawing in, makes a Bay in the Form of a New Moon: 'Tis called *Mounts-Bay*, because of a Rock, which they call *St. Michael's Mount*, standing in it. 'Tis a Tradition among the People here, that the Ocean breaking in violently, drowned that Part of the Country, which now is the Bay. This Bay is a very safe Harbour against the South Winds. Upon it lies *Moufe-hole*, called in the *British* Tongue *Port Inis*, or the Port of the Island, because there is a little Island lying before it. *Henry de Tiels*, a Baron, Lord of *Alwerton* and *Tiwmernell*, procured the Privilege of a Market for this Place. Near which stands

Pensance, i. e. (as Mr. *Camden* interprets it) the Head of the Sand; but the true Construction is the Head of the Saint, as may appear from the Arms of the Town, which are *John Baptist's Head* in a Charger; and if this did not put it beyond Dispute, we might rather imagine the Original Name to be *Pensavas*, i. e. The Head of the Chancel, which would agree well to the Nature of the Place. It is but a little Market-Town, kept on *Thursdays*, but is very famous for, 1. Being near the noted Stone called *Main-Amber*, i. e. The Stone of *Ambrosius*, which, tho' it was of a vast Bigness, a Man might make it move with one Finger in its proper Place, which a great Number of Men could not remove it from. It was a great Rock, raised upon some others of a lesser Size, and so equally poised, that a little Force would shake it, tho' hardly any could displace it. It was thrown down in *Oliver's* Time by one *Shrubfall*, then Governor of *Pendennis* Castle, by undermining it with a great deal of Labour. 2. For *Madden's* Well, by drinking of whose Water many great Cures have been effected, viz. a Cripple who had been forced to crawl on his Hands and Feet 16 Years; two Men who had used many Prescriptions of Physicians and Surgeons without Benefit; and a Rector of a neighbouring Parish, going to reprove some of his Parishioners for their superstitious use of it, and drinking of it. (a) Upon the same Bay stands

Merkja, another little Market-Town, which takes its Name from the Market, on *Thursdays*, it being a Contraction of *Market-Jupiter*, i. e. as 'tis now called *Market-Jew*, or rather *Ju*. It is an ill Harbour.

St. Michael's Mount stands in the Corner of it. (b) 'Twas formerly called *Dinsol*, and by the *Cornish*, *Careg-cowse*, i. e. an Hoary Rock, and by the *Saxons*, *Mÿchel-r-top*, i. e. *Michael's-Place*. 'Tis a Rock indifferent high

(a) This Town, and Church of *St. Paul* in it, with *Moufe-hole* and *Newlin*, was burnt by the Spaniards in 1595, who with four Gallies surpriz'd the Country, and set the Farms and Villages on Fire. Sir *Francis Godolphin* did what he could to rally the affrighted People for their own and the Country's Defence, but could do nothing till Help came from *Plimouth*, at his Request, and drove them home. This Disaster the *Cornish* say was long before foretold in these Verses; — *Ewra teyre, &c.* i. e. There shall be Land upon the Rock of *Merlin*: Men that will burn *Paul's Church*, *Pensance*, and *Newlin*; but being again rebuilt, is now a considerable Trading Town. (b) It was burnt by the French in the beginning of King *Henry VIII's* Reign, who came thither with 30 Sail of Ships.

high and craggy, compassed with Water when the Tide is in, and joined to the main Land when 'tis out, and so the People say, 'Tis Land and Island twice a Day. *John Earl of Oxford*, (a) trusting to the Strength of the Place, fortified himself here against King *Edward IV.* and bravely defended it awhile; but his Men at the first Assault yielded. Upon the Top of the Rock, within (b) the Fort, was a Chapel dedicated to *Michael* the Arch-Angel, and *William Earl of Cornwall* and *Morison* built a Cell there for a Monk or two, who pretended that *St. Michael* had appeared to them there; which credulous People believing, gave it the Name of *St. Michael's Mount*. (c) At the Bottom of this Mount, within the Memory of our Fathers, as they were digging for Tin, they found Spear-Heads, Battel-Axes, and Swords of Copper, all wrapt up in Linen, of the same Sort as those discover'd long ago in *Hircinia*, and lately in *Wales*. In the Rocks all along this Coast, the Cornish Chough, called *Pyrhocorax*, from its red Bill and Feet, breeds. This Bird, as the Inhabitants know by sad Experience, is not only a Thief, and will steal Pieces of Money and hide them, but an Incendiary, and will privately set Houses on Fire. In this Place the Country is narrowest, being contracted into a sort of Isthmus, scarce four Miles cross to the *Severn* Sea. A little beyond the Mount is the Bay called

Mounts Bay, from the Mount. 'Tis a very safe Harbour for Ships against the South and South-East Winds, being six or seven Fathoms deep at low Water. More to the East lies

Godolphin, or (as it was anciently written) *Godolcan*, an Hill famous for store of Tin-Mines, but principally for that noble Family, who even in the Conqueror's Time were Lords of it, and took their Names from it. The first that we have upon Re-

cord is *David Godolphin*, Lord *Godolphin*, who leaving only one Daughter and Heir, called *Eleanor*, she was married to *John Rinsay*, of *Rinsay*, Esq; on Condition that he should assume the Name of *Godolphin*, and from her descended

Thomas Godolphin Esq; who was the Father of

Sir William Godolphin Kt. and *John Godolphin* Esq; the Progenitor of the *Godolphins* of *Mossall* and *Trewardoneth*.

Sir William Godolphin Kt. was the Father of

Sir William Godolphin Kt. (who died without Issue) and *Thomas*, the Father of

Sir (d) Francis Godolphin, who had Issue

Sir William Godolphin Kt. who had three Sons,

Sir Francis Godolphin, Kt. of the *Bath*, *Sidney* and *William*.

Sir Francis Godolphin had Issue four Sons,

Sir William Godolphin, created Baronet by King *Charles II.* in 1663, *Sidney*, *Henry*, and *Charles*.

Sidney, the second Son, was a Person of most excellent Accomplishments; and being Burgeiss for *Helfton* in *Cornwall* in several Parliaments, gave such Proofs of his Abilities, that he was employed in Embassies, managing the Treasury, and other Offices, in the Reigns of *K. Charles* and *K. James II.* and *K. William III.* and at length was made Lord High Treasurer by *Qu. Anne*, A. D. 1702, and Knight Companion of the noble Order of the Garter in 1704. In these Employments he was created by King *Charles II.* Baron *Godolphin* of *Rialton*, and after by *Qu. Anne* Viscount *Rialton* and Earl of *Godolphin*, December 29, 1706. He left only one Son,

Francis, now Earl of *Godolphin*, who married the Lady *Henrietta Churchill*, eldest Daughter and one of the Coheirs of *John Duke of Marlborough*, having Issue by her one

(a) After King *Henry VI.* was routed in *Barnet-Field*, whose Part he had taken. (b) King *Charles I.* imprison'd *Duke Hamilton* here, till the Parliament took it, and released him (c) It was made an Asylum by the Cornish Gentry and their Families in the last Rebellion there, and by the Lady *Ann Gordon*, Wife of *Perkin Warbeck*; but it secur'd neither. (d) This Gentleman was so great a Dealer in Tin, that he set 300 Men at work daily, and paid 1000 l. a Year Customs to *Qu. Elizabeth*, and by his Labours and Inventions in the Tin-Matters advanced the Benefit of the Trade so much, that the Customs were increased above 10000 l. a Year to that Queen.

one Son and one Daughter, *William Lord Viscount Rialton*, and *Lady Henrietta*.

Henry Godolphin, the third Son of *Sir Francis*, is now Dean of *St. Paul's*, and Provost of *Eaton*.

Charles, the youngest, was a Commissioner of the Customs for many Years, and Auditor of *Wales*.

Their Name is said to signify a white Eagle, and therefore 'tis thought that this Family bears for their Arms, in a Shield *Gules*, an Eagle display'd between three *Fleurs-de-Lys Argent*.

From *Michael's-Mount* Southward there jets a *Cherfonesse*, at the Entrance of which we meet with

Helfon, or (as the Inhabitants call it) *Hellas*, from the salt Water about it. 'Tis a Market and Borough Town, standing on the River *Cober*, and has the Privilege of stamping Tin, which they call Coinage, and sending two Members to Parliament. The Market is on *Saturdays*, and Fair *March 13*. A little lower, the Sea forms a great Lake of salt Water, called

Loopool, two Miles in Length, which might make a convenient Haven, but that it is separated from the Sea by a Bank of Sand, which hinders the Entrance of Ships. Sometimes the Sea, by the Violence of the Waves and Wind, will break thro' the Bank, which, when it happens, it fills the Neighbourhood with an affrighting Noise. (a) At a little Distance from hence there is a Military Camp, which is called

Erth, built in a large Circumference, with great Stones heaped one upon another without Mortar, of which Sort some others are found up and down the Country, supposed to be made in the *Danish Wars*, and not unlike those *British* Fortifications which *Tacitus* thus describes, A rude and confus'd Structure of great Stones. Going along the Sea-Coasts, we come to the Peninsula called

Meneg, where the last mentioned Monument, called *Erth*, is contained. *Mr. Samms* (*Brit. p. 59.*) will have both these Names of *Phœnician* Original, to favour his Hypothe-

sis, that this Part of *England* was peopled by the *Phœnicians*, who traded hither; but these are uncertain Conjectures, not to be depended on. The whole Peninsula is well stocked with little Villages, and pretty large. 'Tis thought to be the same with that (b) *Menna* which *Jornandes* the Goth in his *Geticks* thus describes: It is the farthest Part of *Britain*, abounding with several Sorts of Metal, affording good Pasture, and in general contributing more to the nourishing of Cattle than Men; which, if it were ever true, as to the Plenty of Metals, is now not so, for it is quite drained. The Mariners call it the *Lizard Point*; and *Pro-lomy*, *Dammonium* and *Ocrinum*, from *Ocra*, a craggy Mountain, perhaps, or rather from the *British* Word *Ochr*, an Edge, because this Promontory is pointed or edged like a Cone.

At the Entrance into this Peninsula, we meet with a Town called *Constanton*, where, about 30 Years since, near the Church, in a Place where once stood a Cross, (as is said) was found a Buff Bag full of Silver Pieces, some of King *Arthur's* Coin, and some of King *Canute's*, of which this is the Figure, the Reverse not so perfect as to be read.



Eastward of *Meneg*, the Shore draws in again, and makes a Bay full of winding Creeks, into which the little River *Fale* discharges it self. In old Time a Town, which the Ancients called *Voluba*, stood on this River; but that being destroyed long since, another is risen in its room at a little distance, which retains something of the old Name, and is called

Falmouth, or *Volemouth*, which is a spacious and excellent Haven, altogether as noble as *Brundisium* in *Italy*, and rival'd by *Plimouth* only, made by the falling of the River *Fale* into it. It is so large, that 100 Ships may ride in its winding Bays, at such a Distance that

(a) This Pool breeds a kind of Bastard Trout, much exceeding such as live in the fresh Water in Digness and Goodness. (b) Some Copies read *Memno*.

that from no one of them shall be seen the Top of the others Main-mast. The Creeks, which rise on all Sides, are a sure Defence for the Ships against all Storms and Winds, which makes it much frequented. At the Entrance into this Haven there is an high uneven Rock, called by the Inhabitants *Crag*, i. e. The Rock; and each Side of it is fortified with a Castle, built by King Henry VIII. for the Safety of the Place, and Terror of his Enemies: That on the East Side is called *St. Maudits*, and that on the West *Pendinas*, or in common Speech *Pendennis*, of which an ancient Poet thus sings;

Pendinas tenet, &c.

*High on a craggy Rock Pendennis stands,
And with its thund'ring Guns the Port commands,
While strong St. Maudits answers it below,
Where Falmouth's Sands the spacious Harbour show.*

King William III. of blessed Memory, settled here a Packet-Boat for a Communication with Spain, while we had an Alliance with that King, Charles II. but since his Death, and by reason of the War we had with Spain since, the Packet now goes to Lisbon, the chief City of Portugal.

The Castle of *Pendennis* is one of the largest in the Kingdom, and has usually a small Garrison in it. It held out for the King in the Civil Wars, till General Fairfax had almost put an end to them, and then it was taken by Colonel Richard Fortescue for the Parliament. The present Governor is Brigadier Richard Munden, the Son of Sir Richard Munden Kt. who took the Island of *St. Helena* from the Dutch. At *Falmouth* the King has also divers Officers, as a Collector, Customer and Comptroller for the Management of the Customs there. 'Tis a Corporation Town, and govern'd by a Mayor and Aldermen, but sends no Members to Parliament. The Market is on *Tuesdays*, but chiefly for Corn and Meat, and Fair. It has the Honour of giving the Title of Viscount to George Fitz-Roy, third natural Son of K. Charles II. by the Dutchess of Cleveland, whom his

Father, in the Year 1675, October 1, created Baron of *Pentefraet*, Viscount *Falmouth*, and Earl of *Northumberland*; which last Title he afterwards, in 1682, improved to the Title and Dignity of a Duke.

St. Mawr or *St. Maudit*, the other Castle, has a little Town adjoining, which has the Honour of having its Representatives in Parliament. The Governor of it is, or lately was, *Hugh Boscawen* Esq; above mentioned. *Ptolomy* calls the Haven *Genionis Ostium*, from the British Word *Genen*, signifying a Mouth or Entrance, which *Tregenie*, a Town at the Mouth of the Harbour, confirms, because the Name signifies a little Town, or if the *Phœnician* Derivation may pass, a Castle or Fort at the Mouth. 'Tis a Market and Borough Town, and sends its Representatives to Parliament. The Market is on *Tuesdays* and the Fair on *St. Leonard's Day*. Above this Place, on the same River, stands

Grampound, another small Market and Borough Town. *John of Eltham*, Earl of Cornwall, younger Brother of King Edward III. granted to the Burghers of this Place the whole Vale of *Grampound*, and all the Lands of *Coytsala*, which is in the British Tongue *Falawood*. The Charter of this Grant is still extant, and at this Day there are some Lands near the Town, and within the Precincts of the Borough, called *Coytsala*. Some think that this Town is the *Voluba* of the Ancients, because it stands upon the same River *Vale*, and upon the building of the Bridge it was changed into *Ponsmur*, which in French is *Grampont*, or (as we now call it) *Grampound*. This is also a Market and Borough Town, sending Representatives to Parliament. Its Market is on *Saturdays*, and Fair. On the same Side of the River, by the Sea-Side, lies

Tregonan, the Seat of the *Tredenham*s. Passing from *Grampound* to *Truro*, on the other Side of the *Fale*, you meet with a little Village called

Golden, the Seat and Manor of the *Tregims*, who have been a long time Owners of it, and matched to the best Families in the Shire. A little below, just at the Haven's Mouth, we find

Fenton-Gallon, i. e. *Hartswell*, which was lately the Seat of the ancient Family of (a) *Carminow*, who were of high Esteem in these Parts for Blood and Wealth. One of them, in the Reign of King *Edward III.* commenced a Suit in the Court of Chivalry with the Lord *Scroop* for his bearing in his Arms, in a Shield *Azure* a Bend *Or*: But the Matter was taken up, and referred to some of the most eminent Persons in the Kingdom. *John of Gaunt*, the famous Duke of *Lancaster*, upon whose Family, after many bloody Battels, the Crown was settled, was the Chief, and before him *Carminow* proved his Right, by the constant bearing of those Arms in his Family before the Conquest: But because his Opponent was a Baron of the Realm, it was agreed and determined, that the Lord *Scroop* should still bear the same Arms, but with a File in Chief for Distinction. This *Carminow* had this Cornish Motto to his Coat, *Catarag Whe-show*, i. e. A Straw for a Dissembler. One Mr. *Carminow* liv'd here in the last Century, but his Family is now extinct, and the Estate is descended to the *Holcombs*. From hence we come to

Truro, on the West Side of the *Fale*, so called from its three Streets, as the Word *Truru* in Cornish signifies. 'Tis almost encompassed with two little Rivers. Here also the Tin dug in these Parts is stamped. It has two Markets every Week, viz. on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, four Fairs, and sends its Representatives to Parliament. It is accounted the chief Town in the Shire, where the Justices keep their Sessions for this Division. It is govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, and 24 Capital Burgesses, of whom four are chosen Aldermen, and out of them the Mayor. The Church is a good old Structure, and in it are several Monuments of the *Roberts*, *Arundels*, *Michels*, and others. The chief Inn was once a Mansion-House of one of those Families, and round the Hall, according to the Custom of those Times, are their Arms engraved. 'Tis a Town of good Trade, because Vessels of considerable Burthen come up to it to load and unload. The famous Sir *John*

Arundel, who took *Duncan Campbell*, the Scotch Pirate, was born here. This Town is honour'd by giving the Title of Baron to *Richard Roberts*, of *Truro*, Esq; who for his signal Loyalty, as well as great Wealth, was by King *James I.* created a Baronet, A. D. 1616, and afterwards advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Roberts* of *Truro*. How this Family have been since raised to the Earldom of *Radnor*, shall be spoken of in its proper Place. From *Truro*, following the Haven, we come, on the West Side, to

St. Michel, a Town of special Consideration in the *Saxon* Times, but now become a mean Borough, of not above 30 Houses, yet still retains the Privilege of sending Members to Parliament, and holding a Court-Leet twice a Year. It stands in *Newland* and *Tinedor* Parishes, is govern'd by a Port-Reeve, and has two Fairs yearly, viz. on *St. Francis's* Day, and five Days after *Michaelmas*. It gives Names to the Family of the *Michels*, once possessed of great Demesnes here and in *Devon*, which now belong to the *Rolls*, and spread almost all over *England*; of which there is one Family at *Kingston* near *Dorchester* in *Devon*, whose Ancestors not long since were Stewards to the Princes of *Wales* for their Dutchy of *Cornwal*: And on the East to

Penryn, a Town situate on an Hill, at a little Distance from the Sea, but famous for Markets, having had no less than three every Week, viz. on *Wednesdays*, (b) *Fridays*, and *Saturdays*. It is a very pleasant and delightful Place, the Buildings neat, and adorned with fine Gardens and Orchards, insomuch that it seems a Town in a Wood. The Sea clasps it in on both Sides, and affords it a spacious Key. This and other Towns near it drive a considerable Trade in drying and vending Pilchards, to their great Advantage. It is govern'd by a Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder, which, with the Commoners, chuse Representatives for Parliament. It stands in two Parishes, viz. *Gluvias* and *Roskrow*, and each Part has a Church, of which the first is pretty large, and has many handsome Monuments in it. Most

(a) One of this Family served in Parliament for this County 30 K. Edward I. (b) The Friday Market has been disus'd many Years.

Most of the Town is in the Parish of *Glunias*, and there are the Seats of *Alexander Pendarvis Esq;* who has several times been a Member of Parliament for the Town, and *Mr. Samuel Emys*, celebrated for his fine Gardens. In this Place *Walter Bronescomb*, Bishop of *Exeter*, (a) being order'd in a Dream to do it, built a Collegiate Church, which he named *Glasuith* or *Glassaney*, for 13 Prebendaries, some time before 1280. It was a magnificent Building, and had strong Walls and Towers to defend it; but they now are all fallen to Decay, and there are but small Remains of so stately a Pile. 'Tis also a Borough Town, and sends Members to Parliament. Near this Town is *Arwenack*, the Seat of the famous and ancient Family of the *Killigrews*, of which was *Sir Peter Killigrew*, who, in the Time of *Oliver's* Usurpation, rode from *Madrid* in *Spain* quite thro' *France*, and having passed the Sea, got to *London* in seven Days. Crossing the Haven, and having passed *St. Mauddis*, we come to a Plat of Ground called

Roseland, so named, as some will have it, from a Garden of *Roses*; but others imagine it to be so called because it is *Eriectum*, an Heath, as *Mr. Camden* supposes the Word *Ros* in *British* to signify; but he is mistaken, as 'tis manifest they are, who bear *Roses* in their Arms, because their Names have *Ros* in them, as *Rosagaw*, *Roscarrocke*, *Penrose*, &c. for *Ros* or *Rose* in *Cornish* signifies a Vale or Valley. More inward is

Lanhidrocke, the Seat of the Rt. Hon. *Charles Bodville Roberts*, Earl of *Radnor*, whose Grandfather *John*, Earl of *Radnor*, was not more eminent at Court for his Abilities in managing State-Affairs, than in his Country for his Generosity and Hospitality, still spoken of by the People here with great Respect.

Going on towards the East from this Vale, the Land dints in again, and makes a large Bay, called *Truendraith-Bay*, which signifies a Bay of the Town at the Sand, which receives divers Rivers, of which the chief is that which passes by

Lanladron, whose Lord *Sir Serlo Lanladron* was summoned a Baron to the Parliament,

in that Age when the select Men for Wisdom and Worth among the Gentry were called to Parliament, and their Posterity omitted, if defective therein. Those Times, my Author in his Margin tells us, were the Reign of King *Edward I.* Here is an Oak that bears speckled Leaves.

Two Miles from hence the River *Fowey* runs into the Sea, and makes an Haven, which takes its Name from it; but 'tis called in the *British* Tongue *Foath*. The Town is stretched along up the Sea-Shore, and hath a Market, and sends Members to the Parliament. It is guarded with Block-houses, and fortified with Ordnance. 'Tis at present but a mean Place, but in ancient Times was a considerable Port, and famous for the Bravery and Numbers of the Seamen, who distinguished themselves in Sea-Fights two or three hundred Years ago, as may appear from this Town's bearing a Compound of all the Arms of the Cinque-Ports. King *Edward IV.* built a Fort on each Side of the Harbour; but being offended with the Inhabitants soon after for plundering some *French* Ships, after he had concluded a Peace with *Lewis XI.* he took from them all their Ships and Naval Stores. The Market here is kept on *Saturdays*, and the Fair

The *Treffries* have long had a Mansion here. On the other Side of the Haven, and over against *Fowey*, stands

Hall, noted for its pleasant Walks on the Side of an Hill. 'Twas anciently the Seat of the *Fitzwilliams*, from whom, by an Heiress, it descended to the *Mobuns*, an ancient and noble Family, descended from the *Mobuns* Earls of *Somerset*, and *Courtney* Earl of *Devonshire*, whose Ancestor seems to be *William de Mobun*, an expert Commander, who accompanied the *Norman* Conqueror in his victorious Army into *England*; but it being at length sold to the *Kockwich's*, they settled at *Bocconocke*, where they had a noble Mansion, till the late Lord *Charles Mobun* was slain in a Duel with *Duke Hamilton*, Nov. 15, 1712. by whose Death that Branch of the Family is extinct; but there are Men of considerable Note of that Name in this Country, tho' none so nearly related as to inherit the Barony. Higher up the River lies

T t

Lest.

Lestuthiel, which is supposed to be the *Uzella* of *Ptolomy*; which Name seems in some part retained, the Word *Lest* being prefixed only to denote its high Situation, for it was situate upon an high Hill, where *Lestormin*, an aged Castle, now stands; but the Town is now removed into the Valley. In the *British History* 'tis called *Pen Uchel coit*, i. e. An high Mountain in a Wood. Some will have *Exeter* meant by the Roman *Uzella*; but the Situation assign'd by *Ptolomy*, and the Name it still retains, plainly determine for this Place. It is now a little Town, and not at all populous, because the Chancel of the River *Fowey*, which in the last Age used to carry up the Tide to the very Town, and bring up Vessels of Burthen, is now so stop't by the Sands coming from the Lead-Mines, that it is too shallow for Barges. However, 'tis still a Market and Borough Town, where the County-Court is usually kept, and the Lord Warden of the Stannaries hath his Court, Prison, and Office of Coinage, or stamping their Tin, by the Favour (as the Inhabitants say) of *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwal*, who had his Palace there. In *Mr. Camden's* Time it might have been the County-Town, as he says; but *Launceston* is now the Place, where the Assizes are held, and which is commonly accounted the Shire-Town. Its Market is on *Fridays*, and Fair on *St. Bartholomew's* Day. It is appointed by *Henry VII.* to keep the Weights and Measures, and sends Members to Parliament. In this Town there was formerly a Custom, tho' now discontinued, for a Person on *Low-Sunday* to act the Part of a King, and in brave Apparel, and finely mounted, with a Sceptre in his Hand, and Sword borne before him, to ride thro' the Town to the Church, and after Divine Service feast his Attendants, being served on the Knees, to represent the Royalties of the Honour of *Cornwal*. In this Place also the Earl of *Essex*, who then commanded an Army for the Parliament, was so surrounded by King *Charles I.* and reduced to such Streights, that his Forces were almost starved, and himself obliged to retire by

Water from *Fowey* to *Plimouth*, in Company of the Lord *Roberts*; after whose Departure, Major-General *Skippon* coming to a Treaty with the King, agreed, that the Parliament's Troops should lay down their Arms, which was the most glorious Event that happen'd to the King during the whole Course of the Civil Wars. The Decay of this Town may be imputed in some measure to the Neighbourhood of *Leskard* and *Bodmin*, which much eclipse its Glory.

Leskard is a fine Town, and has a good Trade, seated upon an Hill, and famous for a Castle and Market, which is kept on *Saturdays*, and has for its chief Commodity, Leathern Wares, Boots and Shoes, with which it furnishes all the neighbouring Towns. It is a Borough, and sends its Representatives to Parliament. 'Tis encompassed with Woods and Commons, which afford both Profit and Pleasure to the Inhabitants. The Woods furnish them with Fuel and Charcoal; the Commons feed Multitudes of Sheep, and are much used for Horse-Races. At a small Distance from the Town run the Rivers *Repin* and *Dunmere*, which have each a Bridge over them; the one falls into the *Fowey*, and the other in *Padstow* Chancel; but the Glory of it is the noble Seat of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Radnor*, before mentioned, which has a fine Park adjoining. Ten Miles West of this Town is

Bodman or *Bodmin*; in *British*, *Bosuenne*, and in ancient Charters, *Bodminian*. It is a pretty large Town, being near a Mile in Length, but has been much larger, as the Ruins of some Streets on the North Side of the Town manifestly shew. It is situate between two Hills, but in a very wholesome Air, as the long Lives of the Inhabitants do prove, for ninety Years of Age or more is an usual Length among them, and some exceed a hundred; so that *Mr. Camden's* Character of it, (a) that 'tis not very healthful, is either a Mistake, or the Air is amended since his Time. The Church is very spacious, but the Living a Vicaridge,

(a) *Mr. Carew* says, 'tis contagiously seated, and thinks it might be better called *Badham*, from its bad Air.

in the Gift of Sir *Edmund Prideaux* Baron. It was much damaged by the Fall of its Spire, thrown down by a violent Tempest in 1699, but is since repaired, all but the Spire. The Market affords Plenty of Corn, Beef, Mutton, &c. and formerly was a Staple for Yarn; but that Trade is much decayed thro' the long continuance of the late War, which brought the Prices so low, as to discourage the spinning. The Market is kept on *Saturdays*, and *Fair March 13*. 'Tis a Borough, and govern'd by a Mayor and Town-Clerk, assisted with 12 Magistrates and 24 Commoners, who alone have the Privilege of chusing their Representatives for Parliament, and stamping Tin. The Sheriff's Prison for insolvent Debtors is kept in this Town. About the Year 905, when the Discipline of the Church was quite neglected in these Parts, *K. Edward the Elder*, by a Decree from Pope *Formosus*, settled a Bishop's See here, and granting him the Manors of *Pawltun, Lawhitton, St. Germans, Pawton, Pregaer, Penryn, and Cargaul*, with a View of Frank-pledge, and all Things belonging to it, but Hue and Cry, obliged him to visit the County of *Cornwall* every Year, in order to reform their Errors; for before this they resisted the Truth to the utmost of their Power, and would not submit to the Apostolical See. Here was the Bishop's Residence awhile; but the Danish Wars disturbing the Nation, it was translated to *St. Germans*, and after being added to *Kirton* or *Credington* in *Devon*, it was remov'd from thence, and fix'd at *Exeter*, where it now remains. This Town has been principally concerned in two Rebellions, the one of *Perkin Warbeck*, who gather'd Forces here, till he thought himself strong enough to take *Exeter*, and the other in *King Edward VI's* Reign, when the *Cornish and Devonshire* Men being rampart, their Major, one *Boyer*, was very active to assist them, and was deservedly hanged for his Pains, but 'twas one of the merriest Executions that ever was; for *Sir Anthony Kingston*, the Provost-Marshal of the King's Army, who was appointed the Judge of those Rebels, first dined with Mr. Major, and then hang'd him on a Gallows which he had provided;

tho' his Miller's Man offer'd to suffer for him, which *Sir Anthony* would not accept, yet hanged him, because it pleas'd him so well, knowing him a Rebel too. The Major had warning to make his Escape from *Sir Anthony*; but he not regarding it, his Execution could not be avoided, unless *Sir Anthony* would have disobey'd Orders, and endanger'd his own Life. From that time to this, this Town has been always loyal, and were great Sufferers, with the rest of their Countrymen, in the late Rebellion. In this Town yearly, in the middle of *July*, is a kind of Carnival kept, Thousands of People coming to see the Sports and Pastimes. *King Charles II.* honour'd it with his Company in his Journey to *Scilly*, and became a Brother of the Society, which it seems derives its Original from the Times before the Conquest. Near this Town, on the East, is

St. Lawrence, where was anciently an House for Lazars or leprous Persons, well endow'd and govern'd: And on the West a Church, formerly called

St. Guerin, which in the *British* signifies a Physician, because *King Alfred*, being at his Devotion here, was recover'd from a Fit of Sickness; but when *Neotus*, a Man of great Sanctity and Religion, was buried here, he so much eclipsed the Glory of the former Saint, that the Place was soon after called *Neotus*, i. e. *Neoth's Place*, and now goes by the Name of *St. Neoths*, and the Monks there were termed Clerks of *St. Neoths*. By the *Domesday Book* we learn, that they had pretty large Revenues; but 'tis so long since they have been alienated, (to be sure before the Reformation) that there is no Remains nor Remembrance of either of them. The Church, as it now stands, is an handsome Building, having many Jewish Traditions painted in the Glass-Windows, which, 'tis supposed, they took from the Jews who traded thither for Tin. The Explication is preserved in a Book written in the *Cornish* Tongue, and kept in the Publick Library at *Oxford*. Not far from hence, in a Place called

Pennant, in the Parish of *St. Clare*, are two Monuments, the one hollow'd on the Top

Top in the Form of a Chair; the other is called, The other Half-Stone, and they are thus superscribed:



Thus to be read:

*Doniert
Rogavit
Pro Animâ.*

Implying, that *Doniert* or *Dun-garth*, K. of *Cornwal*, who was drown'd *A. D. 872*, gave that Land to the Religious here for the Good of his Soul.

Near *St. Clare* is an Heap of large Stones, under which lies a great Stone, so like a Cheese, that it seems to be pressed by the others into that Form, and is therefore called *Wring Cheese*. They lie upon a high Rock, and doubtless were accidentally, by Nature, piled one upon another, for they are placed awry, and the least of them lies at the Bottom. Near to these, on the neighbouring Plain, are to be seen a great many Stones, placed in a kind of square Figure, of which seven or eight are at an equal Distance one from the other. They are oblong, rude, and unhewn, pitched in the Ground at one End, standing upon the Down in three Circles, the Centres whereof are in a right Line, and the middlemost Circle is the biggest. The People thereabouts call them *Hurlers*, out of a pious Belief that they were Men turned into Stones for playing at Ball on the *Sunday*. Others will have them to be Trophies in Memory of some Battel fought thereabouts, and others will have them set there for Boundaries, as Authors say, was the usual Way to set out the Limits of Possessions; but the truest Opinion is, that they were Burying-places of the ancient *Britains*, and fixed for Sepulchral Monuments, as the Stone just before mentioned was, and as

the long Stone upon the same Downs, about half a Mile distant from the *Hurlers*, plainly appears to be, by having this Mark on both Sides of it.



On this Coast the River *Loo* opens it self a Passage into the Sea, and there gives Name to two little Towns, joined together by a Stone Bridge, called

Eastflow and *Westflow*. They are neither of them of any Note for Trade; but *Eastflow* being the later erected, is in the best Condition. They both send Members to Parliament, and are govern'd by a Mayor and Burgeses.

Westflow, which is also called *Port-Pigham*, is a Borough and Market Town, of longer standing than *Eastflow*. 'Twas formerly famous for Fishing; but now that Trade is wholly laid aside here, and the Town is much decayed. The Markets are on *Saturdays*, and Fair on *April 24*. Near the Mouth is a small Island called *St. George*, where abundance of Sea-Pyes breed. Somewhat Westward from hence lieth

Kilgarth, which was anciently the Seat of the *Bevils*, a Family of especial Note in these Parts for Antiquity and Gentry. It belongs now to the *Kendals*, an ancient Family, whose chief Seat was at *Treworgy*, a Town about three Miles distant.

From hence we meet with nothing remarkable till we come at the little River *Liver*, abounding with Oysters, of a much more grateful Taste than those in the *Tamar*, into which it runs, and passing by *Minbenhead*, (where anciently was an House for Lazars or leprous Persons, which are not uncommon in this Country, thro' eating Fish just taken, or their Livers,) comes to

Pool, so called from its low Situation, where the *Trelawnies* have a large House, and did anciently reside; but since the Reign of *Qu. Elizabeth*, they have removed their Seat to a Place within two Miles of the River *Loo*, where they have large Possessions, descended to them by a Marriage with

with one of the Heireſſes of the Courtneys Earls of *Devonſhire*. They are a very ancient Family, and many of them have been long eminent in this Country. We find Sir *John Trelawny* ſerving as Knight of the Shire in Parliament 1 *Henry V.* and 9 *juſdem*. The Rt. Rev. Father in God Sir *Jonathan Trelawny*, firſt Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol*, then of *Exeter*, and now of *Wincheſter*, is of this Family, as alſo Lieutenant-General *Trelawny*, who was late Governor of *Plimouth*. From hence the *Liver* runs to

St. Germans, the greateſt Pariſh in *Cornwal*, and in the laſt Century populous, being ſtored with commodious Dwellings for ſundry ancient Gentlemen and wealthy Farmers, but now a ſmall Borough-Town, which, had it not the Privilege of ſending Representatives to Parliament, would be accounted a ſorry Village, for the Town conſiſts only of a few Fiſhermens Cottages, who maintain themſelves by fiſhing in the Sea and neighbouring Rivers. It hath a Fair on *Auguſt 1*, and a large Church proportionable to the Pariſh. But as contemptible a Place as now it is, it was anciently a Biſhop's See, and had a famous Monastery in it. In the *Daniſh Wars*, the Biſhop's See, which had been placed at *Bodmin*, was, thro' Fear, removed hither; but after the Succeſſion of ſome few Biſhops, *Levinus* or *Levingus*, Biſhop of *Kirton* in *Devon*, a great Favourite of *Canutus* the Dane, obtained a Royal Grant to have it annexed to his own Seat; but this See alſo continued not long, being tranſlated ſoon after to the chief City in thoſe Parts, *Exeter*, where it now remains, yet to the Advantage of *St. Germans*, which was appointed for the Seat to the Suffragan by that Biſhop. Here, was alſo a ſmall Monastery, built by *Leofrick* Biſhop of *Exeter*, and dedicated to *St. German* of *Antifiodorum* or *Auxerre*, who came into *Britain* to ſuppreſs the *Pelagian* Hereſy.

At the end of this Town ſtands an Houſe of the ancient Biſhops, and in the Pariſh lieth *Bake*, the Manſion of the *Moys*; *Kerivel*, the Seat of the *Langdons*; and near it *Tregonmoke*, the ancient Seat of the *Smiths*.

Upon this River alſo ſtands *Trematon Caſtle*, if an Heap of Ruins may deſerve that Name, for we find nothing elſe here; tho'

we underſtand by *Domeſday-Book*, that *William* Earl of *Moriton* had a Caſtle and Market here. It ſerves for a Priſon for ſuch Perſons as have committed Capital Crimes within the Compaſs of the Lordſhip, and the Keeper has a poor Houſe in it; and the Earls, afterwards Dukes of *Cornwal*, had a Barony in theſe Parts, of which this Place was the Head, as we learn from the Inquiſitions.

A little below this Town ſtands *Shewroke*, the Seat and Inheritance of the *Dannies*, by whoſe Daughter and Heireſs it deſcended to the Earls of *Devon*. They built the Church, and two Knights of the Name lie buried in it. Their Pictures are embossed on their Tombs.

At a little Diſtance from hence the *Liver* empties it ſelf into the *Tamar*, which divides this County from *Devonſhire*, where, near the Mouth, we find

Saltaſh or *Salteſſe*, about five Miles from *Plimouth*, which is on the other Side of the *Tamar*. 'Twas in ancient Times called *Esſe*, and belonged then to the Family of the *Valtorts*, who had ſuch large Poſſeſſions in theſe Parts, that in the 5th Year of King *John*, *Roger de Valtort* anſwer'd for 59 Knights Fees to the Honour of *Moriton*. 'Tis now a populous trading Town, govern'd by a Mayor and nine Aldermen, and has a Market every *Saturday*, and a Fair on *St. James's Day*. 'Tis pretty well ſtored with Merchants, and enjoys a great many Privileges over the whole Haven, viz. a yearly Rent of all Boats and Barges belonging to it, Anchorage for Ships, crowning dead Perſons, laying Arreſts, &c. When the Lord *Mohun* in the late Civil Wars took this Town for the King, he found in it ten Pieces of Ordnance, 700 Men in Arms, and a Ship of 16 Guns in the Port, which ſhew'd that 'twas a conſiderable Place, and drove a foreign Trade. It ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament. From this Town there is a Paſſage by a Ferry over to *Devonſhire*, called *The Crimble Paſſage*, which is very dangerous when the Wind is boiſterous. Not far from hence runs out the Neck of Land called,

Mount-Edgecomb, the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Edgecombs*, pleaſantly ſituated in the miſt of a Park, and having a fine Proſpect of the winding Haven under it. It

It was made a Garrison for King *Charles I.* against the Parliament; but upon the Restoration of *K. Charles II.* so well recover'd its Lustre, that when that King gave *Sir Richard Edgcomb* a Visit in his Voyage to *Plimouth*, he much commended the lovely Situation of his Mansion. *Richard Edgcomb Esq;* a Gentleman who has for several Parliaments been Burgess for *Plimpton* in *Devon*, is present Lord of this fair Estate and Seat. This Town, and great Part of the Parish of *Maker*, tho' they are on the *Cornish* Side of *Tamar*, are in *Devonshire*: But as to the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, they are in the Archdeaconry of *Cornwal*, and so some Tracts of Land on *Devonshire*-Side are belonging to *Cornwal*. How this came to pass, 'tis loss of Time to conjecture. Near *Mount-Edgcomb* is the Parish of

Rame, and the Neck of Land called *Ram-head*, which was formerly a Gentleman's Seat, but now is known chiefly to Mariners and Seamen for a little vaulted Chapel, which standing on the top of the Promontory, is a Sea-mark, but more particularly for the Loss of the *Coronation*, a Second Rate Man of War, which was sunk here, and 500 Men in her. The Cellars hereabouts fetch great Rents at the Time of *Pilchard*-Fishing for curing those Fish. 'Twas anciently called *Tamarworth*. More Northward is

Anthony, eminent only for its Lords of the Family of *Carew*, and for its Neatness and Fish-pond, which lets in the Sea, and furnishes the Inhabitants with Plenty of Fish, which are so tame, that they come to a certain Place every Evening to be fed, and at any time will be called together by a Noise like chopping their Meat, which shews that Fish can hear. Near this Place is

Milbrooke, now called *Meloch*, a pretty Town for the Fishing Trade, which hath also in former Days furnished our Fleet with many able Soldiers. Here was a Woman deliver'd of two Male Children at ten Weeks distance, and both lived.

The Southern Coast having been thus survey'd, we will now go to the North, and beginning again at the Land's-End,

pass along the Shore, yet not neglecting any Inland Towns of Note that lie in our way, and so the first we meet with is

St. Jies, or (as it is vulgarly but corruptly called) *St. Ives*. The Coast from the Land's-End to this Town is a long Tract of sandy Banks. It took its Name from an *Irish* Female Saint, named *Jia*, and hangs over the Sea like a little Tongue. It was formerly called *Pendinas*, and the Haven below, which receives the River *Hail* into it, is therefore called by the Seamen *St. Jies* Bay. 'Tis now an inconsiderable Place, because the Bay, which might open a Way to Trade, lying exposed to the North-West Wind, called by *Mr. Somner*, *Caurus*, is so stuffed up with Sand, that the People have been forced to remove more than once. Their only Trade, and that a poor one too, is with *Cornish* Slates; but they enjoy the like Privilege with their neighbouring Boroughs of sending Members to Parliament. The Cliffs hereabouts have some Streaks of a glittering Metal like Copper, of which Mines are found hereabouts. Here also stood the Watch-Tower mentioned by *Orosius*, opposite to another in *Gallicia*.

The small Isle of *Gudreny* lies at the Entrance of this Haven, on the West Side; and a little farther, but about three Miles within Land, stands

Redruth, a Town of more Resort than *St. Ives*, tho' no Sea-Port. 'Tis a Town of no great Antiquity, nor doth it afford any thing remarkable, no more than the rest of the Coast, till we come to

Trerice, the Seat of the Lord *Arundel*, called of *Trerice*, to distinguish him from another Branch of the same Family, the Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*. This Family came into *England* with the Conqueror, and this Branch have been seated in this Town, ever since *King Edward III.*'s Time, by Marriage with the Family of *Trere* or *Trerice*, being eminent for their Services to their King and Country, for which they were at length rewarded with this Honourable Title of Baron, viz.

Sir John Arundel Kt. was Vice-Admiral to *King Henry VII.* and *VIII.* and took *Duncan Campbell*, the famous Scotch Pirate, Prisoner in a Sea-Fight. His Son *John Arundel* was

was Knight of the Shire for this County in divers Parliaments, and tho' near 80 Years of Age when the Parliament took up Arms against King *Charles I.* he valiantly defended *Pendennis* Castle against their Forces a long time. He lost two Sons in those unhappy Wars, but left for his Heir

Richard Arundel, who attended the said King in Person, and was a Commander in his Army. He had one of the best Estates of any Gentleman in *Cornwal*, but lost it by adhering to his Sovereign, who had no other way to reward his Merit, but with the Dignity of a Baron, which King *Charles II.* conferred on him *March 23, 1664.* He has been succeeded by his Son and Grandson of the same Name; which last hath left

John, now Lord *Arundel of Trerice*, for his Heir. He is a Minor, being born *Nov. 21, A. D. 1701.*

Here the Country begins to grow wider on both Coasts; and advancing farther, we meet with a little Chapel dedicated to *S. Pyranus*, an *Irish* Saint, who was buried here. The Legend magnifies his Sanctity, by attributing incredible Miracles to him, viz. feeding ten *Irish* Kings and their Armies eight Days with the Flesh of three Cows only, and raising not only Men from the Dead, but Hogs, &c. A little more from the Shore lies

St. Colombs, a little Market-Town, with a Church, consecrated to the Memory of *St. Columba*, and not *Columbus* the *Scotsman*, as some learned Men have thought. It has a Market on *Saturdays*, and two Fairs *April 24,* and *June 11.* 'Tis the Lordship of the *Lanheron Arundels*, many of whom lie buried in the Church there, which is in their Patronage. Nearer the Coast stands

Lanheron, another Seat of the *Arundels* Knights, who (upon the Account of their vast Riches) did of old bear the Name of the Great *Arundels*. Their Name is *French*; for in that Tongue, *Hirondelle* signifies a Swallow, and their Name in Latin is written, *De Hirundin*, which their Arms confirm, being in a Field *Sable* six Swallows *Argent*. One of this Family was very famous for his Courage and Conduct in the *French* Wars. They are since promoted to the

Dignity of Barons, by the Name of Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour-Castle* in *Wiltshire*. The Father of the present Lord was one of those five Lords who lay so long in the Tower for the Popish Plot against King *Charles II.* and was made a Minister of State by King *James II.* His Brother *Thomas* was slain at the Battle on the *Boyne*, fighting for the said King. At a small Distance from hence there is a Hill, which has a Rampire on the top of it, and a Causey leading to it. 'Tis called, *Castellan Danis*, i. e. the *Danes* Camp, because that People, when they prey'd upon the *English* Coasts, encamped here, as they did in other Places of the Country. Farther Eastward rises the River *Alan*, or *Comb-alan*, commonly called *Camel*, from its winding Chancel, (*Cam* in *Cornish* signifying Winding) which running gently into the *Severn* Sea, presents us with a little Market-Town, called

Padstow, or *Petrockstow*, i. e. *Petrock's* Place. It takes the Name from one *Petrocus*, a *British* Saint, who lived here in a religious manner. His Tomb or Shrine was remaining in the E. Side of the Church in (a) *Le-land's* Time. It was called before *Loderick* and *Laffenac*, and afterwards *Adelstow*, i. e. *Ashelstan's* Place, because King *Ashelstan* is looked upon as the chief Donor of its Privileges; but *Padrockstow*, now contracted into *Padstow*, is the Name that has long prevail'd. It purchas'd the Privilege of a Corporation in or near the last Century. 'Tis a Sea port, tho' a bad one, and lies convenient for an *Irish* Trade, being but 24 Hours easy Sail. The ancient Family of *Prideaux* have a stately Mansion-House like a Castle here, built not long before *Mr. Camden's* Time. The Market is on *Saturdays*, and the Fairs on

About five Miles from *Padstow*, on the Chancel, stands

Wadbridge, a Town which takes the Name from the remarkable Bridge there over the River, being much the largest in the County. It has 17 Arches, and was built by *Nicholas Lowbone*, Vicar of the Place, to prevent the Dangers which Passengers were exposed to by ferrying over the Chancel. The Foundation of some of the

the Arches is upon Woolpacks, because they could find nothing but Quicklands to build on. Near this Place are nine Cones and great Stones, called the Sisters, standing in a Rank, but why is not known. The Town has a Market every *Saturday*, and a Fair on *Near the Rise of the Camel*, we meet a little Market and Borough Town, taking its Name from it, and called

Camelford, which some write *Gaffelford*. *Leland* tells us, its ancient Name was *Kemblan*, and that *Arthur*, the English Hector, was slain here; which, if true, his Birth and Death happen'd near the same Place; but if that be doubted, Tradition assures us of a bloody Battel fought here between the Saxons and Britains about the Year of Christ 820, which *Marianus* confirms. It hath a Market on *Fridays*, and a Fair on *St. Thomas's* Translation, *July 7*.

Near *Camelford* was *S. Nunns-Pool*, now called *Allernon*, where Madmen were cur'd by plunging and dowsing them in it.

A little farther on the Coast stands *Tindagel*, in Latin *Tindagium*, where 'tis said *Arthur* was born. Its Situation is part of it on a Slip of Land like a little Tongue, and part upon an Island, which in ancient Times was joined to the main Land by a Bridge. Nothing is now left of it but the splendid Ruins of an ancient Castle, which shews it was impregnable, because it is built on an huge Rock. One *John Northampton*, Mayor of *London*, was imprison'd here for Life for some great Misdemeanor. It would but abuse the Readers Patience to relate the Story of *Uter Pendragon*, who, by *Merlin's* Art, assumed the Shape of *Gorlois*, a Prince of *Wales*, and begat *Arthur* of his Wife. 'Tis one of *Jeffrey's* Fables. Upon the same Coasts appears

Botereaux Castle, now contracted into *Boscastel*, being built by the *Botereauxes*, who were the Lords of it. Their Arms are in a Shield *Argent* three Toads *Sable*, no dishonourable Coat, because the Kings of *France* had the same Arms before they assumed the Lillies. The first Men of Note among them was *William Botereaux*, who married *Alicia*, the Daughter of *Sir Robert Corbet*, who

was Sister to *Henry I's* Mistress, the Mother of *Reginald* Earl of *Cornwal*. He had eleven Successors to him in the right Line, who, by their intermarrying with the *Moyle*, *St. Land* or *St. Lo's*, and *Thwengs*, wealthy Families, had got a mighty Estate in these Parts: But *Margaret*, the only Daughter and Heiress to the last, carried the Estate by Marriage to the *Hungerfords*, from whom it descended to the *Hastings*, who enjoyed the Castle till *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign. The Market here is kept on *Thursdays*, and Fair on

This County hitherto has been but narrow, but now it enlarges it self, and is become above 30 Miles broad, (tho' *Mr. Camden* says but 23.) *Stow*, the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Granvilles*, stands in the widest Part; but *Sir John Granville*, who was employed by *King Charles II.* in many important Negotiations, in order to his Restoration, was the first that bore the Dignity of Peerage, being created Baron of *Kilhampton* and *Biddisford*, Viscount *Lansdown*, and Earl of *Bath*, (of which Family we shall speak more fully in its place.) He built himself a stately Palace here, which is esteemed the finest in these Western Parts of *England*, tho' he had before four good Seats, viz. at *Wolstan*, *Stanbury*, *Clifton*, (a) and *Lanow*. South-West of *Stow*, near the *Tamar*, stands

Stratton, a little Market-Town, noted chiefly for Gardens and Garlick. The chief Commodity, besides their Orchards of that Hundred, is Countryman's Treacle. 'Twas here that *Sir Ralph Hopton*, who commanded the King's Forces, fought Major-General *Chudleigh*, who had before defeated *Sir Bevil Granville's* Party, for the Parliament, *May 16, 1643.* and defeated him, taking him Prisoner. For this Service, *Sir Ralph* was made a Lord, by the Title of Baron *Stratton*, at *Oxford*, *Sept. 4, 1644.* with remainder to *Sir Arthur Hopton* Kt. his Uncle, and his Heirs Male; but they both died without such Heirs, and so the Honour became extinct. In the Place where this Battel was fought, there follow'd a prodigious Crop of Barley, of 10 or 12 Ears on a Stalk.

(a) Where is a neat Seat belonging to one of the *Arundels* of *Trevice* by a younger Branch.

Stalk. The Market is on *Tuesdays*, and Fair on *Tuesdays*. Near this Place is

Lancelots, where the Family of the *Chaumonds* had a Seat in Mr. *Camden's* Time; new built; but now 'tis extinct, which may seem strange, when 'tis said, that (a) one of that Family was Uncle and Great Uncle to 300 Persons at least. Here was a Cell to the Abbey of *Hartland*.

The *Tamar* rises in this Part of the County near the Northern Shore, and runs quite cross to the South, having many Towns situate on its Shore, of which these are most remarkable, viz.

Tamerton, called by *Ptolomy*, *Tamara*. The ancient Family of *Treviltans*, who much increased their Estate by Marriages with the Families of *Walesborough* and *Raleigh* of *Nettlestead*, had their Seat in this Place. Here was a leaden Coffin taken up, with the Body of an ancient Duke of this County, who had been buried 500 Years; but as soon as it was touched, it moulder'd to Dust. The River gliding from hence, is increased by several Rivulets, (upon one of which stands *Penhall*, formerly a Lordship of the Earls of *Huntingdon*, but now of the *Granvilles*,) which discharge themselves into it, and then comes to

Launceston, or (as 'tis vulgarly called) *Launston*. 'Tis a Market, Mayor, and Borough Town, the usual Place for publick Business, for the Assizes and County-Gaol are usually kept, and Elections of Knights of the Shire made, here. (b) In ancient Writings it is called *Dunkurd*, and *Launsthaphadon*, i. e. The Church of St. Stephen. It is a neat Place, situate on a rising Ground, and including the two Towns of *Dunewet* and *Newport*, which last still retains the Privilege of sending Members to Parliament. *William* Earl of *Moriton* built a strong (c) Castle here, and a Collegiate Church for Prebendaries, as appears from *Domesday-Book*, where it is called *Launstereton*, because it

was dedicated to St. Stephen. *Reginald* Earl of *Cornwal*, about the Year 1150, tho' then vehemently opposed by the Bishops of *Exeter*, converted it into a Monastery, as Mr. *Camden* says; but the Author of the *Additions to Camden* says, That it was *William* (which should be *Robert*) *Warlewast*, Bishop of *Exeter*, who settled the best part of the College-Lands on it, but kept the Residue to himself. The Lord *Hopton* was forced to disband his Army in this Place by General *Fairfax*, and so the Parliament-Forces seemed to recover the Disgrace they had suffer'd in these Parts under the Earl of *Essex*. The Market at *Launceston* is on *Saturdays*, and the Fairs on *May 1*, *June 24*, and on *St. Leonard's Day*; but *Newport* has neither Market nor Mayor. At *St. Thomas*, by this Town, was an House for *Lazars*. The River leads us next by an high Mountain, which is stretched out a great way in length, called by *Marianus*,

Henger-boun, and by the *Saxon Annals*, *Hengister Dun*, i. e. *Hengist's Hill*, now called *Hengston-Hill*, a Place anciently so rich in Veins of *Tin*, that the Country-People have a Proverb in Rhyme:

*Hengston-down well ywrought,
Is worth London dear ybought.*

But now they are worn out, yet Plenty of *Cornish* Diamonds are found here, which will never occasion such a Proverb. A Cloud sitting on this Hill, foretells Rain soon. It was at this Hill that the *Cornish Britains*, who had joined with the *Danes* to infest *Devonshire*, and drive out the *Saxons*, were forced to a Battel by King *Egbert*; and being worsted, were almost all of them cut to pieces. This happen'd about the Year 831, and 'tis probable the Hill then received the *Saxon* Name of *Hengist's Hill*, from *Hengist*, their first Leader into *Britain*.

(a) He was 60 Years Justice of the Peace, and lived to see the youngest of five Sons and two Daughters 40 Years old. (b) The Statute of 32 Henry VIII. endowed this Town with the Privilege of a Sanctuary; but we find not that it was used. Queen Elizabeth founded a Free-School here, and endowed it with a competent Pension. (c) King Richard I. gave this Castle to Earl John, his Brother, afterwards King John, who committed the Custody of it to Richard Revet, Governor of *Exeter-Castle*, which was also his. It was called *Castle-terrible*, because of its Strength.

tain. Beneath this Town, the *Tamar* passes by

Halsen, the Habitation anciently of the *Roufes*, the Lords of *Little Modbury* in *Devon*, from whom, by an Heirefs, it hath descended to the *Dimecks*: From whence we come to the River's Mouth, where we find *Saltafb*, which having before observed, we must conclude our Survey, and shall now proceed to give an Account of those honourable Persons who have been

The E A R L S and D U K E S of Cornwall, viz.

Robert de Moriton, Brother to the Conqueror by the Mother's Side, who gave him this Earldom soon after his Settlement, with 793 Manors. He left by *Maud* his Wife,

William, the Heir of his Honour and Estate. He being disgusted with King *Henry I.* because he deny'd him the Earldom of *Kent*, of which he supposed himself to be the legal Heir, Bishop *Odo*, his Uncle, dying without Heirs, he fled into *Normandy*, and there joined with *Robert* Duke of *Normandy* to recover *England* from *Henry*, who was his younger Brother; but *Robert* being conquer'd, Earl *William* was taken Prisoner, and, with his Liberty, lost his Honours; of which being deprived, he became a Monk of *Bermondsey* in *Surrey*, where he died. His Earldom of *Moriton* this King gave to *Stephen* Earl of *Blois*; but that of *Cornwal* was given to

Reginald de Dunstanvil, his natural Son by a Daughter of Sir *Robert Corbet*, by K. *Stephen*, 5 Reg. 1140. This Earl left no legitimate Issue; whereupon K. *Henry II.* took the Earldom into his Hands, with all his Lands in *England* and *Wales*, which he gave not long after to his youngest Son,

John, who was at that time but nine Years of Age, whose Brother *Richard I.* confirmed it to him, and gave him several other large Revenues. Earl *John* held it till he was King, and then he granted to *Henry Fitzcount*, an illegitimate Son of Earl *Reginald*, but a Person of Merit, the whole County of *Cornwal*, with the Demesnes, and all its Appurtenances, to farm, until the

King was satisfied whether he ought to hold it by Right of Inheritance; but at the same time, or near it, the said King made his Son,

Richard, Earl of *Cornwal*, whom also his Brother K. *Henry III.* created Earl of *Poitou*. He was a very powerful Prince, and thought to be the richest Person in *Europe*, except crown'd Heads. He was very religious, according to those Times, building and endowing divers Monasteries and Churches, and taking upon him two Expeditions to the Holy Land, to rescue it out of the Hands of the *Saracens*, where he gave such Proofs of his Courage and Skill in Military Affairs, as he did also in *Gascoigne* against the King of *France*, that the Pope offer'd him the Kingdom of *Naples*, and the seven Electors of *Germany* chose him Emperor, which last he accepted, and was crown'd at *Aix-la-Chapelle* A. D. 1257. But the Elector of *Bavaria* and some other Princes turning his Enemies, he grew so uneasy, that he left his Dignity, and a great Part of his Treasure, and returned into *England*, where he died soon after, and was buried in his Abbey of *Hales* near *Winchcombe* in *Gloucestershire*. To him succeeded

Edmund, his Son, in this Earldom. He married *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Gloucester*; but dying without Issue, (28 *Edw. I.*) the King seiz'd his Honour and Estate, and allowing his Widow 500 l. a Year out of it for Life, gave all the rest to his Son the Prince, who was afterwards King *Edward II.* and so this Honour was for some Years suspended, till *Edward II.* coming to the Throne, gave it to

Pierre Gaveston, a *Gascoigner*, who had gotten his Favour not by any Merit, but by his Vices; but he being render'd odious to the Nobility by his Crimes, and particularly for debauching the Prince, was seiz'd by them, and beheaded; whereupon the Earldom was conferred on

John de Eltham, second Son of *Edward II.* by his Brother King *Edward III.* He died young and unmarried; whereupon the said King erected it into a Dukedom, and invested his Son,

Edward, surnamed the Black Prince, an accomplish'd Soldier, with the Titles of Prince of *Wales*, (which the *Welsh* consent-

ed to) Duke of *Aquitain* and *Cornwal*, and Earl of *Chester*, by putting a Wreath on his Head, a Ring on his Finger, and a Verge or Rod into his Hand; ever since which Time it has been settled and agreed, That the eldest Son of the King, who is Heir to the Crown, shall be Earl of *Cornwal*, and by a special Act of Parliament made in that Case, he is presumed to be of Age as soon as he is born, so that he may claim Livery and Seisin of the said Dukedom the same Day he is born, and ought by Right to obtain it, as if he had fully compleated the Age of 21 Years: Yet

Richard de Bourdeaux, eldest Son of the Black Prince, was not Duke of *Cornwal* by Virtue of the former Law or Settlement, because he was not eldest Son of the King, but his Grandson, and therefore he was created by a particular Patent: But

Henry, the eldest Son of K. *Henry IV.*

Henry, the eldest Son of K. *Henry V.*

Edward, the eldest Son of K. *Henry VI.*

Edward, the eldest Son of K. *Edward IV.*

Edward, the eldest Son of K. *Richard III.*

Arthur, the eldest Son of K. *Henry VII.*

Were all Dukes of *Cornwal* successively according to the Act; but

Henry, the second Son of *Henry VII.* was created Duke of *Cornwal* after his Brother *Arthur's* Decease; yet

Edward, the eldest Son of K. *Henry VIII.*

Henry, the eldest Son of K. *James I.*

Were by Birth Dukes of *Cornwal*; but

Charles, the second Son of K. *James I.* was created after Prince *Henry's* Death.

Charles, the eldest Son of K. *Charles I.* was born Duke of *Cornwal*; but

George, now Prince of *Wales*, and Duke of *Cornwal*, was created by Patent.

Men of an inferior Rank, but of Eminency in their Stations, may follow these Nobles, because greatest Benefactors to the Publick, and Credit to their Country, of which this County has produced some, viz.

Sir *Richard Edgcumb* Sen. Comptroller of the Household and Privy Counsellor to King *Henry VII.* by whom he was sent in divers Embassies.

Sir *Thomas Arundel*, a younger Brother of *Lanbeurn-House*, who married *Q. Katherine*

Howard, and was a Privy Counsellor to King *Edward VI.*

Arthur, King of *Britain* by Succession, a great Christian Hero.

Richard Carew Esq; who wrote a Survey of this County, of whom Mr. *Camden* thus speaks; "That he was no less eminent for his honourable Ancestors, than his own Virtue and Learning." And to whom he says, "He was beholden in writing his *Britannia* for some Directions." His History was dedicated to Sir *Walter Raleigh*.

Michael Blaspain, a Poet, who lived in King *Edward III.*'s Reign.

John Skuifb, a Person so favour'd by Cardinal *Wolfey*, that he made him one of his Cabinet Council. He wrote a Chronicle, and a Treatise *de Bello Trojano*. 'Tis thought he favour'd the Reformation.

Sir *John Tregonwell*, Founder of a Family of that Name in *Dorsetshire*, where he will be mentioned again, tho' himself was of this County. He was a great Civilian.

Sir *William Lower*, a tolerable Poet in King *Charles I.*'s Reign.

Sir *John Elliot*, a famous Speech-maker.

Francis Rowe Esq; Speaker of *Oliver's* Parliament, and Provost of *Eaton-College*.

And since Mr. *Carew* has thought fit to mention them in his History, we may add

Ralph Hayes, a Blacksmith, and

Mr. *Atwell*, Parson of *St. Tue*:

Both of them much talked of for their Success (which is above Skill) in the Practice of Physick. This last was a learned Man in his own Profession, and not unskilled in Physick. His Judgment in Urines almost equalled the most skilful in that Profession. He was very successful with common Remedies. He attended the Poor gratis, and the Rich for little Fees, which he gave usually half to the Servants, and the rest, with his Benefice, to pious Uses; so that his Virtue and Goodness was admir'd by all, and loved by most that knew him.

William Noy Esq; Attorney-General in King *Charles I.*'s Days. His Character is sufficiently blazon'd in our Historians. He was a Native here.

The ancient and honourable Houses of *Arundel* and *Granville* have produced several Heroes, famous for their Atchievements both by Land and Sea, as *Thomas Arundel*,

who signaliz'd himself so much in *Hungary* against the *Turks*, that the Emperor *Rodolph II.* made him a Count of the Empire.

Sir *John Arundel*, Vice-Admiral to the Kings *Henry VII.* and *VIII.* and his Son, who so bravely defended *Pendennis* Castle above mentioned.

Sir *Richard Granville* Kt. who lost his Life in a bloody Fight with the *Spaniards* near the *Tercera* Islands.

Sir *Bevil Granville*, who with unparallel'd Courage encounter'd the Rebels against *K. Charles I.* and was slain in the Battel of *Lansdown*, and his Son,

John, who went on in his Father's Steps, and not only maintained *King Charles I.'s*

Right in several Battels, and attended his Majesty *King Charles II.* in his Exile, but was one of the most active in his Restoration; for which Services he was created, *April 20, 1661.* Baron of *Kilkhampton* and *Biddiford*, Viscount *Lansdown*, and Earl of *Bath*.

Sir *Richard Cheverton* is the only Lord Mayor of *London* which was a Native of this County, which we may suppose to proceed from the Distance from thence.

Mr. *Carew* thinks old *Veal* of *Bodmin* deserves a Place here, who, without a Teacher, was very skilful in all manner of Handicraft-Trades; yea, was a Physician, Surgeon, and Chymist.

BARONETS of this County, viz.

Reginald Mohun, of *Boconnock*, (English Baron) created *Nov. 25, 1612.*

Sir *Richard Roberts*, of *Truro*, Kt. (English Earl) created *July 13, 1621.*

Sir *William Wray*, of *Trebich*, Kt. created *June 30, 1628.*

John Trelawney, of *Trelawney*, Esq; created *July 1, 1628.*

Sir *Richard Granville* Kt. younger Brother of Sir *Bevil Granville* Kt. created *April 9, 1630.*

Richard Carew, of *Anthony*, Esq; created *August 9, 1641. 17 Car. I.*

William Smith, of *Crantock*, Esq; created *September 17, 1642. 18 Car. I.*

Sir *Richard Vivian*, of *Treloewren*, Kt. created *February 12, 1644. 20 Car. I.*

William Killigrew, of *Arwynike*, Esq; with remainder to *Peter Killigrew*, of *Arwynike*, aforesaid, Esq; Son of Sir *Peter Killigrew* Kt. created *Dec. 22, 1660. 12 Car. II.*

William Godolphin, of *Godolphin*, Esq; created *April 29, 1661. 13 Car. II.*

John Corison, of *Newton*, Esq; created *February 27, 1661. 14 Car. II.*

John St. Aubin, of *Clowence*, Esq; created *December 11, 1671. 23 Car. II.*

Hender Moleworth, of *Spring-Garden*, in *Com. Midd.* Esq; with remainder to his eldest Brother Sir *John Moleworth* of *Pencarrow*, created *July 19, 1689.*

The NATURAL HISTORY of this County.

THis County is situate in the 50th Deg. 30 Min. N. Lat. and 6 Deg. of Longitude. The Air being cleansed with frequent Winds and the Tides, is very pure and healthful, so that the Inhabitants are rarely troubled with any infectious Diseases; yet being sharp and piercing, such as have been sick, especially Strangers, recover but slowly. The Seasons of the Year are something different from those in other Parts; the Spring is more backward, the Summer more temperate, Autumnal Fruits later, their Harvest rarely being ripe enough for the Barn till near *Michaelmas*, but then well digested, and the Winter, by reason of the warm Breezes, much milder, for they have Frost and Snow but very seldom, and then they soon vanish. Nevertheless the Country being surrounded with the Sea, is subject to such violent Storms, that not only uncover their Houses, but rend up their Hedges, and hinder the Growth of their Trees. One kind of them, which they count most furious, they call a Flaw or Flagh.

The Soil is for the most part mountainous, cover'd with a thin Coat of Earth, and rocky underneath, which renders it hard to be cultivated, and in dry Years unfruitful, yet their Valleys produce Plenty of Grass; and the Land near the Sea-Shore, which is beautified with many good Towns, being manur'd with a sort of Sea-Weed which they call *Orewood*, and a fat kind of Sea-Sand, yields considerable Quantities of Corn. The middle Part of the Shire, unless it be about some few Towns, lies waste and open; the Earth is of a blackish Colour, and bears only Heath and spiry Grass, which serves to feed young Cattle.

From the Surface we shall pass to the inner Parts of the Earth, where are found divers Sorts of Stones and Metals. As to the Stones, the Moor-stone is the chief, so called because it is found in Moors and waste Grounds, where it is discover'd either lying upon the Ground, or very little under it.

It is of a whitish Colour, and contains in it many glimmering Sparkles. It is of great Use for Buildings, and facing Windows, Doors and Chimneys; and tho' it requires much Toil in working and framing, because of its Hardness, yet it recompenseth the Charge and Labour, by its withstanding that sharp Weather, which frets even Iron Bars. Here are also other Stones found, as the *Pantuan*, which resembles a grey sort of Marble; it is digged out of the Sea-Cliffs: *Caradlous*, which is a Stone as black as Jet; and Free-stone dug up in the Inland Quarries. For covering their Houses, they have three Sorts of Slate, called by the Inhabitants Healing-Stones, viz. the Blue, the Sage-Leaf, and the Grey, which are generally found under another kind of Slate, which they use for Walls. Of these they have such Plenty, that they make a considerable Gain of them, in selling them to their Neighbours, and transporting them into the farther Parts of *Britain* and the *Netherlands*. They have also another sort of Marble Stone, which they make Lime of by fierce Fires made with Furze. Here are also found (as the Writers of the History of this County report) some kinds of Precious Stones, as Diamonds naturally cut and polish'd, but dark and soft; Pearls, but neither round nor orient, tho' large; Agates and white Coral; but none of them being of any great Worth, or in considerable Quantities, they are of as little Use as Profit. On the Sea-Shore also a sort of Pebbles, useful for paving their Yards and Streets, is found.

The Metals which are found here are Copper, Silver, of which 'tis said that the Kings *Edward I.* and *III.* made a considerable Advantage, and Gold, of which the Workers in the Tin-Mines are said to find some little Grains among the Ore; but the Advantage redounding by these has been so inconsiderable, that all Endeavours after them is laid aside, and the Inhabitants apply themselves wholly to the finding, digging,

ging, working and selling of Tin, with which the whole Country, both Hills and Valleys, abounds; and by reason of its general Use both at home and abroad for Household-Vessels, a gainful Trade is maintained. We can give but a short Account of the Metal it self, and the Ways of managing it, in this small Volume; and such as desire a large Relation, may consult the Philosophical Transactions, where the most exact Enquiries have been made into both, and ingeniously represented. It is made of little black Stones, lying upon the Surface of the Earth, which they call *Shoad*, because they imagine it to be shot from the main Load or Body of the Mine. Where the Tanners find these Stones, they go to work, and according as the Place is, make one of the two sort of Works, viz. Stream-works in low Places, whither they imagine, (but without Ground) that *Noah's* Flood retiring from the Earth, and carrying with it the Rocks and Ground, removed much of the Load from its natural Situation, and scatter'd it here and there in the Valleys and Rivers where it passed: (These Veins of Tin they trace by Ditches to carry off the Water, which would otherwise break in upon them :) Or Load-works upon higher Grounds, in which they sink Holes called *Shaffs* to a vast Depth in the Mountains, and work by undermining. In both kinds they shew a wonderful Art and Ingenuity, as well in draining the Waters, and reducing them to one Chancel, as in supporting up their Pits. The *Shoad* and Load resembles its Bed, and is diversified into reddish, blackish, dusky, and other Colours. After it is brought above Ground in the Stone, it is first broken in pieces with Hammers, and then carried to the Stamping-Mill. If the Stones be over moist, they are dry'd by the Fire in any Iron Grate. From the Stamping-Mill it is carried to the Crasing-Mill, where it is bruised to a fine Sand, and then being washed, is sent to the Blowing-House, where it is melted and run into Pigs of about 300 or 400 Weight, some of a finer Nature, called the White, and others of a coarser Sort, called Black Tin, the Owner's Name being set upon every one of them. Lastly, it is carried to the Coining-House, where it is weighed, tasted, i. e. try'd whether it be soft or hard,

and being stamped with the Dutchy-Stamp. the Price is set, and so it is left to the Owner to sell, except the King or Duke have a mind to buy it, for they have the Right of Pre-emption, and may not be refused.

Towns having the special Privilege of the Coinage are, *Helfton*, *Truro*, *Lestwithiel*, and *Leskard*; but since Mr. *Comden's* Time, *Pensance* is made a Coinage-Town. *Bodmin* enjoy'd that Privilege in the Reign of King *Edward I.* but lost it in his Son's Time, and the Times for it are *Midsummer* and *Michaelmas*; but because it happens that all Persons can't have their Tin ready at those Times, others are appointed for Post-Coinage, as they call it, viz. at *Lady-day* and *Christmas*; but then they pay 4 d. per Hundred for the Stamp.

How long these Mines have been discovered, is uncertain; but it appears from *Diodorus Siculus* and *Timaeus*, that the *Britains* wrought in them, and 'tis thought an Argument, that the *Romans* made some Advantage by them, from a Brass Coin of the Emperor *Domitian*, which was found in these Works; but the *Saxons* don't seem to have meddled with them, nor was any great Profit made of them, till *Richard*, Brother of *K. Henry III.* being made Earl of *Cornwal*, gave Encouragement to the Tanners by his Countenance and Contributions, whereby he not only raised to himself vast Revenues, but gave the Inhabitants a clearer Insight into the Profits which might be made of them. These Times much favoured this Manufacture; for the Mines of Tin in *Spain* being shut up by the *Moors* Incursions, and those in *Misnia* and *Bohemia* not yet discovered, all *Europe* was supplied with Tin from hence, to their great Advantage. The Benefit and Art of working Tin being now better discerned, the Gentlemen of *Cornwal*, in whose Grounds were many rich Mines, began to be sensible of the Gain they might make of it, and thereupon petition'd *Edmund*, Earl *Richard's* Son, to settle the Tanners under some better Rules, and grant them a Charter, which (upon an Agreement that they would pay the Earl an Half-penny for every Pound of wrought Tin) was willingly yielded, and these Privileges by it settled upon them, (which now bear the Name of the *Stannary-Laws*) viz. That these

these Gentlemen should be authorized to keep a Court, which might hold Pleas for all Actions, (Life, Limb, and Land, only excepted); That for the bettering of the said Tax to the Earl, all the wrought Tin should be brought to certain Places appointed for that purpose, and there be weighed, coined and kept, until the said Tax was satisfied; That the said Gentlemen, for their Parts, should have the Management of all Stannary-Causes, and to that end might hold Parliaments at their Discretion, and in respect to their Trouble, should be allowed a fifteenth Man in all Tin-Mines within their Jurisdiction for Toll. This Charter was confirmed with the Earl's own Seal, and to be kept in one of the Steeples within the Tithings of the said Gentlemen, who were Lords of them. This first Charter was extant in the beginning of the last Century, but is now lost. These Liberties, Privileges and Laws, were afterwards confirmed and enlarged by K. Edward III. who divided the Body of Tanners into four Parts, denominated from the Place where it is wrought, *viz.* *Foymore, Blackmore, Tiwar-nall, and Penrith.* He constituted one general Warden or Overseer of all the rest, who is made both in Causes of Law and Equity their supreme Judge, from whom no Appeal lies but to the King and Council. He hath Power to appoint under him a Sub-Warden over every Company, who should every three Weeks, in their respective Jurisdiction, determine all Controversies personal between the Tanners themselves or Foreigners, in Matters relating to their Trade and Dealings; but from these an Appeal lies to the Lord Warden, before it can be removed to the King. These are called Stannary-Courts and Judgments. Their Manner of Trial ordinarily consisteth in the Verdict of a Jury of six Tanners, according to which the Warden or his Deputy pronounceth Judgment; but in Matters of great Importance, the Lord or his Deputy useth to impanel a Jury of 24

Men, principal Tanners, six out of every Quarter, return'd by the Mayors of the four Stannary Towns, and their Verdict obliges the whole Body. (a) The Gaol for Offenders in Stannary Causes is kept at *Leftwithiel*, and the Office is annexed to the Controllership, and the Pillory sometimes made their Punishment, as a Terror to others.

Having given this large Account of the Tin, we shall add something of the Mundick, which has of late begun to rival it in Value and Profit. It is a yellow Ore, mix'd with the Tin, a sulphureous Matter, of a sad brown, but glittering Colour. The Tanners thought it a sort of Earth which nourished the Tin, but of no Use when mixed with it, and therefore separated it from the Tin with great Care, because it made it thick and cruddy, it being ready enough to evaporate into a Smoak, which was very loathsome and stinking; but of late it hath been try'd and wrought singly by some curious Undertakers, and is found to turn to a very great Advantage, by affording true Copper, which makes so good a Return, that the Tin-Trade it self is in danger of being neglected. This Mundick, as it is in some Respects very pernicious, *viz.* to the Miners, who are sometimes choaked with its unwholesome Steam, so in others 'tis very useful; for being applied to a Wound, it immediately cures it, which the Workmen are so sure of, that they use no other Remedy than washing in the Water that runs from the Mundick-Ore; but this must be done before it is wrought or burnt, for then the Water in which it is washed is so venomous, that it rancles Sores, and kills the Fish of any River it falls into; yea, they say, some Men have been killed by drinking of such Water.

In speaking of the living Creatures, we shall begin with the Inhabitants, who are of brawny, stout, and able Bodies, which makes them delight in boisterous Exercises, as Wrestling, Hurling, &c. and enables them

(a) This Privilege was granted the Tanners by a Charter given them by King Henry VII. who having seiz'd the Stannaries into his own Hands, after his Son Prince Arthur's Death, because they would not observe his Constitutions, at length granted them a Pardon, upon their Payment of 1000l. for all Forfeitures, in which this Privilege was allowed them.

them to carry prodigious Burdens, of which some Instances are given of a wonderful Nature; as one *John Bray*, who carried on his Back six Bushels of Meal, 15 Gallons to the Bushel, and the Miller, a Man of 24 Years of Age, upon them; one *John Roman*, a thick, short Fellow, who carried at one time the whole Carcase of an Ox; and one *Kiltor*, who lying on his Back in *Launceston-Castle*, threw a Stone of some Pounds Weight to the top of the highest Tower of it. From this Strength of Body chiefly, tho' something may be imputed to the Goodness of the Air, it proceeds that many of the Inhabitants have prov'd very long-liv'd; as one *Polzew* liv'd 130 Years, and a Kinsman of his 112; one *Beauchamp* 106, and one *Brown* 100, One *Mr. Chaumond* of *Stratton* was Uncle and Great Uncle to at least 300.

The Language of the *Cornish* Gentry and Yeomanry is *English*, and that as pure as is spoken at *London*, unless it be in two or three Parishes near the Land's-end, where the *Cornish* Language is most used.

Of tame Cattle, they have all the several Sorts that other Counties have, as Sheep, Cows, Horses, Swine, Dogs, &c. What is peculiar to this County is, the Sheep; tho' when the Country lay open and waste, they were of little Bodies, and had so coarse Fleeces, that their Wool was called *Cornish* Hair; yet since their Lands have been well manur'd and tilled, they now equal the Sheep of other Counties in Bigness of Body, and Fineness of Wooll, and excel them in Sweetness of Taste and Soundness of Flesh. They generally have no Horns, and they observe, that their Wooll is finer, tho' not so much as those that have; yet in some Parts they have four Horns. Their Cows and Oxen are small, but their Flesh sweet; and because they meet with good Markets often for victualling of Ships, (and sometimes they steal a Transportation) they are encouraged to rear great Numbers of Oxen for Beef. They use the Oxen also chiefly for Ploughing, which they manage so, that having given each Ox his Name, they can direct and encourage him in his Work by it, by calling them aloud.

Their Horses are hard-bred, coarsely fed, and quick in travel, tho' low of Stature;

which Sort is most serviceable for rough and billy Countreys, as this is. They are naturally of a good Courage; but by hard Labour in carrying Sand for Tillage when they are young, they are brought off their Metal, and become dull and sluggish. Moys or Mules are much in use here, and that deservedly, for 'tis a Beast that will fare hard, live long, draw indifferently, will carry great Burdens, and go swiftly and easy.

As to wild Beasts, this County hath divers Parks stocked with fallow Deer; but they have no red Deer, but what stray thither out of *Devon*. One thing is peculiar to this County, that some Gentlemen will suffer their Black Cattle to run wild in their Woods and waste Grounds, that they may have the Pleasure of hunting and killing them as Deer, whose Nature some of them seem to have put on. Many Otters, Badgers, Martens, and Foxes, also harbour in the Cliffs by the Sea-side; rare Sport for the Gentlemen.

This County abounds with many Sorts of Fish, both in their Rivers and adjoining Bays of the Sea, as Trout, Peal, Lobsters, Oysters, Soles, Flowks, Plaice, Brits, Smelts, Whittings, Sharks, Congers, Potpoises, and many others of lesser Note; but the most advantageous Sort are Pilchards, the *Spanish* Capon, a small Fish which appears upon their Coasts in vast Swarms or Shoals from July to November, and are caught in such Quantities as are incredible. One Gentleman ('tis said) caught 500000 of them at one Draught, which, tho' unusual, yet is not exceeding Belief to such as see in what vast Shoals they appear, and with what Art they are taken. When they are thus caught, some of the Country People, who attend with Horses and Penniers at the Cliff-side in great Numbers, buy them for their own Use, or to carry them up and down the Country, and sell to the more Inland Towns. The rest the Merchants, who make a great Trade of them, buy up, and fit them for foreign Markets three ways, by fuming, pressing, and pickling. For each of these, they are first garbag'd and salted, and piling them up in Heaps in some Cellar, let them lie ten Days, till the superfluous Moisture of the Blood and Salt is drained from them.

When

When this is done, they pack some up in Hogheads with Pickle for France; but others without for hot Countreys, as Spain and Italy. They formerly dry'd them with the Smoke of a gentle Fire, from whence they were called *Fumado's*; but now they only put them on Sticks, and having washed them, pack them up close in Hogheads with Leaks, and press them down with great Weights, that the Train may soak out, and so send them away, tho' they yet retain their old Name (a) abroad.

Multitudes of Sea-Fowl are seen upon these Coasts, as well as some Sorts by Land, viz. Gulls, Pewees, Sanderlings, Sea-pies, Larks, Oxen and Kine, Puffins, Curlews, Ducks and Mallards, Teal, wild Geese, and Barnacles, Choughs, Herons and Cranes, with many other kinds; but of all these, they have the greatest Plenty of Wood-cocks. The Eggs of divers of these Fowls are good to be eaten, and the young ones of others being taken as soon as they are feather'd, are made tame, fatted, and so fitted for the Table. The Barnacle is said to breed under Water, hanging by the Bill on the Sides of such Ships as have been long at Sea, till they become a perfect Bird; but this is not clearly made out. The Puffin's young ones are very fat, and being salted up, are eaten for Fish, which they taste very like. I have before mentioned the Cornish Chough, the Disgrace of the Country for Mischief; but 'tis only when he is kept tame, which makes it unlucky, because idle.

The Fruits and Herbs of this County are much the same with others, tho' not so plentiful among the common People. 'Tis thought that the nearness of it to the Sun gives it some Advantage for the planting and ripening Grapes, of which good Wines might be made for the Benefit of the People, especially where the Ground stands upon Lime-stones; but no Trial has yet been made that way. Besides the common Herbs, this County has some either not found out at all, or not so plentifully in others, viz

small, creeping, round-leav'd, bastard Chick-weed, wild Asparagus, round-leav'd Marsh St. Peter's Wort, tender Ivy, leav'd Bell-flower, the least Marsh Centaury, Fir-leav'd Heath with many Flowers, great yellow Marsh Eye-bright, small Sea Cranes-bill, with Betony-Leaves, Sea Cud-weed or Cotton-weed, creeping Cocks's-foot Grass, smooth leav'd Rupture-wort, the lesser Autumnal Star-Jacinth, and English Sea-Pea-se. They have also Plenty of Sea-Herbs, as Samphire, Sea-holly, Eringo, *Ros-Solis*, and Pelamontain with many fragrant Herbs, as Marjoram, Rosemary, &c. which grow wild upon the Cliffs.

The Waters of this County, tho' it is full of Mines, yet (which is very remarkable) are pleasant and wholesome, very rarely tinged, or impregnated with any Mineral Taste, and every Province has one or more Springs of them. The Miners often find Springs crossing their Loads; but Tin being of a close Body, and not apt to rust, the Waters that pass thro' them do not partake at all of any Mineral Taste, or Medicinal Nature from it, as the Waters of Epsom, Tunbridge, Dulwich, Streatham, and many others do, which pass thro' Iron Mines. Yet this County does not altogether want Waters of a Physical Nature, as Maddren's Well near Pensance, whose Waters are so restorative, that they have cur'd some of their Lameness, others of the Cholick, and the like Distempers. Scarlet's Well also near Bodmin, tho' it was once superstitiously thought to cure all Diseases, which appear'd so gross an Error, that the Justices of Peace found it necessary to forbid all Resort to it; yet it plainly seems to have an healthful Quality in it more than ordinary, because it is much weightier than other Water, will keep the best part of a Year without Alteration of Scent or Taste, and represents many Colours like the Rainbow. Here are no Purging-Waters, unless you will reckon St. Kayn's Well to purge Melancholy, the Nature of the Waters being vulgarly reported to be this:

X x

The

(a) The Spaniards dress them with Oil and Lemon, and setting them before the Grantees, are accepted as a great Dainty.

*The Person of that Man or Wife,
Whose Chance or Choice attains,
First of this sacred Stream to drink,
Thereby the Mastery gains.*

The Islands of *Silly*, called in Latin *Silurum Insula*, and supposed to be the *Cassiterides* of the Ancients, have always been thought to belong to *Cornwall*, and therefore must be treated of here. They lie about 60 Miles from the Land's-End, and are in Number about 140. The chief of them is called *Silly*, and gives Name to all the rest; but the Island of *St. Mary* is now the most fruitful and largest, yet is but three Leagues round. It has a very good Harbour, fortified by a Castle, which was built by Queen *Elizabeth*. It is very probable that they were heretofore joined to the main Land of *Cornwall*, and separated, by some violent Irruptions of the Sea, both from the Continent and from each other, because the Sea is much of the same Depth, viz. between 40 and 60 Fathom quite over, unless about the Middle, where lies a Rock called *St. Mi-*

cheal's Gulph, which, withstanding the Fury of the Water, makes a Prominency in the Bottom. These Isles were conquer'd by *Ethelstan*, one of the Saxon Kings of *England*, and from his Time have been subject to the Kings of *England*, and appertaining to this County. Ten of them are bigger than the rest, viz. *St. Mary, Silly, Annet, Agnes, Sampson, Byer, Tresco, St. Helena, St. Martin's, and Arthur's*. Some of them stand very high, but others are cover'd with Water at high Tide. Some of them bear good Corn, but most of them afford Pasture chiefly. They abound with Water-Fowl, as Cranes, Herons, Swans, &c. and have Plenty of Rabbits. The *Phœnicians, Carthaginians* and *Romans*, frequented the Tin-Mines here, and the latter sent their Criminals to dig in them; but the Inhabitants now make very little of them, contenting themselves to live at Ease, and exchange small Parcels of Lead, Tin, and Skins, for Earthen and Brass Vessels and Salt. They have no Money, and live upon the Milk and Flesh of their Cattle, as the *Nomades* anciently did.

The

The Ecclesiastical History.

IT having been proved, beyond all Contradiction, by our most learned Bishop of Worcester, Dr. Stillingfleet, that (a) the Christian Religion was planted in the Island of Great Britain in the Apostles Age, and that most probably by St. Paul; and it appearing by our Histories, that the Saxon Invaders drove the Britains into the Western Parts of the Island beyond the Severn and Cornwall, when they possessed themselves of the other Parts of the Isle, and erected the Heptarchy, it must be recorded, for the eternal Honour of the Cornish, that they are some of the most ancient Christians of the Island, and tho' miserably harass'd by the Heathen Saxons, kept up an Hierarchy and Royal Jurisdiction among themselves. We have no certain Account of their Dioceses, or Order of Government; but we may collect from several Passages of the History of those Times, that St. David's was an Archbishop's See, and that there were six other Bishops his Suffragans, which the Latin calls *Episcopi Herefordensis, Landavensis, Bangorensis, Paternensis, Elvensis, and Wicciorum*, three of which cannot now be fixed. This appears from the (b) Relation of the Conferences between the British Christians and St. Augustin, at his first coming to convert the Saxons. Under which of these Bishops Cornwall was, we cannot determine, nor who were Bishops in the British Times, unless we will reckon (as Dr. Heylin does) Simon and St. Petrock to be Bishop in Cornwall; but he is so much mistaken in the Time, which he assigns to be A. D. 850, near 300 Years after his Death, as Dr. Fuller and Mr. Collier compute, that it is to be feared he mistakes also in the Office. But however that be, 'tis certain he was a very godly and zealous Preacher of the Gospel among the Cornish,

and had his general Residence at the Town now bearing his Name, *Petrock-Stow*, i. e. St. Petrock's Place, but now called *Padstow* by Contraction. He had spent twenty Years in Ireland, in improving himself in the Study of Theology, for which that Nation, from the Days of St. Patrick, had been very famous, and having much edify'd the Cornish with his Doctrine, went into the *East-Indies*, i. e. a far Country, from which he returned in his old Age, and living but a little time after, was buried at *Bodmin*, in the Church afterwards made a Cathedral, and dedicated to St. Petrock.

What was the State of the Churches in the Kingdom of Cornwall after this, we read nothing of, till this County, by the Arms of King Egbert and Athelstan, became subject to the Saxons. Bishop Godwin seems to date the Conversion of Cornwall to the Christian Religion from this Time, and says, that it was subject to the Bishops of the *West-Saxons*, whose See was first at *Dorchester* near Oxford, then at *Winchester*, and at last at *Shirburn*; but it must be understood of the Saxon Christianity, which was that which was subject to the See of Rome, for the Apostolical they had received many Ages before; nor is it credible that any thing but Force could have brought these Britains to submit to the Papal Jurisdiction, who had so resolutely opposed Augustin on that Account. King Athelstan then having subdued Cornwall, immediately order'd *Plegmund*, at that time Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to constitute them a Bishop, which he soon after did, having obtained Power of Pope *Formosus* to settle some new Sees in those Parts newly conquer'd, viz. one at *Taunton* in *Devonshire*, (which had been subject to the Kings of Cornwall) and another at

X x 2

Bed.

Bodmin in *Cornwal*, where was a Cathedral Church dedicated to *St. Petrock*. The first Bishop of this See was *Athelstan*, who had for his Successors, *Conan*, *Ruydoske*, *Aldred*, *Britwin*, *Athelstan II.* *Wolf*, *Woron*, *Woloke*, *Stidio*, *Aldred*, and *Burmold*; of all whom we find nothing memorable, but that in the Time of one of these last, the *Danish* Pyrates landing in *Cornwal*, burnt the Cathedral Church of *St. Petrock*, and the Bishop's Palace at *Bodmin*, which obliged the Bishop to remove to *St. Germans*. In the meantime, the Bishop's See at *Tadton* was removed to *Crediton* or *Kinton* in the same County, where *Sid manus*, the 7th Bishop of that See, sat, when the Bishoprick of *Cornwal* was settled at *St. Germans*, about the Year 990. After him succeeded *Alfred*, *Alfwold*, *Eadnoth*, and *Lervinus*, who being cotemporary with *Barwold*, Bishop of *St. Germans*, and outliving him, procured of *Canutus*, that his See should be united to *Crediton*, and so much the rather, because King *Etheldred* had much augmented the Revenue of *St. Germans*. He enjoy'd them both during his Life, which happen'd *A. D.* 1049 to have an end, and was succeeded by *Leofric*, a *Burgundian*, nobly born, and singularly learned, who being a Privy Counsellor to King *Edward* the Confessor, obtained Leave of that King to remove his See from *Kinton* to *Exeter*, where it still remains.

The County of *Cornwal* shewing such Footsteps of Holiness, many Towns bearing the Name of a Saint, we must not be so uncharitable as to think that they were imposed for any other Reason, but because they were born or lived here, and on that Account the People had such a Veneration for them, that they preserved their Memory that way. We shall mention some few, viz.

St. Ursula, the Daughter of *Dinath* or *Deonotus*, Duke of *Cornwal*, who is said, with 11000 Virgins, to have sailed over into *Little Britain* or *Armorica* in *France*, there to be married to the *Britains*, their Countrymen, who refus'd to take them Wives from the *French*; but being cast away in their Pas-

sage upon the *French* Shore, they were murder'd by the Pagans, because they would not abandon their Religion and Chastity. Others say, they went to *Rome* to converse with Pope *Gyriacus*, and in their Return home were murder'd by King *Attila* the *Hun* at *Colem*, where *St. Ursula* had a Church dedicated to her. We will not warrant this Story; but 'tis sufficient for us if the first Part be true, let Papists believe the rest.

St. Melorius, the Son of *Melian* Duke of *Cornwal*, whom *Rinaldus*, his Pagan Brother, inhumanly butcher'd, cutting off first his Right Hand, then his Left Leg, and lastly his Head, about *A. D.* 411. His Relicks did many Miracles, which, in Gratitude, obliged the People to saint him.

St. Reby, Son to *Solomon* Duke of *Cornwal*, Scholar to *St. Hillary* of *Poitiers*, and a zealous Champion for the Purity of Religion against the Poison of *Arianism*. He was made a Bishop by *St. Hillary*, and settled himself in the Isle of *Anglesey*, where *Guer Guiby*, or *Holy-head* and *Hillary Point*, preserve the Names of the Master and Scholar.

St. Gelfmanus, who (with his holy Companion *Lupus*) suppressed the *Pelagian* Heresy, then much infesting this Isle. *St. Columba*, an exceeding pious Woman, and Martyr, *St. Buriana* or *Bontana*, a religious Irish Woman; *St. Iia*, an Irish Woman of great Piety, with many others, which *Copeland* recites in his Catalogue, and whose Names the *Cornish* Towns bear, we can only mention, because they were such *British* Saints as had deny'd Subjection to *Augustin*, the *Saxon* Apostle, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and so they are marked by the *Saxon* Historians rather as Hereticks than Saints; for the Record in *Spelman* (a) says, They were Enemies to the Truth and the Pope's Authority; much such a Reason as the *Jews* had for branding *St. Paul* with that Name.

We come now to the Religious Houses in this County, which were not many, nor very considerable. The *Britains* were much addicted to this sort of holy Living, as may appear from that eminent Monastery of

(a) Con. Vol. I. p. 387.

of *Bangor*, wherein were above two thousand Monks; but we do not find that there were any Monasteries erected in *Cornwall*, till it became subject to the Saxons, under the Government of King *Athelstan*, by whom

St. Germans, a Monastery of Canons Regular of *St. Augustin*, was erected; but it was found by an Inquisition in the 30th Year of *K. Edward III.* that *K. Canute* endowed this Church, and that it was then a Bishop's Seat for *Cornwall*, and College of Canons Secular; but when the Bishops were removed to *Crediton*, and then to *Exeter*, *Leofricus*, the first Bishop of *Exeter*, turned it into a Priory of Canons Regular, of which he made the Bishops of *Exeter* for the Time being perpetual Patrons, who had the Privilege of enjoying the Profits of all Vacations in the said Priory. The Value of the Revenues of this Abbey at the Suppression was 243 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d.* as both *Dugdale* and *Mr. Speed* agree.

Bodmin, an Abbey of *Benedictine* Monks, was also founded by *K. Athelstan*. *Mr. Tanner* says, 'twas at *Petrockstow* or *Padstow* by Mistake; for the Monasticon settles this Abbey at *Bodmin*: *S. Petroci Monasticam professus vitam est sub Regula Benedicti apud Bedeminiam, &c.* This Monastery, dedicated to *St. Petrock*, was destroyed by the Danish Pyrates *A. D.* 981, and not rebuilt till 1110, at which Time *Earl Algar*, with the Consent of Bishop *Warlewast*, restor'd it, and put in black Canons, the Revenues in the meantime being appropriated to his own Use by the *Earl of Moriton* and *Cornwal*. *Leland* tells us, That this Monastery suffer'd many Changes, for the Monks settled by *Algar* were forced to give Place to Nuns, and they again to Secular Priests, whom the Monks within a while dispossessed, yet were again constrained to make room for Canons Regular. We find no more of this Monastery but this, that *King Henry III.* in the 57th Year of his Reign, confirmed to the Prior and Canons of *Bodmin* the Manor of *Newton* in *Devon*, formerly given them by *King Eadred*, with an Exemption from Suit to the County of *Devon* and Hundred of *Sherbury, &c.* Valued at 270 *l.* 11 *d.* per Annum by *Dugdale*, and 289 *l.* 11 *s.* 11 *d.* by *Speed*.

St. Burians, a College of Secular Canons, founded by the same King *Athelstan*. It consisted of a Dean and three Prebendaries in the 20th Year of *King Edward I.* This Deanery is probably still in being, and subordinate to the See of *Exeter*; for we find *Dr. Creighton*, Dean of *Burians*, made Dean, and after Bishop of *Wells*, in the Reign of *King Charles II.* Value not found. *Speed* seems to call it *Bounry*.

Launceston, a Collegiate Church, built for Canons Regular of *St. Augustin* before the Conquest, and dedicated to *St. Stephen*. It stood in the Suburbs of this Town, in the South-West Part, but was suppressed by Bishop *Warlewast*, who put in *Augustin* Friars into their Places, and giving the greatest Part of the Lands to the Priory, kept the rest for himself. *Reginald* Earl of *Cornwal* was a great Benefactor to this House, 16th of *King Stephen*, *A. D.* 1150, and *King John* and *King Henry III.* confirmed the Lands given them by all their Benefactors. Valued, 26 *Henry VIII.* at 354 *l.* 11 *d.* *Dugd.* but 392 *l.* 11 *s.* 2 *d.* *Speed*.

St. Michael's Mount, an Abbey of *Benedictines*, founded by *Edward the Confessor*. *Robert* Earl of *Moriton* and *Cornwal* annexed it to God and the Church of *St. Michael de Pericula Mariæ* in *Normandy* about the Year 1085. *Richard* King of the *Romans*, *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwal*, and *Conan* Duke of *Britany*, were Benefactors to this House, and *Pope Adrian*, in the Year 1155, confirmed to the Abbot and Monks of this House, by the Name of the Monastery of *St. Michael de Periculo Mariæ*, all their Lands and Revenues, lying most in *Normandy*, but many in *England*. After the Suppression of Priories alien, it was given to *Sion College* near *Brentford* in *Middlesex*.

Trudarvaith, or (as the Monasticon has it) *Tywardreith*, a *Benedictine* Monastery, built upon the Bay so called, which is now increased to a Village. It was founded by *Robert de Cardinan* in the Reign of *King Richard I.* and dedicated to *St. Andrew*. He gave divers Lands and Revenues to it, and annexed it as a Cell to *S. Sergius* and *S. Bachus* at *Angiers*. *King Henry III.* confirmed his and all other Grants to the Monks of it. It survived the Suppression of the Alien Priories, but fell at the general Dissolution, when

when it was found to be endowed with Lands and other Revenues to the Value of 123 l. 5 s. 3 d. *Dugdale*. 151 l. 16 s. 1 d. *Speed*.

Glassney in *Perin*, a Collegiate Church, founded by *Walter Bronscomb*, the Bishop of *Exeter*, for one Dean, thirteen Canons, and as many Vicars, about the Year 1275. He is said to have been warned in a Vision or Dream to build it. He dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin Mary and *St. Thomas* of *Canterbury*. *Peter Quivil*, Bishop of *Exeter*, in the Year 1288, made a farther Provision for the Vicars, and Bishop *Grandison*, his Successor in the same See, was a liberal Benefactor to it. The great Ruins still remaining, are a plain Evidence that it was a very noble and costly Structure. The Endowments of it at the Suppression were valued at 205 l. 10 s. 6 d. *Dugdale* and *Speed*.

St. Anthony, a Cell for two Canons only, annexed to *Plimpton* Priory. It is probable the Town arose from it, and still retains the Name, tho' there are no Signs of the House.

Helfton, a small Priory, dedicated to *S. John Baptist*, which, at the Dissolution, was found to be in Value 12 l. 16 s. 4 d. *Dugd.* 14 l. 7 s. 4 d. *Speed*.

St. Syriac or *St. Caricius*, was a Cell to *Montacute* in *Somersetshire*. It was a House for Black Monks, and bore the Name of the Saint to whom it was dedicated.

Crantocke, a College, valued at 89 l. 15 s. 2 d. *Speed*.

Talearn, a Monastery for Black Monks of the Angels, (as Mr. *Speed* terms them and three other Monasteries in this County.) Mr. *Tanner*, a Person well skilled in these Matters, declares himself ignorant who these Monks of the Angels were, and therefore, if they were not such as pretended to more exalted and angelical Purity and Meditations than other Orders, we must leave it to the most Learned and Judicious to find out.

St. Mary Wyke, a Chantry, with a Free-School, erected and endowed by *Thomasine*

Bonaventure, who from a poor Girl became, after two other Husbands, wealthy Citizens, the Wife to Sir *John Percival*, Lord Mayor of *London*, whom also out-living, she employed her Widowhood in Works of Piety and Charity, as repairing High-ways, building Bridges, portioning poor Maidens, relieving Prisoners, and feeding the Indigent; and among other Things, founded this Chantry and Free-School, with fair Lodgings for the Schoolmasters, Scholars, and Officers, and 20 l. a Year for incident Charges; a beneficial Charity, which Rich as well as Poor were the better for, because of the good Education of their Children there; but the Chantry ruin'd the School; for the Suppression of the one by the Statute *Edw. VI.* involved the other.

Rocke, an huge, high, and steep Rock, the Habitation of an Hermit, who dwelt on the top of it, to whom the uneasy climbing up to his Cell and Chapel, which was part of it, carved out of the Rock, was Merit sufficient to entitle him to the Name of a Saint.

There are some other Religious Houses, whose Names are preserved to us, which may not be improper to mention, that the Diligent and Inquisitive may make farther Discoveries of them, as *Sante Cruz* for Black Monks, *St. Mary de Val* for Black Monks of the Angels, *St. Michael de Magne Monte* for Black Monks, *Sully Island* for the same, and *Trury* for *Dominicans*, which, since the Learned can give no farther Account of, must be left to Posterity to search into.

It may not be amiss here to observe, that among the Multitudes of Martyrs that suffer'd for the Truth in King *Henry VIII's* Reign, and Queen *Mary's*, we find no Cornish Man or Woman, which is taken Notice of by the Martyrologist himself, who gives us this good Reason, that they were at such a Distance from *London*, that their Faith did not come upon Examination; so happy a thing it is for good Men to be out of Harm's way.

Learned

Learned DIVINES who either lived or were born in this County.

John of Cornwall, a Student at Rome, and other Universities in Italy, who wrote about the Incarnation of Christ against Peter Lombard, and dedicated it to Pope Alexander III. by whom he was highly favour'd.

William de Grenesfeld, Archbishop of York in the Reign of Edward I. was born in this County: (He was also Chancellor of England at the same time) As were also

Michael Tregury, Archbishop of Dublin in K. Henry VI.'s Reign, (a) and

John Arundel, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield in K. Henry VII.'s Time: And if we may have Leave to mention the Living among the Dead, 'tis no small Honour to this County, that

Sir Jonathan Trelawney, the present Bishop of Winchester, is a Native of it.

After these worthy Prelates, we may pass to other Divines eminent in their Generation, viz.

Simon Thurnay, who having obtained to a great Eminency in Learning at Oxford,

went and study'd Divinity at Paris, and became one of the most celebrated Doctors of the Sorbonne.

Godfrey de Cornwall, a very cunning Schoolman, and Divinity-Reader at Paris. Dr. Baconthorp, his Cotemporary, calls him Dr. Solennis, i. e. The grave Doctor. He flourish'd about the Year 1310.

John Trevisa, who lived in the Reign of K. Richard II. was one of the Translators of the Bible; and tho' he was inclin'd to Wickliff's Doctrine, yet lived to a great Age without any Disturbance. He died in the Reign of the said King.

Thomas Vivian, Suffragan Bishop to the Bishop of Exeter, under the Title of Episcopus Magarenses. He was also Rector of Exeter College, Oxford.

Bartholomew Traharon, Library-Keeper to K. Edward VI. and Dean of Chichester.

Charles Herle, Prolocutor of the Assembly of Divines, and Rector of Winnick in Lancashire, the greatest Parsonage in England.

(a) He was so famous for his Learning and Gravity before he was raised to this exalted Dignity, that King Henry V. having founded an University at Caen in Normandy, appointed him to be the Governor or Rector of it, from whence King Henry VI. removed him to the See of York.

The CHARITY-SCHOOLS of this County are at

ST. Colomb, where are twelve Boys and eight Girls taught and cloathed.

Grampound, where there is a School endowed with 20 l. a Year by a private Gentleman, who has also settled an Annuity of 100 l. a Year, for Ninety nine Years, towards the Support of this and four other Charity-Schools at

Laskard,

Pensance, and

Looe,

Salsab.

Launceston, where are two Schools for forty eight Children of both Sexes. The

Boys are taught to read and write, and the Girls to knit, sew, and make Bone-lace, and they are to have their Earning for Encouragement.

Morrell, where a Gentleman has given a House and Garden, with 8 l. a Year, to teach poor Children for ever.

Polperro, near Looe, where is a School for teaching as many poor Girls as the Interest of 100 l. will pay. It was a Legacy left for that purpose.

*An Account of the Boroughs in CORNWALL;
Extracted from several Authors and Accounts
sent.*

THIS County abounds with Parliamentary Boroughs or Corporations; for besides the Towns that at present send Members to Parliament, there are these following Corporations, viz. *Falmouth, Market-Jew, Pensance and Padstow, Botereux Castle, Grofihole, Milbrooke, and Stratton*, which never sent Members to Parliament, nor ever were summoned otherwise; not above six or seven Boroughs had that Privilege before the Reign of K. Edward VI. and Qu. Elizabeth. It is supposed that they were so made by the Interest of their Earls.

When the Parliament was summoned to sit at what Places the King thought fit, which were often changed, the Knights and Burgesses of this County were allowed for their going to and coming from *Cambridge*, six Days; *Coventry*, eight; *York*, eleven or twelve; *Gloucester*, four or five; *Leicester*, six; *Lincoln*, nine; *London and Westminster*, seven or eight; *Northampton*, six, and in bad Weather, ten; *Nottingham*, seven and a half; *Salisbury*, three; and *Winchester*, five.

The Catalogue of the Knights who served in Parliament for this Shire begins the 23d of Edward I but is imperfect; the Writs, Indentures and Returns, from the 17th of K. Edward IV. to the first of K. Edward VI. being lost throughout England, except one imperfect Bundle; but from thence continued down to the 11th of Queen Anne. The Members for the present Parliament are,

*John Trevanion Esq; and
Sir William Carew Bar.*

*I. Borough of Dunhivud alias
Launceston.*

IT is called *Dunhivud* from its Situation, being built on the Top or Head of a Down or Hill; and *Launceston*, contracted from *Launsthaphaden*, i. e. The Church of St. Stephen. It was built by *Eadulfus*, Brother of *Alphys* Duke of Devon and Cornwall. William the Conqueror gave it Robert Earl of Morton and Cornwall, his Half-Brother, and by Richard Earl of Poitiers and Cornwall, Brother of King Henry III. it was made a free Borough, having Liberty granted the Burgesses to chuse their own Bailiffs, and erect a Guild or Fraternity of Merchants to hold of him and his Heirs. These Privileges were confirmed often afterwards, and other Liberties added, viz. That the Assizes and Sessions should be kept no where else, Anno 10 Richard II. &c. The Manor of this Town hath been invested upon the eldest Sons of the Kings of England ever since K. Richard II. as it now continues.

The free Burgesses and Mayor, who are in Number 130, elect the Members for Parliament. It was incorporated by Queen Mary, Anno 1555. It is an ancient Market-Town, and the Market in K. John's Days was kept on *Sundays*; but for a Fine of five Marks, was alter'd to *Thursday*, and since is removed to *Saturdays*, as it now remains.

Leland tells us, *Itin.* Vol. VII. that in his Time it was walled in, and a Mile in Compass; that it had a Castle standing in the N. W. Side of it; and that some Gentle-

Y y

men

men held their Lands by Castle-guard, i. e. To repair and defend the Castle; and that at a little Distance from the Castle Northward was a Priory of Canons Regular, dedicated to *St. Stephen*. The present Parish-Church was made out of a Chantery-Chapel, enlarged in the Time of *Henry IV.* and made big enough to receive the Inhabitants of the Town. 'Tis graced with an handsome high Tower, and a beautiful Statue of *St. Mary Magdalen*, to whom it is dedicated.

The List of the Burgeses for this Town begins the 23d of *Edward I.* and is continued (with the same Defect as in the County) to the 12th Year of *Queen Anne*. The present Burgeses are,

John Anstis Esq; and

Edward Hearle Esq;

2. Borough of Leskard,

WAS given likewise by *William* the Conqueror to *Robert Earl of Morton* and *Cornwal*, and made a free Borough by *Richard Earl of Poitiers* and *Cornwal*, who procured the Burgeses here the same Privileges as had been before granted to *Launceston* and *Helston*, which he settled on them by a Charter, bearing Date *June 5, 1240*. His Son *Edmund* granted this Borough, with all the Tolls and Rents, to the Townsmen in Fee-farm, at the Rent of *18 l. per Annum*, which they have held ever since, and paid to the Dutchy, till the late King *William III.* bestowed it on the Lord *Somers*, to whom they are now paid by the Corporation.

This Town was incorporated by *Queen Elizabeth* *July 6, 1580*, who appointed a Mayor and Burgeses, and order'd that they should have a perpetual Succession, purchase Lands, &c. The Election of their Members for Parliament is vested in the nine Capital Burgeses, of whom one is always a Mayor, and their fifteen Assistants, with other Freemen, who are now in Number about a hundred.

It is a large and populous Town, containing about 100 Houses. The Market is one of the most considerable in the County, and the Buildings handsome. The Church is a large Fabrick, with a broad Tower, dedicated to *St. Martin*, and is well pav'd. The

Patronage of the Church anciently belonged to the Priory of *Launceston*, to which the great Tithes were appropriated, and at the Dissolution was granted to one *Mr. Connock*, to whose Descendants it still belongs.

Here was anciently a Castle on the North Side, with a Park, and Chapel of our Lady, famous for the many Pilgrimages made to it adjoining; of which now little or nothing remains but the Site. In the Town is an admirable Conduit, which plentifully supplies the Streets about the Market-place with Water. This is one of the Towns for Coinage of Tin, and is remarkable for the Defeat of the Parliament-Army *Anno 1642* by *Sir Ralph Hopton*, of which there is yet a Memorial kept in the Church. The Market in *Leland's* Time was kept on the Monday Weekly, but is now on Saturday. On the Top of the Town-Hall, which is a goodly Building, there is a noble Clock, with four Dials, which cost near 200 l. erected by *Mr. Dolben*, one of their Members for Parliament.

The Corporation hath two large Maces well gilt, and several Cups of Silver gilt, round one of which, in most constant Use, is engraved this Motto, *Qui fallit Poculum, fallit in omnibus*; with other Plate, most of it Presents made them by Members of their Body.

The List of their Parliament-men begins the 23d of *Edward I.* and is continued entire (excepting the fore-mentioned Defect) to the 12th Year of *Queen Anne*. The present Members are,

John Trelawney Esq; and

Philip Rasbleigh Esq;

3. Borough of Lestwithiel,

IS thought to have been the *Uxella* of *Ptolemy*, and anciently to have stood on an Hill, where the old Castle *Lestormel* shews its Ruins. The publick Buildings are long since defaced, and nothing remains of them but a small Part, repaired for a Prison and Stannary Court, which is kept there for Coinage of Tin. It is an ancient Corporation, belonging to the Dutchy, made by *Richard Earl of Cornwall* when he was King of the Romans, by a Charter dated at *Watling-*

lingston. Penknock, a Place adjoining, now a Part of it, had the same Privileges conferred on it by the same Charter.

The Representatives of this Place for Parliament are chosen by the seven Burgeses, and their 17 Assistants. 'Tis a poor Place, yet holds the Anchorage in the Harbour, and Bushelage of Coals, Salt, Corn, &c. in the Town of *Fowey*, a Port a little lower on the River. The Buildings are mean, the Church dedicated to *St. Bartholomew*, not unsuitable, yet has a Spire-Steeple, which none else has in this County. It was abominably prophaned by the Parliament Soldiers in 1644, who also defaced several stately Buildings, as the great Hall and Exchequer of the Dukes of *Cornwall*, who had their Palace here. It was anciently the Shire-Town, and still the Knights of the Shire are chosen here, and the County Weights and Measures are kept here, by the Assignment of the Act of Parliament *Anno 11. Henry VII.*

It is probable *William* the Conqueror gave it to *Robert* Earl of *Morton*; but being bestowed afterwards on *Richard* King of the *Romans*, with the former Towns, became part of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, of which it still holds, paying 11 l. 19 s. 10 d. per Ann. for their Liberties. It hath returned Members to Parliament ever since the 33d of King *Edward I.* and so has continued, as appears by the List, (excepting the former Defect) to the Death of Queen *Anne*. The present Representatives are,

----- *Liddel* Esq; and
Horatio Walpole Esq;

4. Borough of Truro.

IT is called *Truerger* in *Domesday-Book*, and was given by *K. William* the Conqueror to the aforesaid *Robert* Earl of *Cornwall* and *Morton*. *Richard Lucy* becoming Lord of this Town, procur'd it the Privilege of Soc, Toll, Them, and Ingfangthes, and not to plead or be impleaded in the Hundred or County-Courts, &c. It had a Market and Fair *Anno 30. Edward I.* when it was the Possession of *Thomas de Prydiar*, who maintained its Privileges, and held the Bailiwick of *Powdrishire* in Fee.

It afterwards became Part of the De-

mesnes of the Crown, tho' by what Means is not known; for *K. Edw. II. Anno Reg. 12. 1472*, granted this Honour, Borough, Manor, and Hundred, to his Brother *George* Duke of *Clarence*. In *Leland's* Time it had a Castle, which stood a quarter of a Mile on the West Side of *Truro*, and belonged of old to the Dukes of *Cornwall*, but was then entirely demolished. It had a Monastery for White Friars standing in *Kenwen-street*. The Church, which is dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, is a large Fabrick, built part of Moor-stone in an antique Form, and part of Stone of another kind. It hath a Nave, Tower, one Isle, and part of another, which is left unfinished.

This Town was incorporated by *Reginald Fitz-Roy*, natural Son to *K. Henry I.* by the Name of a Mayor and Burgeses, who have large Privileges enjoyed by Prescription, viz. to be Mayor of *Falmouth*, and take the Keyage of the Goods laden and unladen there. It is a fair, large, and well traded Town, and has the Benefit of Coinage of Tin. It has two Markets weekly, well frequented, and not inferior to any Place in the County for Buildings. The Increase of *Falmouth* has something lessen'd the Number of Inhabitants here; but still it is populous. It gives the Title of Baron to the *Rt. Hon.* the Earl of *Radnor*. The List of its Members sent to Parliament begins the 23d of *K. Edward I.* and is continued to the Death of *Qu. Anne*, but with the fore-mention'd Chasm. The present Members for this Borough are,

Colonel Selwin, and
Spencer Cowper Esq;

5. Borough of Bodmin,

OWES its Rise to *St. Petroc*, who being translated hither from *Petrockstow* or *Padstow*, where he died and was buried, a famous Church was built here in Honour to him, which afterwards, in the Reign of *K. Edward* the Elder, became an Episcopal See, *A. C. 905*. King *Athelstan* founded an Abbey of *Benedictine* Monks here to the same Saint, *A. C. 926*. but the *Danish* Pirates destroy'd it *A. C. 981*.

William the Conqueror found the Abbey in this desolate Condition, and bestow'd the

Possessions of it upon his Brother Robert Earl of *Morton* and *Cornwal*, who taking them from those who had unjustly seiz'd them, converted them to his own Use during his Life; but after his Death, *Algar* Duke of *Cornwal*, with the Assistance of *William Warlewast* Bishop of *Exeter*, re-edified it A. D. 1110, and placed Black Canons in it, who continued there till the Dissolution, when it was valued at 270 l. 11 s. Dugd. but 289 l. 11 s. 11 d. Speed. The Manor and Royalty, in which was a Market, Fair, and 68 Houses, with the Privilege of Gallows, Pillory, and View of Frank-pledge, was held by this Church; but was leased out to the Burgeses to farm at a certain Rent to them, and 15 l. per Ann. to a School, which the King augmented with 5 l. per Annum more.

This Town was anciently governed by a Mayor and 36 Burgeses, which are now changed into a Mayor, 12 Aldermen, 24 Common-Council Men, and a Town-Clerk. The Members of Parliament are chosen by the Majority of the Corporation, and the Manor belongs to the Earl of *Radnor*. It had anciently several Churches and Chapels, of which nothing remains but Ruins, except one that formerly belonged to the Priory, which is now made the Parish-Church. Here was also a House for Grey-Friars on the South Part of the Town, a Chapel and Alms-house, but not endowed, and an Hospital dedicated to St. *Lawrence*, and founded for 19 Lazars, two whole Men and Women, a Priest to minister to them in a Chapel adjoining, and a Chantry, called St. *John Baptist's* or *Naylor's* Chantry, founded in the Parish-Church by one *Naylor*, who gave a Revenue of 6 l. per Ann. for one Priest to celebrate there for ever. He was a Chancery-Clerk, and Native of this Town.

The List of the Representatives of this Place begins the 23d of King *Edward I.* and is continued (except the former Defect) down to the 12th of Queen *Anne*. The present Members for this Corporation are,

The Hon. *Francis Roberts* Esq; and
----- *Leigh* Esq;

6. Borough of Helston,

IS the King's Demesne still, as it is called in *Domesday Book*, and is held of the Kings of *England* by the Townsmen, under a certain Quit-Rent of 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. which they pay for the Toll, Mills, and 33 Acres of Land adjoining, to hold in Fee-farm, according to a Charter granted them by King *John*, 2 Reg. A. D. 1200, of whom they purchased for a Fine of 40 Marks, and one Palfrey, the Liberty to build them a Merchants-Guild, to pay no Toll but in the City of *London*, to be impleaded no where but in their own Borough, and to enjoy the Privileges of the Burgeses of *Lanncoston-Castle*.

King *Edward III.* farther granted them, at their Petition, a *Saturday* Market, and four Fairs yearly, viz. on the Eve, Day and Morrow, 1. of St. *Simon and Jude*; 2. Of *Palm-Sunday*; 3. Of St. *Cyriac* and *Julitta*, July 9, and of the Decollation of St. *John Baptist*.

This Town, tho' an ancient Borough, was not incorporated till the 27th of Queen *Elizabeth*, who appointed a Mayor and four Aldermen, who are to be of the Common-Council, and chuse 24 Assistants; which Charter being confirmed by K. *Charles I.* he granted, That the Mayor for the Time being, Recorder, and preceding Mayor, should be always Justices of the Peace within the Borough, and keep a Quarter-Sessions.

The Members for Parliament for this Town are always elected by the sworn Freemen of the Corporation, who are about 70 Inhabitants, and 10 Out-Burgeses or Freemen. The Manor belongs to the Dukes of *Cornwal*. The Town is built in the Form of a Cross, and hath a large Market-House in the Centre of it, and a Guild-Hall at the Northern End. It is one of the four Stannary or Coinage-Towns, and has four Streets, every one of which is well supplied with Water, because it has a little Chancel running thro' it. The Church, which is annexed to the Vicaridge of *Guzdron*, is a large Building, and dedicated to St. *Michael*, on which Saint's Day the Mayor is chosen. The Steeple is 90 Foot high, and a Sea-Mark; the Church 126 Foot long, and 41 broad,

broad, and kept in good Repair, the Town having no Dissenters in it. It had formerly a Castle, and a Priory or Hospice, dedicated to St. John Baptist, standing at the West End of the Town, which at the Dissolution was valued at 12 l. 16 s. Dugd. 14 l. 7 s. 4 d. Speed. The Inhabitants at the Poll-Tax in 1694 were 1348, and their Number is since increased.

The List of such Members as have served in Parliament for this Borough begins the 23d of K. Edward I. and is continued (except the former Defect) to the 12th of Qu. Anne. The present Representatives are, Sir Gilbert Heathcote Kt. and Sidney Godolphin Esq;

7. Borough of Saltash,

Formerly called *Essa*, stands on the Sea-Shore on the Side of a Hill, and contains near 200 Families. It belongs to the Honour of Trematon Castle, from which it derives several large Privileges over the Haven belonging to it, viz. a yearly Rent for all Boats and Barges, Anchorage of Shipping, and dragging of Oysters, except between Candlemas and Easter. It stands in the Parish of St. Stephen, to which it is a Chapel of Ease, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and is a decent Building, containing a Body, South-Ile, and Tower 57 Foot and a half high.

It has a Weekly Market kept on Saturdays, and a Claim to another on Tuesdays, but not observed, and two Fairs upon July 25, and February 2, yearly. The Manor of this Borough is vested in the Corporation, who hold it of the Duchy of Cornwall; and upon the Payment of a Fee-farm Rent of 18 l. per Ann have all the Toll of the Market and Fairs. K. William III. bestowed the Rents of all the Duchy of Cornwall upon the Lord Somers, to whom they are now paid; but out of that of this Town, 7 l. per Ann. is paid to the Free-School, by an Endowment from the Crown.

Near the Chapel stands the Market-House and Town-Hall, which is an handsome Building, and the said School. The Corporation, by the Charter now in force, which was obtained 35 Car. II. 1682, consists of a Mayor, six Aldermen, and about 20 Free-

men or Burgeses, who have Liberty to chuse them a Recorder, elect the Members of Parliament, which it first sent in K. Edward IV.'s Days, tho' it was made a Borough by Reginald de Valletort, Lord of the Honour of Trematon in K. Henry IV.'s Days, from whom, Male Issue failing, it was sold to Richard Earl of Cornwall, K. Henry III.'s Brother; after whose Death it became vested in the Crown.

K. Edward III. settled this Town, part of the Manor of Trematon, and Park thereunto belonging, upon the Black Prince and his Heirs, Dukes of Cornwall, and eldest Sons of the Kings of England, and granted the Advowson of the Church of St. Stephen, with the Tithes of Saltash, to his Collegiate Church of Windsor, by a Charter dated May 2, 1351.

The List of the Representatives for this Borough begins the 6th of K. Edward VI. and is continued to the 12th of Qu. Anne. The present Members are,

Shilston Calmady Esq; and William Shippen Esq;

8. Borough of Camelford,

IS a mean Town, of not above 50 or 60 Houses, but an ancient Borough, created by Richard Earl of Cornwall, who, when he was King of the Romans, by his Charter granted the Burgeses of it a Friday-Market, and a Fair on the Eve, Day and Morrow of St. Swithin, which were all of them confirmed by his Brother K. Henry III. by his Charter dated June 12, 1259.

This Borough began to send Burgeses to Parliament in the Reign of K. Edward VI. and was thoroughly authoriz'd to continue it by Qu. Mary, who confirm'd their Liberties. It is at present govern'd by a Mayor and eight Burgeses or Aldermen, who, with 10 Freemen, elect their Members for Parliament. The Corporation enjoys the Toll of the Markets and Fairs, with an Estate of 15 l. per Annum, which making together a Revenue of about 80 l. per Annum, serve for the Support of, otherwise, a very mean Magistracy.

This Town is but an Hamlet to the Parish of Lanteglas, to the Church of which Place, distant about a Mile, the Inhabitants repair.

repair for the Worship of God, having never had (so far as we can learn) any Chapel at *Camelford*. The Manor is held of the Dutchy of *Cornwal*, as that of the former Towns.

This Town is famous for two remarkable Battels, the one fought between King *Arthur* and his Nephew *Mordred*, who being mortally wounded, was convey'd to *Glastenbury*, and there died, *May 22, 542.* the other between the *Britains* and *Saxons*, *A. D. 823.*

The List of Parliament-men for this Town begins the 6th of *Edward VI.* and is continued to the 12th of *Qu. Anne.* The present Members are,

James Montague Esq; and
Richard Coffin Esq;

9. Borough of Port-Pigham, alias Westlow,

CAN't boast of any Antiquity, because it has no Parish-Church, which (says *Leland*) is a certain Sign that it is a new Town, sprung from a small Hamlet. It consists of about 100 Houses, and had formerly by Charter a *Wednesday* Market, and a Fair for three Days; but this last is kept only one Day at present, viz. *April 25.* 'Tis in the Parish of *Talland*, a small Town a Mile distant, where the Inhabitants go to Church, and bury their Dead, for in this Village there is not so much as a Chapel remaining. We find that there was one in the Time of King *Henry VIII.* but being desecrated at the Dissolution of the Chanteries, was probably turned into the Guild-Hall of the Borough, as Tradition reports, and the Tower not long since standing by it may prove.

It was incorporated by *Qu. Elizabeth* February 14, 1574, by the Name of a Mayor and Burgesses, which latter were allowed to be twelve, and the Mayor to be annually chosen out of them, who together had Power to chuse a Steward, and have a Common-Seal. The Election of Members of Parliament is to be made by the said Corporation and the other Freemen, being about 60 in Number. In the first Return of Burgesses to serve in Parliament, 'tis called in the Indenture *Loubourough*, and in some others *Port-pigham*, *Portloo*, and *Westlow*.

The Lords of the Manor were first of the Family of *Treverbis*, who originally incorporated it, and made it a Borough: From them it descended to the *Carminows* and *Courtneys*, and at length was united to the Dutchy by King *Henry VIII.* in lieu of the Honour of *Wallingford* and *St. Waleys*, which he had separated from it. The Rents of the Manor were then valued at 55 *l.* and the Fee-farm at *Portloo* at 15 *l.* 6 *s.* 10 *d.*

The List of Burgesses for this Borough begins the 6th of *K. Edward VI.* and is continued to the 12th of *Qu. Anne.* The present Members are,

George Delaval Esq; and
Thomas Maynard Esq;

10. Borough of Grampound,

IS a Town of no great Antiquity, and but meanly filled with Inhabitants. It was once a Market-Town; but the Market is now near lost. It has but one Street of about 80 Houses, and lies in the Parish of *Creed*, yet has a small ordinary Chapel, dedicated to *St. Nauter* or *St. Nunn*, a Daughter of a certain Earl of *Cornwal*, and Mother to *St. David*, Archbishop of that See, (her Name being written in some Accounts *Nannita*, *Novita*, *Numites*) which is still in Use for the Service of God.

It is a Town Corporate, and has a Mayor, eight Magistrates, a Recorder, and Town-Clerk. The Mayor is annually chosen the *Tuesday* before *Michaelmas*-Day, and the Representatives for the Parliament by the Majority of the Magistrates and Freemen, who are all the Inhabitants that pay Scot and Lot, being about 50 in Number. It was made a Borough in the Time of King *Edward III.* but did not send Burgesses to Parliament till the Reign of *K. Edward VI.*

'Tis an ancient Manor belonging to the Dutchy, endowed with large Privileges by *K. Edward III.*'s Charter, viz. with several Lands and Mills, View of Frank-pledge, and the Assize of Bread and Beer, Freedom from Toll thro' all *Cornwal*, two Fairs, the one upon the Eve, Day and Morrow, of *St. Peter in Cathedra*, and the other on the Eve, Day and Morrow, of *St. Barnabas*, and a Weekly Market on *Tuesday*, &c. all which the Burgesses now hold of the said Dutchy in

in Fee-farm at the Rent of 12 l. 11 s. 4 d. being confirmed by K. Henry VIII. 7 Reg.

The List of Parliament for this Borough begins the 6th of K. Edward VI. and is continued to the 12th of Qu. Anne. The present Burgesses, who now serve, are,

The Rt. Hon. Thomas Cooke Esq;

Vice-Chamberlain, and

The Hon. John West Esq;

11. Borough of Eastlow,

IS an ancient Borough and Port, yet not known in any old Grants by this Name, but called either *Loo* simply, or *Portloo*. In the 30th Year of K. Edward I. Henry de Bodrigan was Lord of this Town, and certified his Claim of a Market and Fair in *Loo*, View of Frank pledge, a Ducking-Stool, Pillory, and Assize of Bread and Beer. From this Lord the Manor descended to the Family of the *Courtneys*, Earls of *Devon*, who were seiz'd of it the 7th of Henry V.

It was made a Corporation by Queen Elizabeth's Letters-Patents, bearing Date January 8, 1587. by the Name of a Mayor and Burgesses, by which Title they were to have a perpetual Succession, plead, and to be impleaded, and to consist of nine Burgesses, of whom one is always to be Mayor, and to have Power to chuse a Recorder. The Members of Parliament are elected by the Mayor, Burgesses and Freemen, which are about 40 or 50. Before this Charter, the Town was govern'd by a Portreeve.

The Town contains about 200 Houses, and has a Market on *Saturdays*, of which the Corporation has the Toll. The Manor belongs at present to the Dutchy, and is held by the Corporation at the Fee-farm Rent of 20 s. per Annum. Here is a poor Battery of four Guns, and a little Chapel of Ease, kept up by four Buttrices, in which the Minister of *St. Martin's*, the Mother-Church and Burial-place, is obliged to preach once in three Weeks. This Chapel was repaired in 1700 by the then Members of Parliament, and afterwards beautified by the present Bishop of *Winchester*, because the Seat of his Family is near this Place. 'Tis dedicated to *St. Kayn* or *Keyna*, an holy Virgin, Daughter of *Braganus*, Prince of *Brecknockshire*. She was anciently in great

Esteem for her Holiness in this County and *Somersetshire*, and her Festival is kept on September 30, on the Eve of which Day there is a Fair kept in this Town.

The List of the Members of Parliament for this Town begins the 13th of Qu. Elizabeth, (for the Return of a Merchant made by this Town, in Conjunction with *Fowey*, to a Council at *Westminster*, must not be reckon'd as a Parliament) and is continued down to the 12th Year of Qu. Anne. The Burgesses now serving are,

John Smith Esq; and

Samuel Bateman Esq;

12. Borough of Penryn,

IS an ancient Manor belonging to the See of *Exeter*, of which the Corporation now hold it, paying the Bishops a certain Quit-Rent for the Toll of the Markets and Fairs. The Bishop is Lord of the Borough, and its Forreigns, i. e. Out-Boroughs, it having been made such by *Walter Bromscomb*, Bishop of *Exeter*, as may appear from the Petition of *Thomas Button*, Bishop of *Exeter*, who, Anno 30 Edward I. exhibited his Claim of *Infangthesf*, &c. in his Manor of *Penryn*, which he challenged to be a free Borough, and to have the Property of a Market and Fair, and that these Rights were enjoyed by his Predecessors, who made it a Borough.

The Town consists of one principal Street, indifferently well built for this Country, and hath two Weekly Markets, which render the Trade considerable, but hath no Church or Chapel within it; the Church of *Gluviac*, to which Parish it belongs, lying but at a quarter of a Mile distant, tho' *Leland* says, there was a Chapel in the Town in his Time; which if true, there are no Signs of it now.

Walter Bromscomb, Bishop of *Exeter* above mentioned, founded a Collegiate Church here for a Dean and 12 Prebendaries, and dedicating it to *St. Mary* and *St. Thomas* of *Canterbury*, (as he was in those Days there esteemed) called it *Glasney* or *Glasneth*, from the Moor where it was built. It was strongly walled and incastelled, having three strong Towers, and Guns planted at the End of the Creek. It was valued at the Dis-

Diffolution at 205 l. 12 s. 6 d. Part of the Ruins are yet standing, viz. a Tower, and some of the Garden-Walls.

This Town sent Members to Parliament in Qu. Mary and Qu. Elizabeth's Reign, but was not incorporated till Anno 18 of King James I. 1619, when, at the Petition of William Cotton, Bishop of Exeter, that King granted, that it should be a free Borough, consisting of eleven discreet Burgeses or Aldermen, beside a Mayor and twelve Common-Council Men, and should have a Recorder, Steward, &c. an Office of Record every three Weeks, a Prison, and Power to try Felons in their Jurisdiction. In the Time of King James II. a new Charter was granted to this Corporation, which vested the Election of Members of Parliament in the Magistracy of the Town only; but it was never made use of. The Election of Burgeses is now made by all the Inhabitants that pay Scot and Lot, who may (perhaps) be estimated at above 100.

The List of the Members of this Town begins the first Year of Qu. Mary, and is continued down to the 12th Year of Queen Anne. The present Burgeses are,
Samuel Tresfuss Esq; and
Hugh Boscawen Esq;

13. Borough of Tregony,

IS mentioned in Domesday Book among the Lands of the Earl of Morton and Cornwall, the Conqueror's Brother, from whom this Manor came very early into the Family of the Pomeroy's, who by many Descents were found in Possession of it in the 8th Year of Qu. Elizabeth's Reign, 1566. From these Pomeroy's 'tis probable it descended to the Boscawens in the Reign of K. Charles I. Hugh Boscawen being at present the Lord of it, and giving some Sign that he is descended from the Pomeroy's, because the Christian Name Hugh has been so long used in both Families.

This Town consists of one indifferent long Street, and had formerly a Castle in it; but both of them are now much decayed. It has a Parish-Church dedicated to St. James, and enjoyed a good Market, till St. Austel in the Neighbourhood was made a Market-Town, when it began to decay, and

is now inconsiderable, tho' of ancient Date, for Anno 30 of K. Edward I. Henry de Pomeroy before mentioned, then Lord of the Town, certified his Right thereto, together with a Fair, and the Assize of Bread and Beer, and had it allow'd, in which Time also it sent Burgeses to Parliament for two Returns, but no more, till in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth it was summoned among the Cornish Boroughs, tho' not yet incorporated.

King James I. Anno Reg. 19, 1620, incorporated this Town by the Title of a Mayor and eight Capital Burgeses, ordaining, That Tregony should be a free Borough, consisting of a Mayor and eight Burgeses, who should govern the same; that they should yearly chuse a Mayor on the Tuesday following Michaelmas-Day, and have a Recorder, and keep a Court of Record on the first Monday of every Month, and enjoy all their ancient Privileges, &c.

The Election of Members of Parliament is in the Inhabitants in general, who are all the Housholders that boil the Por, the Number of which, at a Poll taken in 1695, amounted to about One hundred and fifty.

The List for the Parliament-men mentions the two Returns in K. Edward's Days, Anno Reg. 23 & 35. but it being discontinued till the first of Queen Elizabeth, the continued Catalogue begins the first of Elizabeth, and is carried to the 12th Year of Qu. Anne. The Burgeses that now serve in Parliament for this Borough are,

Sir Edmund Prideaux Bar. and
James Craiggs Jun. Esq;

14. Borough of Bossiney,

Commonly called Tintagel, is a small Village, containing not above twenty Houses, and an Hamlet with Trevena to that Parish. The Manor is very ancient Demesne Land to the Crown, and famous in our Histories for a Castle, the Ruins of which are reckon'd one of the Wonders of the World, standing about half a Mile from these Towns, part on the Continent, and part on an Island, joined together by a Draw-bridge. It had in it a pretty Chapel dedicated to St. Julian, as the Parish-Church is to St. Simphorian. The Church of Tinta-

ed was impropriated to the College of Wind-
sor by the Gift of *Edward IV.* who granted
the Advowson of it to that College by
his Letters Patents, dated June 29, 1480.
Reg. 40.

Richard Earl of Cornwall, Brother to King
Henry III. procured a Grant from that King,
Quod Burgas noster de Tintagil sit Liber Bur-
gus, i. e. That *Tintagil* should be a free Bo-
rough. It is govern'd by a Mayor, but so
far as we can discover not incorporated.
The first Return of Members we can find is
in King *Edward VI.*'s Reign. In the Inden-
ture in *Qu. Mary's* Time, it is called *Tre-*
vema, alias *Bassiney*, and sometimes one of them
alone. The Election of Members is in the
Mayor and Freemen. Whoever has free
Land in the Borough, and lives in the Pa-
rish, is a Freeman, and votes in all Elections
of the Mayor and Burgesses. The Num-
ber of Electors is said to be under twenty.

The Castle, Manor and Borough of *Tin-*
tagel, was settled by King *Edward III.* on
his Son the Black Prince, when he created
him Duke of *Cornwall*, and his Heirs the
Princes of the Blood for ever, and so to
become a Parcel of that Duchy, and as
such is held by the Corporation, at the Fee-
farm Rent of 11 l. 16 s. 9 d. per Ann. The
Castle is said to be a very ancient Building,
and to have been the Seat of the Dukes of
Cornwall in the Times of the Britains, and
(as some pretend) the Birth place of King
Arthur, 500 Years before the Conquest; but
now only the Ruins of some Works re-
main.

The List of the Parliament-men begins
in *Edward IV.*'s Reign, 6 Reg. and is conti-
nued to the 12th Year of *Qu. Anne*. The
present Representatives of this Place are,

Henry Cartwright Esq; and

Samuel Molinieux Esq;

15. Borough of St Ives,

TAKES its Name from an Irish Saint,
St. Iia, a Nobleman's Daughter of
Ireland, famous for her singular Sanctity,
who came hither about the Year 460, ha-
ving been a Disciple of *St. Patrick*, first
Bishop of *Cork*; so that the true Name of
the Town is *St. Ives*, and corruptly called

St. Ives, (as it is commonly call'd and nam'd
in the Maps.)

It is a neat Town for this County. The
Inhabitants are wealthy, and have twenty
Sail of Ships or more belonging to their
Harbour. They drive a great Pilchard-
Trade in the Bay. The Church is wide
and capacious, but low, having a handsome
Tower, a Nave, and two Iles. The great
Tithes of the whole Parish of *Unilant*, of
which this Town is but an Hamlet, are
impropriate, and vested in the Earl of *Spen-*
ford, who takes Tithes not only of Grain,
but of Fish, Lamb and Wool, so that little
is left to the Vicar but the Tenth of Hay,
Milk and Mortuaries; which last, tho' used
in few Places else in *England*, bring in a
considerable Revenue; for the Custom is
this, That whoever dies worth 10 l. or
more, pays 10 s. to the Vicar; but they
that die worth less, pay nothing, and the
richest no more.

The Manor was anciently in the Family
of the *Ferrers*, from whom it came by Mar-
riage to the *Champernowns*, and from them in
the same manner to *Sir Robert Willoughby*,
Lord *Brooke*, whose Concubines marrying to
Blunt Lord Mountjoy, and *Mr. Royle*, it came
upon the Division to this latter, who held
it in the Reign of *H. Charles I.* being the
Ancestor of the present Duke of *Salter*. It
continues still in that Family, he being
Lord of it.

When it was made a Borough, we can't
understand. In the last Parliament of
Queen Mary, two Burgesses were sent to
Parliament for the Borough of *St. Ives*, which
we believe to be this Town, and then it was
called a Borough, and said to be govern'd
by a Portreeve. It was incorporated by
King *Charles I.* *Ann. Reg. 16, 1641*, who by
his Charter grants, That the Borough and
Parish of *St. Ives* should be incorporated;
have a Common Seal, be govern'd by 10
Mayor, 12 Capital and 24 inferior Burges-
ses, a Recorder, Town-Clerk, 6 of which
the Mayor in his Office, and a Year after,
the Senior Burgess and Recorder, shall be
always Justices of the Peace; That they
shall have four Fairs, viz. on May 10, Ju-
ly 20, September 26, and December 9, and 1
Day after each of them; and two Markets,
viz. on Wednesday and Saturday, and a Grammar
School.

mar-School for the Instruction of Youth by a Master and Usher, of which the Bishop of Exeter, Mayor and Capital Burgesses for the Time being, are appointed Governors.

The Election of the Members for Parliament is made by the Corporation, and all the Inhabitants that pay Scot and Lot, which are in all about 180. The Corporation now pays to the Duke of Bolton a Fee-farm Rent of 13 l. 4 s. and an high Rent of 1 l. 1 s. for the Market-House.

The List of the Members of this Borough begins the 4th and 5th of K. Philip and Q. Mary, and is continued to the 12th Year of Qu. Anne. The present Burgesses are,

The Hon. Henry Pawlet Esq; and
Sir John Hobart Bar.

16. Borough of Fowey,

IS a very ordinary Town, the Buildings being ill contriv'd, and so confusedly crowded together, that there is no open Street belonging to it, only many intricate Passages. The Church, dedicated to S. Finbarrus, commonly called *Barrus*, first Bishop of Cork in Ireland, is a pretty large Building, but something clumsy and inartificial. It was erected in the Reign of K. Henry VI. or K. Edward IV. by the Earl of Warwick, and in it is a Table of Benefactors hanging, of which Mr. Vincent, who gave 30 l. per Ann. to the Free-School, and Mr. Resleigh, who endowed an Hospital here, are the most eminent.

The Manor was given by the Conqueror to Robert Earl of Mortain and Cornwall, and afterwards, in Richard I.'s Reign, settled by Robert de Cardinan upon the Priory of Tywardreth, which he founded in the Neighbourhood. In the Reign of K. Edward I. the Prior of this House certified his Claim of Assize of Bread and Beer and View of Frank-pledge in Fowey, and in the next Reign the Convent obtain'd a Grant of a Monday Market weekly at the Manor of Fowey, and two Fairs annually, viz. on the Eve, Day and Morrow, of St. Barrus, and on the Eve, Day and Morrow, of St. Lucy. The Priory held it till the Dissolution by K. Henry VIII. when it was annexed to the Duchy; but the Toll and Toldsey of the Market and Fairs, and Keyage of the Har-

bour, were vested in the Corporation, upon the Payment of a Fee-farm Rent of 1 l. 19 s. 2 d. per Ann. to the Duchy.

When this Town was made a Borough, we can't learn; but certain it is, that it never returned any Members to Parliament before the 13th Year of Queen Elizabeth; tho' in K. Edward III.'s Days it sent a Merchant, with *Essex*, to a Council at Westminster, to treat of Sea-Affairs, as is above mentioned.

The Harbour of this Town is very commodious for Shipping, the Entrance being narrow, but very deep for three Miles to return into the Country, and all the Ways very clear from Bars of Sand and Rocks. At the Mouth of the Harbour, on the West Side, are the Ruins of an old Castle, and when you have passed a little farther, two small square Towers, opposite the one to the other, from which, in the last Dutch War, there was a Chain extending 200 Foot long; but 'tis now lost.

The Corporation consists of a Mayor, eight Aldermen, and two Assistants, and the Burgesses are chosen by all the Inhabitants that pay Scot and Lot. The Mayor in his Office, and the next Year after, and the Senior Alderman, always Justices of the Peace. King James II. allowed them a Recorder.

The List of Parliament-men begins Ann. 13 Eliz. and ends at the 12th of Qu. Anne. The present Members are,

Henry Vincent Jun. Esq; and
Jonathan Elford Esq;

17. Borough of St. Germans,

TAKES its Name from St. German, a Native, and at last Bishop of Auxerre in France, who being a great Orator, was sent into England to oppose the Pelagian Heresy by the French Bishops, and after he had preached in divers Parts of the Kingdom, as Verulam, Wales, &c. with good Success, took up his Residence here for some time. In Memory of him, K. Athelstan built here a fair Church; and because the Bishops of Cornwall, who resided then at Exeter, were much molested by the Danes, he removed the See to this Town, where it continued during the Succession of ten Bishops, viz. 113 Years, and then was removed to Exeter by

by *Zosfricus*, who changed the Secular Canons put in by *K. Abbot* into Black Canons.

The Manor of this Town, which (as *Domesday-Book* informs us) consisted of 24 Hides of Land, was upon this Change divided between the Bishop of *Exeter* and the Convent, 12 being given to each, but not of equal Value, for the Bishop's Part was then valued at 87 *per Ann.* and the Monks at 51. only. Here was then a Market on the Lord's Day, but soon came to nothing, because the Earl of *Morton* encouraged the Market at *Tramaton*, where his Castle was. The Division of the Manor still continues, *Edward Elliot Esq.* who farms the Bishop's Part, and possesses the other from his Ancestors, who bought it of the *Champernauds*, to whom it came accidentally at the Dissolution, enjoying both distinctly, and from them the Place where the Priory stood is called *Port-Elliot*.

The Town is ruinous and poor, the Houses are meanly built and irregular, situate upon an uneven Rock, affording no tolerable Reception for Passengers or Travellers. The Market, which it pretends to, and endeavours to keep up, is on *Fridays*, but is small, peddling, and almost unfrequented. All the Trade it drives is by fishing in *Tid-diford* River, which passes by the Town, and about 10 Miles lower empties it self into *Plimouth* Harbour. The Priory, being the Mansion of Mr. *Elliot*, is an handsome large Building, and fronts to the River. In the great Hall are the Arms of the Priory, in the painted Glass of a large Bow-Window, viz. a Sword and two Keys, endorsed in *Salitre*. The Church stands near the Priory, and consists of a North Ile, and two spacious Naves. At the West End were two lofty Towers, but now near demolished. The Naves before the Dissolution were appointed the one for the Convent, and the other for the Parishioners, but since they are both laid together. The whole is a light, handsome Building, and in it are divers Monuments of the *Moyses*, and a Marble one of one Mr. *Scawen*. The Presentation of the Vicarage of this Town, and Impropriation of Rectory, were by King *Edward VI.* granted to the Dean and Chapter of *Windsor*, in whose Hands they remain at this Day.

When this Town was made a Borough, is not known; but the first Return of Burgeses which we find was 5 *Ellis*, and then made by their Portreeve or Mayor, who is chosen at the Lord's Court-Leet, held about *Michaelmas*, by a Jury impanelled by the Steward for that purpose. The Members of Parliament are chosen by all the Householders that have lived a Year within the Borough, which contains only 30 or 60 Houses near the Church, the rest of the Parish, which is the largest in *Cornwall* (being 20 Miles in Compass, and has 10 Hamlets, in which are divers Gentlemens Seats) being without the Borough.

The List of the Members of Parliament begins the 5th of *Qu. Elizabeth*, and ends at the 12th Year of *Qu. Anne*. The present Representatives are,

John Bacon Esq. and

John Knight Esq.

18. Borough of St. Michael,

IS a small Hamlet, made up of Cottages, save one House, which is a publick Inn, not long since erected, and is the only tiled House in the Borough, which has not 30 more. It is a Thoroughfare, and one Side of it lies in the Parish of *Newlyn*, and the other of *St. Eudore*, so called from an *Irish* Saint.

The Manor of this Town is still in the Possession of the *Arundels* of *Ellbankern*, whose Ancestor *Ralph de Arundel*, executing the Office of Sheriff in this County for *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, King of the *Romans*, procured the Privileges for this Town of being a Borough, and having a Market and Fair; which last is still kept on *St. Francis's* Day, on the 4th of *October*.

This Borough is govern'd by a Portreeve, annually elected at the Court-Leet of the Heir of *Arundel* of *Llanbarn*, the present High-Lord, by a Jury, consisting of the principal Inhabitants of the Borough. The Portreeve must be chosen out of the first chief Tenants, called Deputy-Lords, because they have Lands in the Borough, who are at this time, *Sir Richard Carew*, *Sir Richard Vivian*, *Bart.* *Sir William Scawen* *Kt.* *Hugh Boscowen*, and *William Courtney*, *Esqs.* and . . . Gally Gent. and no other is capable.

mar-School for the Instruction of Youth by a Master and Usher, of which the Bishop of Exeter, Mayor and Capital Burgesses for the Time being, are appointed Governors.

The Election of the Members for Parliament is made by the Corporation, and all the Inhabitants that pay Scot and Lot, which are in all about 180. The Corporation now pays to the Duke of Bolton a Fee-farm Rent of 13 s. 4 d. and an high Rent of 1 s. 2 d. for the Market-House.

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The Hon. Henry Pawlet Esq; and
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The Manor was given by the Conqueror to Robert Earl of Morten and Cornwall, and afterwards, in Richard I.'s Reign, settled by Robert de Cardinan upon the Priory of Tywardreth, which he founded in the Neighbourhood. In the Reign of K. Edward I. the Prior of this House certified his Claim of Assize of Bread and Beer and View of Frank-pledge in Fowey, and in the next Reign the Convent obtain'd a Grant of a Monday Market weekly at the Manor of Fawe, and two Fairs annually, viz. on the Eve, Day and Morrow, of St. Barrus, and on the Eve, Day and Morrow, of St. Lucy. The Priory held it till the Dissolution by K. Henry VIII. when it was annexed to the Duchy; but the Toll and Toldsey of the Market and Fairs, and Keyage of the Har-

bour, were vested in the Corporation, upon the Payment of a Fee-farm Rent of 1 l. 19 s. 2 d. per Ann. to the Duchy.

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The Harbour of this Town is very commodious for Shipping, the Entrance being narrow, but very deep for three Miles to return into the Country, and all the Ways very clear from Bars of Sand and Rocks. At the Mouth of the Harbour, on the West Side, are the Ruins of an old Castle, and when you have passed a little farther, two small square Towers, opposite the one to the other, from which, in the last Dutch War, there was a Chain extending 200 Foot long; but 'tis now lost.

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The Manor of this Town, which (as *Domesday-Book* informs us) consisted of 24 Hides of Land, was upon this Change divided between the Bishop of *Exeter* and the Convent, 12 being given to each, but not of equal Value, for the Bishop's Part was then valued at 8 *l.* per Ann. and the Monks at 5 *l.* only. Here was then a Market on the Lord's-Day, but soon came to nothing, because the Earl of *Morton* encouraged the Market at *Trematon*, where his Castle was. The Division of the Manor still continues, *Edward Elliot* Esq; who farms the Bishop's Part, and possesses the other from his Ancestors, who bought it of the *Champerneus*, to whom it came accidentally at the Dissolution, enjoying both distinctly, and from them the Place where the Priory stood is called *Port-Elliot*.

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The List of the Members of Parliament begins the 5th of *Qu. Elizabeth*, and ends at the 12th Year of *Qu. Anne*. The present Representatives are,

John Bacon Esq; and

John Knight Esq;

18. Borough of St. Michael,

IS a small Hamlet, made up of Cottages, save one House, which is a publick Inn, not long since erected, and is the only tiled House in the Borough, which has not 30 more. It is a Thoroughfair, and one Side of it lies in the Parish of *Newlyn*, and the other of *St. Enodore*, so called from an *Irish* Saint.

The Manor of this Town is still in the Possession of the *Arundels* of *Llanbarn*, whose Ancestor *Ralph de Arundel*, executing the Office of Sheriff in this County for *Richard* Earl of *Cornwal*, King of the *Romans*, procured the Privileges for this Town of being a Borough, and having a Market and Fair; which last is still kept on *St. Francis's* Day, on the 4th of *October*.

This Borough is govern'd by a Portreeve, annually elected at the Court-Leet of the Heir of *Arundel* of *Llanbarn*, the present High-Lord, by a Jury, consisting of the principal Inhabitants of the Borough. The Portreeve must be chosen out of the six chief Tenants, called Deputy-Lords, because they have Lands in the Borough, who are at this time, *Sir Richard Carew*, *Sir Richard Vivian*, *Barts.* *Sir William Scawen* *Kt.* *Hugh Boscawen*, and *William Courtney*, Esqs; and . . . Gally Gent. and no other is capable

pable of that Office. There is no Chapel in this little Town of *Modishole*, as 'tis called, 30 *Edw. I.* neither can we learn that there ever was any.

We can't find that it was ever incorporated, but that it sent Members to Parliament the 6th of *K. Edward VI.* in which Return it is called, as also in other Indentures, *Burgus & Villa Mychel, Mischel, or Modishole*, and no where *St. Michael*, till of late it has been termed so by vulgar Error. The Election of Burgesses to serve in Parliament has been made here several ways, viz. sometimes by a Jury of the principal Inhabitants, and at other times by the Inhabitants in general, which causing some Contests among the People, the House of Commons, by Vote *March 20, 1700.* settled the Election for the future to be performed by the Lords of the Borough capable of being Portreeves, and such Inhabitants as pay Scot and Lot, which are not now above 26.

The List of the Parliament-men begins the 6th Year of *K. Edward VI.* and ends at the 12th Year of *Qu. Anne.* The present Burgesses are,

*Nathaniel Blackiston Esq; and
Richard Moleworth Esq;*

19. Borough of Newport,

IS so called of late Years from a New Gate, in Latin *Nova Porta*, built to it. It is part of the Parish of *St. Stephens*, and grew into a Town or Suburb to *Launceston*, upon the Removal of the Priory Church, which occasioning a Church or Chapel, now known by the Name of *St. Thomas*, to be erected in its room, certain Houses were built about it, which are now about 80, and are all comprized in the Borough of *Newport*, formerly called *Dunhevern*, as well as *Launceston*.

The Manor of this Hamlet belonged to the Priors of *St. Stephen*, as *Launceston* did to the Earls and Dukes of *Cornwall*, as appears by *Domesday-Book*, which tells us, that *Canonici, &c. i. e.* The Canons of *St. Stephen* hold *Launflaveton*; and then adds, *Comes, &c.* The Earl of *Morton* holds *Dunhevern*, where he hath a Castle; which different Tenures, as they divided this Place into Ecclesiastical and Lay Possessions, and on

that account were separated in Jurisdiction, so they obtained distinct Privileges, which this Place laid Claim to at the Dissolution. This part of the Manor then devolved to the Crown, and so continued, till King *Charles II.* upon his Restoration, gave it to *Sir William Morrice*, in whose Family it still remains, *Sir Nicholas Morrice* being now Lord of the Manor and Borough of *Newport*.

It does not appear from any ancient Records, that this Place was ever incorporated, or so much as stiled a Borough; yet being part of the King's Demesnes, it speciously challenged a Right to return Members to Parliament the 6th of *Edward VI.* and sending their Burgesses, they were admitted, and have exercised the same Privilege ever since. They have a Custom to chuse two Persons yearly, called *Pianders*, at the Lord's Court, who are the Officers that order their Elections, and make the Returns of the Representatives, who are chosen by all the Inhabitants of the Place who pay Scot and Lot, or have Burgage-Tenure in this District, which are about 60 in Number.

The List of the Burgesses for this Town begins the 6th of *K. Edward VI.* and is continued to the 12th Year of *Qu. Anne.* The present Members are,

*Sir Nicholas Morrice Bar. and
Humphrey Morrice Esq;*

20. Borough of St. Mawes,

IS a small Hamlet, containing about the same Number of Houses as *St. Michael* above mentioned, and has neither Church nor Chapel, but belongs to the Parish of *St. Justus*, who left his Bishoprick of *Lyons*, and turn'd Hermit. The Name of this Place is derived from an *Irish* Saint of that Name, who had his Cell here, and lived in great Abstinence, which occasion'd a Church to be built here to his Memory, and that a Fisher-Town to rise up after it.

K. Henry VIII. built a Castle here to secure the Entrance of *Falmouth Harbour*. It was of an orbicular Form, but of little Strength, which makes it little regarded, and so is not kept in good Repair; yet there are belonging to it a Governor, who has a Salary of about 80 *l. per Ann.* a Deputy, who has about 26 *l. per Ann.* and two Gunners, who

who attend by Turns, for there are about 17 Guns belonging to it.

The Manor and Royalty belonged, 'tis probable, to the Crown, till within this last Century it was sold to Sir *Joseph Tredenham*, whose Relict now enjoys it for Life; after which it descends to *Francis Scobell Esq;* who married the Daughter of the said Sir *Joseph*, who died about 10 Years since.

This Town never sent any Members to Parliament till the Year 1562, 5 *Eliz.* when being accepted, on Condition that they should shew their Letters-Patents for their Return, which were never required, they have accordingly sent ever since. The chief Officer of the Borough is a Portreeve or Mayor, who with the free and sworn Tenants, who are about 30 or 40 in Number, having elected their Burgesses, makes a Return of them. We do not find that it was ever incorporated, or had either Market or Fair. The Inhabitants depend chiefly upon Fishing for their Subsistence.

The List of the Parliament-men for this Town begins 5 *Eliz.* and is continued to the 12th Year of *Qu. Anne.* The Burgesses that now serve in Parliament are,

William Lowndes Esq; and
John Chetwind Esq;

21. Borough of Kellington,

TH O' the last of the Boroughs of this County in Order of Time, yet for Building and Wealth is not inferior to above half of them, containing above 150 Houses. The Manor of this Town was in King *Henry III.*'s Time the Estate of *Reginald de Ferrers*, and his Heirs; for we find, that that King granted him a Market every Wednesday at his Manor of *Calmeton* in *Com. Cornwall*, and a fair annually on the Eve, Day and Morrow, of the Nativity of the

Virgin Mary; which being on September 8 it is here kept on the Anniversary of the Dedication of the Chapel of this Town, which is a Daughter-Church (as they call it) to the Parish of *Southill*, distant about two Miles. It is probable this *Reginald* held it at first of *Richard Earl of Cornwall*, who made it a Borough by Lease, to pay certain Rents and Services, which were continued in *K. Edward III.*'s Days. From the Family of the *Ferrers*, it came by Marriage to the *Champernoons*, and from them to the Lord *Willoughby of Brooke*, then to the *Paulets*, Marquisses of *Winchester*, by a Daughter of whom it descended to Sir *Henry Rolle of Sterrenston, Devon*, whose Posterity now enjoy it. Here is a good Market-House, and a neat Chapel or Church dedicated to *St. Mary*, but made such by the Piety of *Nicholas de Ashon*, Serjeant at Law, who in a great measure rebuilt it, and lies buried in the Chancel, under a Marble Monument.

The Inhabitants have no Charter of Incorporation, but every Year at the Court-Leet of the Lord of the Manor, who is at present *Samuel Rolle Esq;* the Portreeve is chosen, and the Inhabitants who have lived in it a Twelvemonth are admitted Burgesses, which gives them a Right to vote at the Elections of Members of Parliament, so that there are almost as many Electors as Houses. The Returning Officer is the Portreeve, by Prescription. The first Return of Members to Parliament made by this Borough was 27 *Eliz.* 1585, it being the last Town in *Cornwall* that was called upon to send Representatives.

The List of Parliament-men for this Borough begins the 27th Year of *Qu. Elizabeth*, and ends the 12th Year of *Qu. Anne.* The present Members are,

Sir John Coriton Bar. and
Samuel Rolle Esq;

A B O.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Aborrows	Kerryer	Trigg Minor	—	Chapel annexed to Lanteglos by Camelford.		
Advene	Lefnewth					
St. Agnes	Pider	V. Powder	8 13 4	Ld. Bp. of Exon.	Mr. Wi. Richards.	
St. Allen	Powder					
Allercomb	Stratton	V. Trigg Major	18 4 10½	D. & C. of Exon.	L. Blackburne D.D.	
Alternon	Lefnewth					
Andenos Castle	Pider					
Anowthan	Penwith					
Anstfel	Powder					
Anthony	Powder					
Anthony East	East					
Anthony Hall	East					
St. Anthony } in Meney }	Kerryer	V. Kerryer	4 15 11½	The Crown.	John Taylor Vic.	
Anthony West	East	V. East	12 17 8½	Sir W. Carew Bar.	John Taylor Vic.	
Anthron	Kerryer					
Ardenora	Powder					
Armed Knight	Penwith					
Arthur's Hall	Trigg					
Arwanack	Kerryer					
Arwothal	Kerryer					
Afalt	East					
Ashfield	Powder					
St. AUSTELO=	Powder	V. Powder	21 0 0	The Crown.	Step. Hewgoe Vic.	
Bake	East	V. Kerryer	33 0 0	The Crown.	H. Huthnaffe Vic.	
Barret	Powder					
Barton Bickton	East					
Barton Trenew	East					
Bedeve	Trigg					
Bedwin	Trigg					
Benallock	Kerryer					
Bnallock	Powder					
St. Bennet	Pider					
Beny	Lefnewth					
Bere	Stratton					
Berion	East					
B-fill	Lefnewth					
Betonet	East					
Bickton	East					
Bindon	West					
Binerton	Kerryer					
St. Blaife	Powder	Powder	—	Chapel annexed to St. Austell.		
Blifland	Trigg	R. Trigg Min.	13 10 0	Mr Nich. Parsons.	Vacant.	
B'oftenhim	East					
Bochyn	Kerryer					
Boconock	West	R. West	9 17 8	Lady Eliz. Mohun.	Chas. Peters Rect.	
Boconock Hall	West					
BODMIN =	Trigg	V. Trigg Min.	13 6 8	Sir P. Prideaux Bt.	Jasper Wood Vic.	
Pod egan	Powder					
Bod igy	Penwith					
Bodwell	West					
Bolisto	Penwith					
Bollytho	East					
Bonython	Kerryer					
Borden	Stratton					

B O R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
St. Andrew	Stratton					Crew-Hall.
St. Andrew's Castle	Lefnewth					
St. Andrew's	Penwith					
St. Andrew's	Penwith					
St. Andrew's	East					
St. Andrew's	Penwith					
St. Andrew's	East	East		Ed. Herle of Prideaux, R. Killow of Landleak,	Arthur Pearse, Cl.	
St. Andrew's	Stratton					
St. Andrew's	Stratton	Trigg Major		Langford.	Impropropriation, Ch. Hawke, Cur.	
St. Andrew's	Kerryer					
St. Andrew's	Pider					
St. Andrew's	Pider	R. Pider	41 10 8	Sir N Morrice Bar.	Chas. Pole, Rect.	
St. Andrew's	Trigg	V Trigg Minor	8 0 0	D. & C. of Exon.	Nich. Downe, Vic.	
St. Andrew's	West	W V. est	8 13 4	Sam. Gabel Esq;	Tho. Pearse, Vic.	
St. Andrew's	West					
St. Andrew's	East					
St. Andrew's	Trigg					
St. Andrew's	Trigg					
St. Andrew's	Kerryer					
St. Andrew's	Pider					
St. Andrew's	Penwith	R. Penwith	48 12 0	Bp. of Exon, as D. of S. Burien.	Edwards, Cur. no Institution.	
St. Andrew's	Penwith					
St. Andrew's	Trigg					
St. Andrew's	East					
St. Andrew's	Stratton					
St. Andrew's	East					
St. Andrew's	East					
St. Andrew's	Penwith	Penwith	39 16 10 1	Fran. Bassett Esq;	J. Newcombe, Rect.	
St. Andrew's	Lefnewth					
St. Andrew's	Pider					
St. Andrew's	Penwith					
St. Andrew's	Pider	Pider		Chapel annex'd to Padstow.	Steph. Warne, Cur.	
St. Andrew's	West	R. West	24 17 8 1	Ed. Herle, Esqs; J. Grove, alt. vic.	John Baker, Rect.	
St. Andrew's	West					
St. Andrew's	West					
St. Andrew's	East					
St. Andrew's	Pider					
St. Andrew's	Kerryer					
St. Andrew's	Pider					
St. Andrew's	Penwith					
St. Andrew's	West					
St. Andrew's	Penwith					
St. Andrew's	West					
St. Andrew's	East					

C L E.	Hundred.	Deanery	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Cleader	Lefnewth	V. Trigg Major	6 11 10 ¹			
St. Cleather } al. Cleader }		Trigg Major.		Jo. Trevillian Esq;	John Harris, Vic.	
St. Cleere	West	V. West	19 6 8	The Crown.	Edw. Dennis, Vic.	
St. Clement	Powder	Powder	9 0 0	The Crown.	Samuel Ange, Vic.	
Clifton	East					
Clowant	Penwith					
Colan Parva	Pider	V. Pider	6 14 4	Bishop of Exon.	Jo. Baggwell, Vic.	
Collostock	East	East		The Crown.	L. Blackburne, D.D.	
Colquite	Powder					
Columb John	Pider					
COLUMB } MAGNA = }	Pider	R. Pider	53 6 8	John Collier, Cl.	Phil. Collier, Rect.	
Columb Parva	Pider	Pider			P. Hill, Cur. Impr.	
Comb	Powder					
Constenton	Kerryer	V. Kerryer	19 3 10 ¹	D. & C. of Exon.	Tho. Perry, Vic.	
Corneley	Powder	V. Powder	19 0 0	Chapel annex'd to	Probus.	
Correther	West					
Coswyn	Penwith					
Coutt	Powder					
Crackington	Lefnewth					
Creed	Powder	R. Powder	13 6 8	The Crown.	John Hughs, Rect.	
Crigmere	Pider					
Crocabon	East					
Crowan	Penwith	V. Penwith	11 9 1 ¹	S. Awbyn Esq;	John Glynn, Vic.	
Crowan Hall	Penwith					
Cubly	Powder					
Culverland	West					
Curbeal	East					
Curry	Kerryer	Kerryer		Chapel annex'd to Breagus.		
Cuswath	Pider					
Cuthbert, al. }	Pider	V. Pider	8 6 8	Sir P. Prideaux Bt.	Hu. Bradford, Vic.	
Cubert }						
Cutmere	East					
Davidstow, al. }	Lefnewth	V. Trigg Major	8 0 0	The Crown.	N. Tincombe, Vic.	
Davstowe }						
St. Daye	Kerryer					
Donisak	West					
Denmer }	Trigg					
Bridge }						
St. Denis	Powder	Powder		Chapel annex'd to St. Michael	Caryhays.	
St. Dominick	East	R. East	23 11 1 ¹	John Clarke Esq;	Joseph Clarke.	
				Master & Scho-		
Dulo	West	R. West	22 4 0	lars of Baliol	Jo. Baron, S.T.P.	
				College, Oxon.		
Dulo	West	V. West	8 11 1 ¹	Reftor of the	Jerem. Mills, Vic.	
				Reft. of Dulo.		
Dyzard	Lefnewth					
Efford	Stratton					
Eglorouse	East					
Egloshale	Trigg	V. Trigg Minor	16 0 0	Ld. Bp. of Exon.	Jo. Hathaway, Vic.	
Eglos-Kery	East	Trigg Major		The Crown.	Improppiation	
					Geo. Jagger, Cur.	
Endellion	Trigg	R. Trigg Minor	10 0 0	The Crown.	Johns. Dagg, Rect.	
St. Enedor	Pider	V. Pider	26 13 4	Bishop of Exon.	Sam. Martyn, Vic.	

ENI.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
al. Gennis	Kerryer	V Trigg Major	8 0 0	E. Elliott, of Port-Elliott, J. Moleworth, of Pencarrow, } Elqs; Dean & Chap-ter of Exon.	Rich. Crews, Vic.	
ercy, al. }	Penwith	V. Penwith	—		John Ralph, Vic.	
orth }	Penwith	V. Penwith	14 1 ½			
he }	Powder	R. Powder	22 13 4	Na. Lutterell, Gent.	Fr. Carthew, Rect.	
ne }	Pider	R. Pider	18 6 8	Sir Nic. Morrice.	John Day, Rect.	
an }	West	V. Pider	9 0 0	D. & C. of Exon.	Philip Sprey, Vic.	
y, al. S. Iffie	Powdet	R. Powder	21 0 0	Sir Jos. Tredenham.	Jo. Penneck, Rect.	
y, al. S. Tue.	Pider	V. Pider	6 13 4	Bishop of Exon.	Jth. Bagwell, Vic.	
ill }	Kerryer					
A L. }	East					
OUTH= }	Powder	V. Powder	11 0 0	Bishop of Exon.	Sam. Ange, Vic.	
flow }	Lefnewth	R Trigg Minor	4 12 8½	Sir John Cotton.	James Amy, Rect.	
ock }	Powder	V Powder	10 0 0	Tho. Trefry, Gent.	Jonat. Dagg, Vic.	
rybery }	Kerryer					
OWEY = }	Penwith					
ley }	Lefnewth					
urbine }	Kerryer	V. Powder	20 0 0	No Institution.	Mr Kendall, Cur.	
ennis }	Powder	R. Powder	15 12 6	Bishop of Exon.	J. Treuhayle, Rect.	
Germans }		Trigg Major.	—	The Crown.	{ Impropriation J. Braddon, Cur.	
ermor }	Lefnewth					
erance }	Kerryer	V. Kerryer	21 6 9	Bishop of Exon.	John Collyer, Vic.	
les in the }	West					
leach }	Pider					
illet }	Powder					
lucius }	Kerryer					
lyford }	Powder					
lyman }	Kerryer					
armack }	Kerryer					
odolphin }	Kerryer					
odolphin }	Powder					
all }	Powder					
land }	Powder					
olden }	Penwith					
ollury }	Powder	Powder	20 0 0	Bishop of Exon.	John Shapler, Vic.	
oran }	Kerryer	R. Kerryer	11 1 5½	J. Trevanion, of Caryhays, Esq;	Philip Pyne, Rect.	
rade }	Powder					
RAM- }	Kerryer					
POND = }	East					
rendon }	Penwith	V. Penwith	6 11 6	The Crown.	J. Penheltick, Vic.	
reston }	Pider					
Gulvall }	Kerryer	Kerryer	Chapel annex'd to Breague.			
Gunhaskin }	Powder					
Gunwallow }	Kerryer	Kerryer	16 10 1½	D. & C. of Exon.	James Bishop, Vic.	
Gurran }	Penwith					
Gwynap }		Penwith		Bishop of Exon.	Tho. Paynter, Vic.	
Gwyniei }	Penwith	Penwith	Chapel annex'd to Phyllack.			
Gwynnear }	East					
Gwythion }	East					
ackton }	West					
Hale }						
Hall }						

H A L.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Hall Drunkard	Lesnewth					
Hall-win	Pider					
Ham	Stratton					
Harlyne	Pider					
Harnaborough	East					
Haye	East					
Helland	Trigg	R. Trigg Minor	9 13 4	R. Hele, of Fleet, Esq.	Ed. White, Rect.	
Hellegan	Trigg					
Helfet	Lesnewth					
HELSTON =	Kerryer	V. Kerryer	26 19 3	Wa. Jagoe, of Dartmouth, Henry Dottyn, of Sherford, } Gent.	John Jagoe, Vic.	
Helfton ford	East					
Helwin	Pider					
Hepple-Mill	East					
Hillary (St.)	Penwith	V. Penwith	11 6 0 1/2	Sir Will. Godolphin.	Jo. Pennock, Vic.	
Hilton	Stratton					
Huffan	Pider					
Jacobstow	Stratton	R. Trigg Maj.	19 0 0	Mary Rashly, Wid.	Jeff. Lupton, Rect.	
Janus	Powder	V. Powder	10 4 0	Chapel annex'd to	Tregony.	
Ilcomb	Stratton	R. Penwith				
Illogan	Penwith	Penwith	22 7 5	Fran. Bassett Esq;	R. Newcombe, Rect.	
St. John's	East	R. East	12 12 4	The Crown.	Mr John Torr.	
St. John's	Kerryer					
St. Isley	Pider					
St. Ives	East	R. East	26 0 0	The Crown.	John Bagwell, Rect.	
St. I V E S =	Penwith	Penwith	Chapel annex'd to Unilalant.			
St. Julyett		Trigg Major		--- Moleworth.	Impropropriation	
St. Just	Penwith	V. Penwith	11 11 0 1/2	The Crown.	N. Tincombe, Cu	
St. Just	Powder	R. Powder	37 0 10	J. Tredenham, } Rich. Jack, } Esq;	Jam. Millett, Vic.	
St. Just Castle	Powder					
Karnufack	Penwith					
St. Kayne	West	R. West	5 18 6	Jo. Cory, of Pan-crasweek, Gent.	John Harris, Rect.	
Keby	Powder					
Kellah	West					
KELLING- } TON = }	East					
Kennegy	Penwith					
Kenwyne	Powder	V. Powder	16 0 0	Bishop of Exon.	Will. Michell, Vic.	
Kergo	Pider					
Kernbray	Penwith					
Kerneth	Powder					
Kernfew	Kerryer					
Kettle	Kerryer					
Keswell	Trigg					
Kewart	West					
St. Kevern	Kerryer	V. Kerryer	18 11 4 1/2	Rich. Hele Esq;	R. Woodford, Vic.	
St. Kewe	Trigg					
Key	Powder					
Kibberd	Pider	V. Pider	8 6 8	See Cuthbert, alias	Cubert.	
Kicklow	Kerryer					

K E W.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Kew, al. } new uth hampton hampton egate ew g's Preb. Bodmin eb. found- in the Co. ndellion. rbies Knett lock ant Lalant m-chane mmoram nbrigam nbrize ndew ndewenake ndilp neathow neft ngdon ngford ngghadern nggharn ngbedwick ngbedwick Hruse nivet nilveri anno nrack nareth nansillos nateglafs nd Advent nateglafs y Foy aunce aunfells AUN- ESTON- aunceston Castle t. Lawrence awannick awhitton Lawth ean Castle	Penwith Stratton Stratton West Powder Penwith Lefnewth Powder Penwith Penwith West Powder Pider Pider East Kerryer East West Stratton Stratton Powder Pider Pider Pider Pider Powder Trigg East West West Lefnewth West Powder Stratton East East Trigg East East West East	Trigg Major. R. Trigg Maj. Trigg Minor. V. Trigg Minor R. Powder V. Penwith R. Powder R. Kerryer R. East R. West Trigg Major. Trigg Minor. R. Pider V. Powder R. East R. West R. Trigg Minor R. West R. Trigg Maj. Trigg Major. V. East R. East	19 11 0 ¹ 26 3 10 ¹ 19 10 0 18 0 0 22 11 10 ¹ 6 0 0 11 16 8 ¹ 20 3 6 32 0 0 24 0 0 13 6 8 18 12 4 18 0 0 34 11 2 ¹ 14 7 2 ¹ 10 10 8 ¹ — 7 18 2 19 6 8	J. Tregeagle, Gent. Geo. Granville Esq; John Bassett Esq; Pet. Courtney, of Trethurfe, Esq; Bishop of Exon. Will. Sparke, of Friory, Esq; Geo. Robinson Esq; The Crown. Cha. Grills Esq; The Crown. Earl of Radnor. Anth. Nicholls Esq; Walt. Kendall Esq; Ed. Nesworthy Esq; Rich. Killiowe Esq; The Crown. Sir Art. Harris B ^t . Paul Orchard Esq; The Crown. The Crown. Bishop of Exon.	John Nations, Vic. C. Granville, Rect. Gilb. Langon, Rect. Will. Wood, Rect. W. Pelkinkerne, V. Vau. Kestell, Rect. Will. Robinson, R. Mr Jobe Brookes. Nich. Grills, Rect. Impr. J. Harris, C. J. Baker, C. Impr. Jam. Vashon, Rect. Nic. Kendall, Vic. Phil. Wynell, Vic. Ja. Cunning, R. H. Whiteans, Rect. R. Perkinson, Vic. Tho. Orchard, Vic. Mr Sa. Boughton. Mt Ely Foster. Tim. Shute, Rect.	

L E E.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Lee	Stratton					
Lepperry	Pider					
Lefante	East	R. East	32 0 0	Bishop of Exon.	H. Austen, DD. R.	
LESKARD =	West	V. West	18 13 10	{ Jos. Calmady, of Wembury, Esq;	Pet. Osborne, Vic.	
Lefnewth	Lefnewth	R Trigg Minor	8 0 0	Al. Tregian, Gent.	Chr. Tregian, Rect.	
Lestorman	Powder	V. Powder	2 13 4			
LESTWI- THIEL =	Powder	Powder				
Letkee Dineck	East					
Levan	Penwith					
Levethan	Trigg					
Lezard	Kerryer					
Lezard-Point	Kerryer					
Linkenhorn	East	V. East	13 0 0	{ Mag. Vacy, Wi- dow of Vacy.	Fran. Byne, Cl.	
Liffcone	East					
Longdrig	East					
LOW WEST =	West					
Ludgion	Penwith	R. Penwith	30 11 0 ¹ / ₂	Duke of Bolton.	Ch. Wroughton, Cl.	
Lugham	Penwith					
Lutchley	East					
Luxulian	Powder	V. Powder	10 0 0	Cha. Grills, Gent.	Jos. Convech, Vic.	
Lynna	West					
Mabe	Kerryer					
Mabin	Trigg	R Trigg Minor	36 0 0	Hu. Boscawen Esq;	Simon Paggett, R.	
Madern	Fenwith	Penwith	21 5 10	{ Job. Cowling, of Tregwainton in Commut.	The. Rew, Vic.	
Madernwel	Penwith					
Magdalen Chapel }	Kerryer					
Maker	East	V. East	23 11 1 ¹ / ₂	The Crown.	Mr Rob. Mitchell.	
Maladar	Powder					
Manacha	Kerryer	V. Kerryer	4 16 1 ¹ / ₂	Bishop of Exon.	John Pyryan, Vic.	
Manacles	Kerryer					
Maning	Stratton					
Maniton	East					
Manneys Preb. found- ed in the Ch. of Endellion. }		Trigg Minor		Earl of Radnor.	John Baker, Preb.	
Markham Church }	Stratton	R. Trigg Maj.	15 11 0 ¹ / ₂	Will. Pearse Gent.	The. Hawkey, Rect.	
MARKET JEW = }	Penwith					
St. Martin	Kerryer	Kerryer	Chapel annex'd to Mawgan.			
St. Martin	West	R. West	36 2 2 ¹ / ₂	Duke of Bolton.	Ar. D'Arvers, R.	
St. Mawgan	Pider	R. Pider	26 13 4	Pet. Courteney Esq;	John Tregenna, R.	
St. Mawes	Powder					
St. Mawes Castle }	Powder					
Mawgan	Kerryer	R. Kerryer	25 10 1 ¹ / ₂	{ Sir J. Trevelyan Bt of Nettlecomb	Will. Whiting, R.	
Mawgan House	Kerryer					

N.A.W.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Sent.
Lawla	Penwith	R. Kerryer	14 16 1	Rob. Pearse, Gent.	Jos. Trewinnard, R.	
Lawnam	Kerryer	R. East	11 12 6	Sir W. Coryton Bt.	Digory Pearse, Vic.	
Mellion	East					
Mellin's	East					
House						
Relock	Lefnewth	V. Powder	6 4 0	Ri. Edgcombe Esq;	Tho. Woolridge, V.	
Menagefley	Powder					
Menkeniack	East	V. Pider	15 6 8	Bishop of Exon.	John Gurgrey, Vic.	
Merin	Pider	R. Powder	10 0 0	Chapel annex'd to	Probue.	
Merther	Powder					
Merthern	Kerryer					
Mertherani	Kerryer					
Meynamber	Kerryer					
Michael	Powder					
Michael	Powder					
St. Michael	Powder	Powder	27 10 7½	Will. Barber Esq;	John Hawkins, R.	
Carahayes						
Michael	Trigg					
Chapel						
St. Michael's	Penwith	R. Powder	9 14 0½	Hu. Boscawen Esq;	John Hill, Rect.	
Penkerill						
St. Michael's	Penwith					
Mount						
Michaelstow	Lefnewth	R. TriggMinor	10 13 8	The Crown.	Chr. Chilcott, Vic.	
MILBROOK=	East	V. Kerryer	16 5 0	Bishop of Exon.	Fran. St. Barb. V.	
Miler	Kerryer			Recto & Scho-		
				lars of Exeter	Lewis Stephens, V.	
Minbenoit	East	V. East	21 15 4½	College, Oxon.		
				Sir John Cotton.	James Amy, R.	
Minster	Lefnewth	R. TriggMinor	22 17 10½			
St. Miryen	Trigg					
Moran	Powder					
More-winslow	Stratton	V. Trigg Maj.	13 8 8½	Bishop of Exon.	Tho. Pocock, Vic.	
Morris	Stratton					
Morvall	West	V. West	6 14 9½	The Crown.	Jo. Richardson, V.	
Morvath	Penwith					
St. Moscea	Powder					
Moufe-hole	Penwith					
Mowan	Powder	Powder	10 0 0	Thomas Ford Gent.	Ralph Michel, R.	
St. Moze	Powder					
Mudgian	Kerryer					
Mollian (St.)	Kerryer	Kerryer	9 4 4	Bishop of Exon.	Will. Tonken, Vic.	
Myler-pools	Kerryer					
St. Mynver,						
St. Mynfray	Lefnewth	V. TriggMinor	13 10 1	Sir P. Prideaux Bt.	Fr. Llewelling, Vic.	
Nancoller	Pider					
Nans	Penwith					
St. Neot	West	V. West	9 11 0½	John Row, Gent.	Joseph Row, Vic.	
Newbridge	East					
Newlin	Pider	V. Pider	16 13 4	Bishop of Exon.	Reg. Trehaile, Vic.	
Newport		V. Powder	14 8 8	No Institution		
Newton	East					
St. Nighton	West					
Northill	East	R. East	36 6 0½	Eliz. Darley, Wid.	Res. Churchill, R.	
Norwood	East					

O.T.T.	Hundred.	Dean.ry.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seat.
Otterham	Lefnewth	V Trigg Minor	6 14 0	Will. Saltren Esq;	James Ayen, Rct.	
PADSTOW	Pider	V. Pider	11 3 4	J. Prideaux Esq;	Humph. Bishop, V.	
Padstow-Hall	Pider					
Pallasant	East					
Passage	Kerryer					
Paul-Church	Penwith					
Pawton	Pider					
Pedmandow	Penwith					
Pelin	Powder					
Pellamontain	Pider					
Pelles	Pider					
Pencreek	West					
Penden-and	Penwith					
Penden-vow	Penwith					
Pendennis Castle	Kerryer					
Pender	Penwith					
Pendree	Trigg					
Penedow	East					
Penemble	East					
Pengerick	Kerryer					
Penhile	Pider					
Penhall	East					
Penhall	Trigg					
Penkenell	Powder					
Penlene	Lefnewth					
Pennant	West					
Penpont	Trigg					
Penquick	East					
Penquite	West					
Penros	Kerryer					
Penros	Penwith					
PENRYN	Kerryer					
PENSANCE	Penwith					
Penfand	Lefnewth					
Penherett	Trigg					
Penignance	Kerryer					
Pentvan	Powder					
Pentvana	Powder					
Penvose	Trigg					
Penwarn	Powder					
Penwarren	Kerryer					
Peram-Ar wothal	Kerryer					
Peramthalthno	Penwith					
Peran in the Sands	Pider	V. Pider	24 0 0	D. & C. of Exon.	John Hosken, Vic.	
Peran-uthno	Penwith	R. Penwith	17 11 3½	Sir J. Trewilian, of Nettiecomb, Bt	John Collier, R. V.	
Perose	Trigg					
Petherwick	Pider	R. Pider	6 8 8	Sir N. Morris Bar.	Will. Pyayan, R.	
Parva						
Petherwin	East	V. Trigg Maj.	9 2 4	Academia Oxon.	Will. Ruddle, Vic.	
South						
Philack	Penwith	Penwith	45 10 10	Sir J. Arundel Bt.	Edw. Collins, Rct.	

P. H. I.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seat.
erwin } orth illy	Powder Powder East West West West West	Trigg Major V. Powder East R. West V. West	9 10 10 15 6 0½ 16 15 7½ 17 13 6 17 18 6	Duke of Bedford. Sir J. Arundel Bt. Sir W. Coriton. John Manley Esq; Fran. Buller Esq;	Dig. Gradacott, V. Geo. Fowler, Vic. Will. Beauford, R. Rob. Bishop, Rect. John Bagwell, Vic.	
aton cheley Pinnock nt nt-Hall ffill kenhorn olgreen olharma olkeries olmarique olmere olnam olmawgan olperry olruddon olterworgy olwhele onalton ond	Stratton Penwith Pider Powder Powder Pider Powder West West West Powder Trigg Powder Lefnewth East East					
ool St. Paul.	East	V. Pider	13 11 1½	The Crown.	H. Pendarves, V.	
orkellys orthilly ortilly orelevan ort-Luny owghill	Kerryer Trigg Powder Kerryer Powder Stratton					
Pounstock	Lefnewth	V. Trigg Maj.	6 12 0½	The Crown.	L. Braggington, V.	
Premadart Priddiaux- hart Priddiaux Magna Probus Pulfach Quethiock Rame Ramscomb REDRUTH= Relubas Reperin Rescofa Reskymer Resoran Retin Roch Roskefall Rosemoran Rowtore Royalton	West Powder Pider Powder Stratton East East East Penwith Penwith Trigg Powder Kerryer Pider Pider Powder Penwith Penwith Trigg Pider	V. Trigg Maj. V. Trigg Maj. V. Powder V. East R. East	13 6 8 13 6 8 13 16 8 15 11 0½ 12 7 4½	{ - - - Arundel, of Warder. Bishop of Exon. Bishop of Exon. P. Edgcombe Esq; Sir J. Arundel of Lanberne.	Thos. Warner, Vic. Will. Smith, Vic. Deg. Serjeant, V. Thos. Woolridge, R. Rich. Treweek, R.	

R U A.	Hundred	Deanery	Valuation	Patron.	Incumbent	Seat.
Ruan	Pider					
Ruan Lapi- thorn	Powder	R. Powder	12 0 0	E. Nofworthy Esq;	John Dell, Rct.	
Ruan Magna	Kerryer	R. Kerryer	10 10 0 ¹	Geo. Robinson Esq;	Will. Crymes, R.	
Ruan Parva	Kerryer	R. Kerryer	4 4 5	Geo. Robinson Esq;	Will. Crymes, R.	
Rudgway	Penwith					
Rustcarrack	Trigg					
Rustirea	Kerryer					
SALTASH	East	East		Chapel annex'd to St. Stephens by Saltash.		
St. Sampson	Powder	Powder		Mr Barrett Impr.	Th. Whitfield, Cur.	
Sancred	Penwith	V. Penwith	8 0 0	D. & C. of Exon.	Tho. Sanford, Vic.	
St. Saviours	Pider					
St. Saviours	West					
Senar or Zennar	Penwith	V. Penwith	5 5 0 ¹	Bishop of Exon.	John Oliver, Vic.	
Senar Castle	Penwith					
Shevioc	East	East	26 14 6	Sir W. Carew Bar.	Ni. Kendall, Rct.	
Shillingham	East					
Sithny	Kerryer	V. Kerryer	19 11 4	Bishop of Exon.	Geo. Hawkins, V.	
Skeves	Kerryer					
Skey	Powder					
Skiberio	Kerryer					
Southill	East	R. East	38 0 0	Sir J. Trelawney.	Edw. Trelawney	
Spargor	Kerryer					
St. Stephens	East	V. East	26 0 0	John Buller Esq;	John Neilder, Vic.	
by Saltash.						
St. Stephens	Powder	Powder	15 12 6	Will. Barber Esq;	John Hawkins, V.	
in Bramel						
Stithians	Kerryer	V. Kerryer	14 0 8	Hu. Boscawen Esq;	John Hillman	
Stoke Clims- land	East	R. East	40 0 0	The Crown.	John Heron, Rct.	
Stow	Stratton					
STRAT- TON	Stratton	V. Trigg Major	10 11 6 ¹	The Crown.	Will. Waddon, V.	
Symonward	Trigg					
Talland	West	West	10 0 0	Nich. Kendal, of Pelyn.	Rich. Doidge, Vic.	
Talland-Hall	West					
Talland-Point	West					
Talvern	Powder					
Tamerton	Stratton	Trigg Major		J. Roll Esq; Impr.	John Bennett, Cur.	
North						
Tamil	Lesnewth					
Tamsquite	Trigg					
Tarvar	Penwith					
St. Teath	Trigg	V. Trigg Minor	12 0 0	Bishop of Exon.	Tho. Mays, Vic.	
Teluddy	Penwith					
Temple	Trigg	Trigg Minor		Impropriation.	Pet. Osborne, Cur.	
Terladinas	Penwith					
Theram	Kerryer					
Thereck	Powder					
St. Thomas	East	Trigg Major		The Crown.	Will. Ruddle.	
by Launceston						
Thorne	West					
Thurlebar	Stratton					
Tilland	East					
Tining-House	West					

CORNWALL

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I N.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seat.
		V Trigg Minor	8 11 2 1/2	D. & C. of Windsor.	Chr. Chilcote, Vic.	
Agel	Lefnewth					
Agel Castle	Lefnewth					
houfes	West					
in	Powder					
in	Pider					
in	East					
ftmill	Powder					
ggardon	Lefnewth					
affel	Pider					
be-Ive	Trigg					
berack	East					
bigh	East					
borley	Trigg					
burget	East					
carrel	West					
edack	Lefnewth					
edegy	Pider					
edrufton	Pider					
eduneck	Stratton					
efrew	Kerryer					
efufis	Powder					
eganethaw	Powder					
eganyan	Trigg					
egarden	Trigg					
egarget	Penwith					
egenno	Lefnewth					
egernon	Powder	Powder		E. Prideaux, of Ford-Abbey, Esq	Wm Bedford, Vic.	
EGO- }	East					
EY O= }	East					
egonock	Powder					
egoodock	Trigg					
egorhuan	East					
eguit	Powder					
egull	Powder					
egunnon	Lefnewth					
ehan						
eharrew						
ehavenock						
reb. found- }		Trigg Minor		Wm Harper, Gent.	J. Richardson, Pr.	
in the Ch. of }						
edellion.	Pider					
echal	East					
echelren	Powder					
eidrick	West					
ekeve	East					
elank	Trigg					
elafe	West					
elak	West					
elawney	Pider					
eleftick	Powder					
elovowith	Pider					
elow	Kerryer					
elowren	West					
remaly	East					
remaron	Kerryer					
rembrofe						

T R E.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seat.
Tremere	East					
Tremfly	Pider					
Trenance	Pider					
Treneglos	Lefnewth	V. Trigg Maj.	9 16 6	The Crown.	Jasper Wood, Vic.	
Trenegove	West					
Trenowth	Pider					
Trenowth	Powder					
Trenowth	West					
Trentwith	Penwith					
Trequile	East					
Treragget	Trigg					
Trerene	Penwith					
Trerife	Pider					
Trerose	Kerryer					
Tresililan	Powder					
Tresmere	East	Trigg Major		The Crown.	Impropriation.	
Tresmere	Trigg					
Tresoro	Trigg					
Trefunger	Trigg					
Trewithin	Penwith					
Tretallock	Pider					
Trethilly	Powder					
Trethune	Pider					
Trethurfe	Powder					
Trevabees	Kerryer					
Trevacus	Powder					
Trevalgon	Penwith	R Trigg Minor	7 6 0	D. & C. of Exon.	John Fucfman, R.	
Trevalgy	Lefnewth					
Trevargos	Pider					
Trevarron	Pider					
Trevasus	Powder					
Trevegay	Trigg					
Trevena	Lefnewth					
Trevana	Pider					
Trevena	Pider					
Trevena	Pider					
Trevern	Powder					
Truetlock	Kerryer					
Trevilack	Pider					
Trevill	Penwith					
Trevilleck	Powder					
Trevillet	Lefnewth					
Trevins	Kerryer					
Trevithick	Powder					
Trevonah	Powder					
Trevouth	West					
Trevour	Pider					
Trewardynock	Powder	V. Powder	9 6 8		Sam. May, Impro.	
Trewardreth	Powder					
Trewardreth Bay	Powder					
Trewargon	West					
Trewath	Pider					
Trewen	East					
Trewerveneth	Penwith					

TRE.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Scot.
ewickal	West					
ewindle	Trigg					
ewink	East					
ewink	Pider					
ewinon	Pider					
ewinon	Penwith					
eward	Penwith					
ewoff	Powder					
eworgan		Trigg Major		The Crown.	Impropriation.	
emayn	Penwith					
eworgans	West					
eworgy	Kerryer					
ewolthal	East					
ewrengle	Pider					
ewullock	East					
eyone	Penwith					
ingwenton	Powder					
inuity	Powder					
inow	Powder					
ipconey	East					
rows	Powder	Powder	16 0 0	P. Edgecombe Esq;	Jos. Jane, Rect.	
RURO =	Powder	Trigg Minor	31 0 0	Lord Mohun.	Ed. Trelawney, R.	
ruro-House	Trigg					
St. Tudy	Powder					
St. Tue	Penwith					
widnack	East					
Weddo	West	V. West	5 6 0	Sir Bou. Wrey Bar.	Rob. Hancock, Vic.	
St. Veepe	Powder	V. Powder	19 0 0	D. & C. of Exon.	Ric. Fincher, Vic.	
Verrian (St.)	Stratton					
Ugboro	East					
Upham	Penwith	R. Penwith	10 0 0	{ Fran. Bassett, of Tebiddy, Esq;	Hugh Ley, Rect.	
Uy	Stratton					
Wadefast	Trigg					
WARD =	West	R. West	5 18 6	John Grigger Esq;	Dan. Baudris, R.	
BRIDGE =	Lesnewth	Trigg Major	Chapel annex'd to Trenagles.			
Warlegon	Stratton	Trigg Maj.	17 10 0	Earl of Bath.	Jos. Trewinnard, R.	
Warblow						
Week St.						
Maries	Kerryer	V. Kerryer	16 18 9 ¹	{ Robert Jagoe, of Wendon, Esq;	John Jagoe, Vic.	
Wendron	Pider	V. Pider	16 6 8	John. Rashley Esq;	John Bedford, Vic.	
St. Wenne	West					
Westnarth	Stratton	R. Trigg Maj.	14 11 0 ¹			
Whitstone	Kerryer	R. Trigg Maj.	17 0 0	John Sample Esq;	Nic. Haskin, Rect.	
Wick	West	V. West	5 0 0	D. & C. of Exon.	Tho. Lawrence, V.	
Winnow	Pider	R. Pider	10 0 0	Sir R. Pyvyon Bar.	Rich. Trewen, V.	
Withiall	West					
Wood-land	East					
Wottron	Lesnewth					
Wulston	Kerryer					
Wynneton	Trigg					
Zwallock						

CORNWALL	Lanceſton	Saltaſh	Straton	Bofcaſile	Liſkard	Weflow	Bodmin	Loſtithiel	Camelford	Padſtow	S ^t .Cullumb	Tregoney	Penryn	Helſton	S ^t .Ithes	Market Iew	The Mount	Penſance	Truro	Foye	S ^t .Burien	Jacobſton	Lands end	Lanteglos	Moulhole	Milbrook
Grampont S.	30	28	36	25	19	18	13	11	21	15	8	3	12	19	22	24	25	27	7	11	31	30	35	14	27	28
Milbrooke S.	18	3	30	26	11	16	18	18	22	28	28	29	38	45	50	52	52	53	35	27	38	25	26	15	55	28
Moulhole W.	55	55	60	43	46	44	40	38	46	37	32	26	17	10	8	4	3	2	21	37	4	34	8	40	242	
Lanteglos S.W.	22	15	30	22	8	4	10	7	18	13	15	14	04	30	37	36	37	39	20	3	44	24	48	195		
Lands end W.	64	66	68	56	54	53	43	46	56	45	39	35	27	20	14	12	12	10	28	46	5	63	250			
Jacobſton N.	7	22	7	6	18	24	17	20	8	17	23	32	40	48	50	50	50	52	34	26	55	285				
S ^t .Burien W.	38	38	65	52	48	48	44	43	48	41	35	30	22	16	10	8	8	6	24	42	247					
Foye S.W.	24	17	33	23	10	7	10	7	18	17	12	13	22	20	34	38	38	40	18	202						
Truro S.W.	35	34	40	30	27	24	20	17	26	19	11	6	6	13	16	17	17	19	217							
Penſance W.	55	54	57	46	44	43	38	37	44	35	30	25	16	10	6	2	3	239								
The Mount W.	53	50	57	45	44	40	38	34	32	34	28	23	14	8	4	4	238									
Market Iew W.	52	50	55	45	41	40	37	34	41	33	27	22	13	7	4	237										
S ^t .Ithes W.	50	50	56	43	40	40	35	33	40	31	28	22	14	10	235											
Helſton S.W.	48	45	52	41	36	34	32	30	38	30	24	17	7	232												
Penryn S.W.	40	38	46	30	29	28	24	23	32	24	17	10	221													
Tregoney S.W.	31	28	36	27	20	9	16	13	24	17	11	212														
S ^t .Cullumb W.	24	26	27	19	16	18	10	9	14	7	209															
Padſtow W.	19	26	24	12	16	20	9	11	10	222																
Camelford W.	10	20	14	5	12	18	9	12	190																	
Loſtithiel S.W.	19	18	26	18	8	12	4	192																		
Bodmin S.W.	16	18	23	14	7	11	222																			
Weflow S.W.	20	11	28	23	6	193																				
Liſkard S.W.	14	10	23	16	190																					
Bofcaſile N.W.	11	24	10	189																						
Straton N.	12	27	179																							
Saltaſh S.	12	27	179																							

44 Members to Parlia^t.
is Divided into
9 Hundreds in which are
162 Parishes and 27 Towns.
is in Circumference
150 Miles, in which is contained
about
960000 Acres and 25374 Houses.
and about
126000 inhabitants

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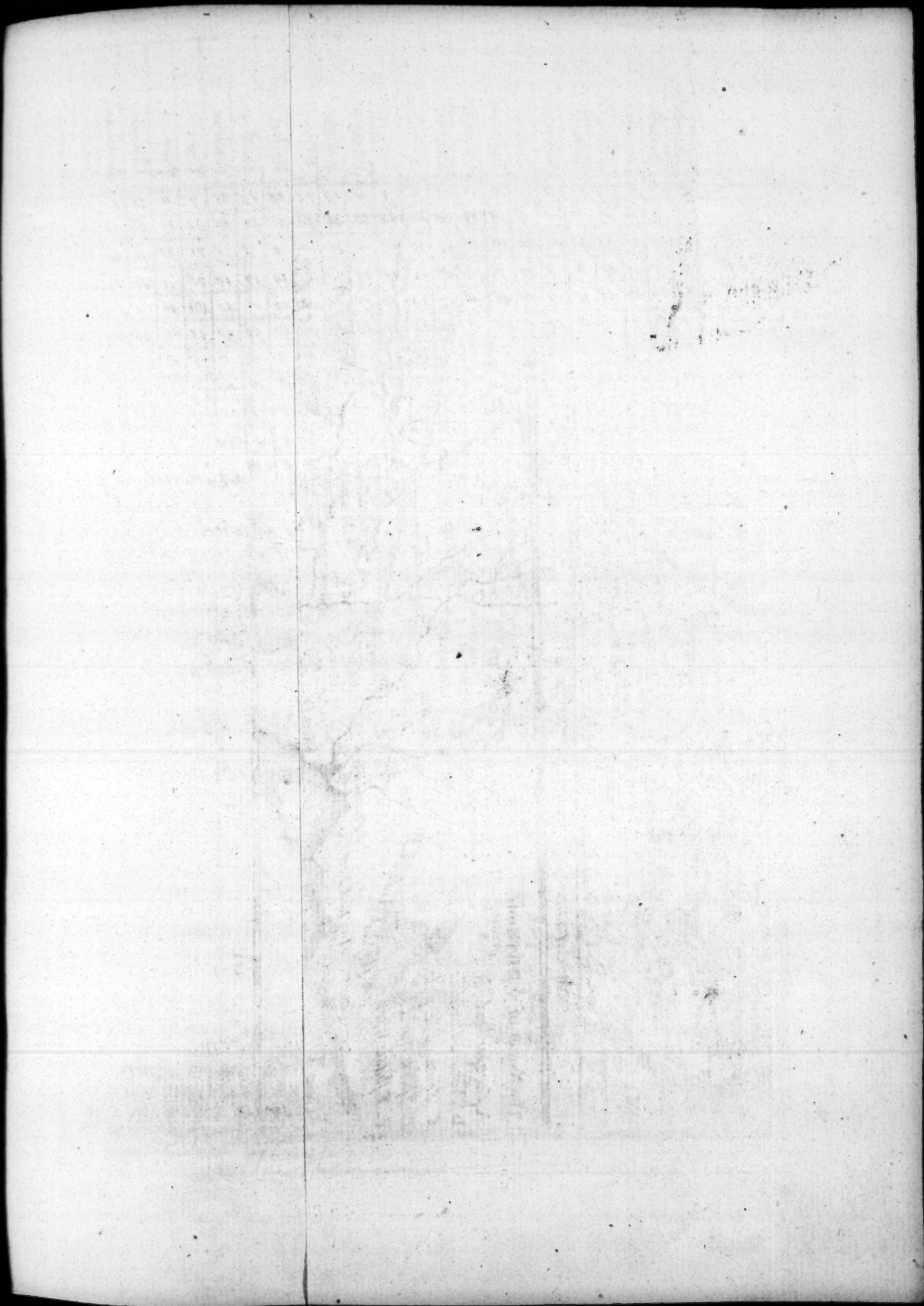
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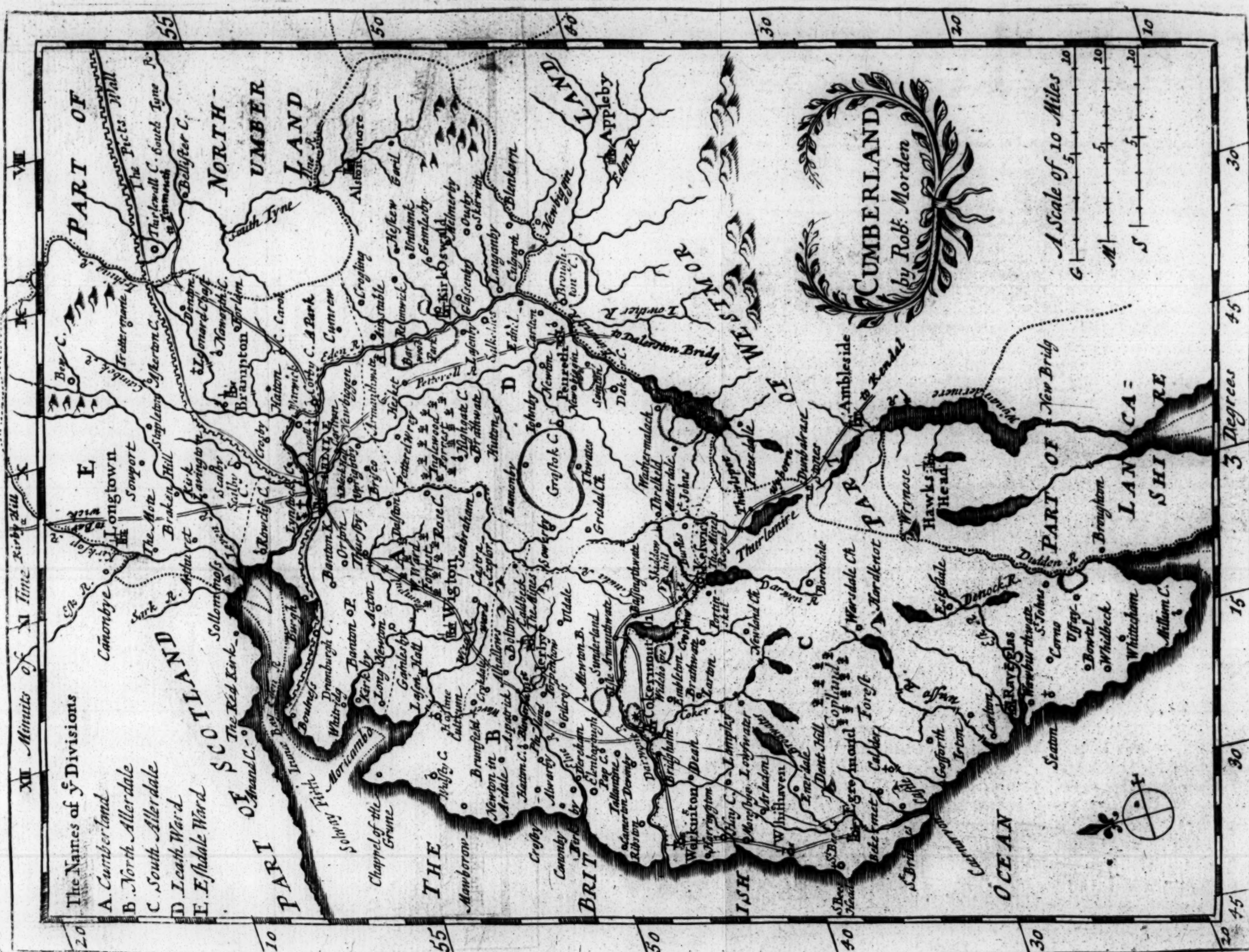
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S ^t .Germain's	S ^t .Michael's	Newport	S ^t .Martha	Callington	V. K. V.	V. K. V.
Weflow	Grampont	Baſtard	Penryn	Tregony	Bodmin	S ^t .Ives
Cornwall	Liſkard	Loſtithiel	Truro	Bodmin	Helſton	Camelford





- The Names of y^e Divisions
- A. Cumberland
 - B. North Allerdale
 - C. South Allerdale
 - D. Leath Ward
 - E. Eshdale Ward

CUMBERLAND
by Robt. Morden

A Scale of 10 Miles

G | 10
M | 5
S | 1



Cumberland.

An Historical Account of CUMBERLAND.

CUMBERLAND, in Latin *Cumbria*, is the farthest Northern County of England on the Western Side of it. It is bounded upon Scotland Northward, by the Irish Sea on the West and South, and on the East with Part of Lancashire, Westmorland, Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland. It is about 38 Miles in Breadth, 55 in Length, and in Circumference near 168 Miles. It is not divided into Hundreds, as most other Counties are, but Wards, of which there are five, viz. South Ward, North Ward, West Ward, Lenth Ward, and Eskdale Ward. In them are contained one City, 14 Market-Towns, 58 Parishes, which have most of them several Hamlets belonging to them, and receive 88920 Inhabitants, having in them 14825 Houses, and bearing an Extent of 1040000 Acres of Land. It sends but six Members to Parliament, viz. two apiece for Carlisle and Cockermouth, and two for the County.

In the Time of the Britains, it was a Part of the large Country inhabited by the Brigantes, which contained, besides this County, Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, and Westmorland. They called themselves in their own Language, *Kumbri* or *Kembri*, and 'tis probable that they, like the rest of their Brethren, were brave, hardy, and warlike. The Country still preserves some Marks of the Britains inhabiting here, by the Names of several Cities, as *Garluel*, now called *Carlisle*.

lile; *Caer-dronock*, *Penrith*, *Penrudec*, &c. When they came under the Jurisdiction of the Romans, is not certain; but of the several Opinions concerning it, this seems most probable, that they were not brought under the Roman Yoke till the Reign of *Vespasian*, and then behaved themselves unquietly, both under *Adrian's* and *Antonine Pius's* Government.

When it was in the Power of the Romans, it was much frequented by their Legions and Soldiers, not only to keep the Inhabitants in Order, but bordering upon their troublesome Neighbours the *Picts* and *Scots*, they were forced continually to guard it against their Invasions; for tho' the Emperors *Adrian* and *Severus* built a strong Wall against them, extending from Sea to Sea about 82 Miles, yet those Barbarians did often break thro' it, invade the Country, and keep the Garrisons planted there in frequent Exercise. This County, by this means, was much improved, the Romans in Times of Peace introducing their Arts, and enlarging their Towns, and in Times of War raising Monuments for their Victories, and Altars to their Gods, to whom they ascribed their Success, which is the Reason that it is best furnished with their Antiquities of any County of England.

The Distractions of the Roman Empire causing the Legions of Britain to be called home, the *Scots* and *Picts*, sensible that all Opposition almost was removed, soon broke thro'

thro' the Wall, tho' not long before rebuilt of Stone and made stronger, and miserably harra's'd the *Britains*, destitute of their wonted Guard; in which almost continual Conflicts they lived, till the *Saxons* brought them, with the rest of the Kingdom, into Subjection to them, dividing it among their great Leaders into seven Parts or Principalities. In this Settlement *Cumberland* became a Part of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, and was then first called by the *Saxons*, *Cumbra-land*, and *Cumep-land*; and by *Simon Dunelmensis*, *Cumbra-land*, i. e. as *Marianus Scotus* speaks, *Cumbrorum Terra*, or the Land of the *Cumbri*, retaining its ancient Name with a *Saxon* Termination. Indeed a learned Author of our own will have the Name *Cumberland* to signify, A Land cumber'd with Lakes and Mountains, which makes it hardly passable for Travellers; but this Derivation will scarcely pass for genuine with the Learned.

The Power of the *Saxons* being much weaken'd by the IncurSIONS of the *Danes*, who had taken Possession of several Counties, *Cumberland* seems to have made use of the Opportunity, and set up Kings of its own, who reigned till A. D. 946, when (as *Matthew of Westminster* writes) *Edmund*, Brother of King *Athelstan*, with the Help of *Leoline*, King of *South Wales*, conquer'd *Cumberland*, and having put out the Eyes of the two Sons of *Dummail*, King of that Province, granted that Kingdom to *Melcomb* King of *Scots*, upon Condition that he should defend the North Parts of *England* both by Land and Sea against the Invasions of all Enemies; whereupon the Prince of *Scotland* received the Title of Governor of *Cumberland* for a while, till the *Saxons* recovering their Country from the *Danes*, reduced it again to their Government, but so much harra's'd and spoil'd, that *William* the Conqueror having possess'd himself of their Kingdom, spared it in all his Taxes, which is the Reason that we do not find it rated in *Domesday-Book* as other Counties are. The Government of it he gave to *Ranulph de Meschines*, with sufficient Force to defend it; but of him we shall treat when we come to speak of the Earls of this County.

In taking a Geographical Survey of this County, we shall begin with the Southern

Parts, where we find a large Tract of Land called *Copeland*, from the sharp-topped Mountains which are common there, for *Kops* in the *British* Language signifies so; tho' there want not others who will have it to denote Copper, and so will have its Name taken from the rich Copper Mines there found. On the North-West Point of this Tract stands the Town and Castle of

Millum, a Lordship or Seigniorie lying between the Nivers *Dudden* and the *Esk*, and extending from the West Sea unto the Mountains above the Manor of *Thwaites*, which is holden of the Lordship of *Millum*, and gives Name to the present Owner of it. The first Possessor of this Manor was *Gedard du Boyvil*, called *Dapifer*, whose Posterity, *Arthur*, surnamed *de Millum*, *Henry*, *William*, and *Adam*, enjoy'd it after him; but this last leaving only one Daughter and Heir, *Joanna*, who was married to *John Hudleston*, this Lordship, in the Reign of King *Henry III.* was translated to that Family, who now enjoy it. *Gauild*, the Sister of the above mentioned *William*, to whom her Father *Henry*, and *Judith* his Wife, had given *Leckly* in Frank-Marriage, settled the same, with the Consent of her Brother and *John Hudleston* aforesaid, upon the Abbey of *Helm-Cultrum*, with certain Liberties in the Fells and Mountains. To this *John Hudleston*, K. *Henry III.* granted Liberty, Anno Reg. 35. to keep a Fair and Market in *Millum*; but they are now both disus'd. The Castle here, tho' an old and ruinous Building, is made still the Mansion of the present Lord, who pleases himself more in his goodly Demesnes, stately Park, Plenty of Timber and Deer, and the great Commodities which both Sea and Land afford him, than others do in their new-modelled Dwellings and fine Gardens, which imbitter their Pleasure by their Charge. From hence the Shore wheeling Northward, brings us to

Whidbeck, the Lordship of *William Morthing*, many of whose Family were Persons of good Worth and Quality in these Parts. Their Seat was anciently at *Millum*, but at length removed hither. This *William* gave by Fine to the Prior and Convent of *Cannings-Seat*, Anno 15 K. *Henry III.* the Church or Chapel of *Whidbeck*. Near this Town, in the common Road more towards the West, but not so near the Shore, stands

Bowtel,

Bowtel, or *Batle*, where anciently was the Mansion of the Family of the *Cowplands*, who bear for their Arms, Or, a Bend-Sable, on a Canton, and two Bars Gules. Sir *Richard Cowpland* Kt. lived here not long after the Conquest, and his Posterity continued here in the Issue Male till King *Henry IV.*'s Reign. Keeping still by the Shore, we come to the River *Eske*, over which being passed,

Ravenglass presents its self, a Town so called from the Irish Words *Ravigh* and *Glass*, which signify a Braky Green, on which it stands; but some will have the Original Name *Aven glass*, which imports, an Azure Sky-colour'd River, and they tell you many Stories of one King *Eveling* who had his Palace here, both equally uncertain. Here's a commodious Harbour for Ships, made by the meeting of the River *Mute* with the *Eske*. *Richard de Lucy*, Lord of *Egremont*, obtained of King *John*, in the 10th Year of that King's Reign, a Grant of a Fair and Market to be kept yearly in Right of the Haven, as Lord Paramount, but at the same time confirmed by a Fine, levied to the Mesne Lords and Tenants, all the Land and Fee of *Ravenglass*, and gave them moreover Estovers to make their Fish-Garths in the River *Eske*, which is continued to this Day, and the Market is kept on *Saturdays*. The *Penningtons* have long enjoyed this Manor and other Lands adjoining; but they took their Name from the Town of *Pennington* in *Lancashire*. They were many of them Knights and Men of great Valour in defending the Borders, and other Services. The River *Eske*, which washes this Town on the East Side, arises higher at the Foot of

Hard-knot-hill, a ragged Mountain, so steep that it is almost impossible to be ascended, yet on the top of it, about a hundred Years ago, not without great Admiration, were dug up some huge Stones, which looked like the Foundation of a Castle; but 'tis more probable that they were the Ruins of some Church or Chapel built upon the Mountain, because it was thought an extraordinary Piece of Devotion in these Parts (and *Wormius* testifies the same of *Denmark*) to erect Crosses and build Chapels in the most eminent Places, as being nearer Heaven, and more conspicuous. They were

commonly dedicated to *St. Michael*. On the same Account the large Tract of Mountains which runs along thro' the East Side of the County, is called *Crosse-Fells*, for before they were called *Fiends*, or *Devils Fells*, as a small Town at the Bottom of them still bears the Name of *Dilston*, i. e. The Devil's Town. Northward of *Ravenglass*, between the Rivers, stands

Moncafter, as 'tis commonly called; but its true Name is *Mul* or *Mescafre*, a Fee belonging to the Seignior of *Millum*, but holden immediately of the Barony of *Egremont*. It is now the Estate of . . . *Pennington* Esq; who has a fair Mansion-House here. This Family have been Lords of this Manor ever since the Conqueror's Time, for the most part in a direct Line, tho' sometimes in a Collateral. The *Moncaftres* by some are thought to be the most ancient Family, and from them this Place descended to the *Penningtons* by Marriage or Purchase; but this is a Mistake, for *David de Mulcafre*, who is the Original of that Family, was the Son of *Benedict Pennington*, who lived in *K. John*'s Time, and assumed his Name from the Place of his Nativity for Distinction-sake. This is a new Town built by the *Penningtons* for the better Convenience and Security of the Inhabitants against the sharp Airs that come from the Sea. The Remains, called the Old Walls, still appearing, were the Old Town. Farther on the Shore, near the Mouth of the River *Irt*, is situate

Carlton, a small Village, deriving its Name from the *Carles*, or Husbandmen, who in old Time inhabited together here, and which Dwelling Men of that Occupation still possess. A little above this Place, on the Side of the *Irt*, is

Irtan, or *Irtendale*, the Manor and Estate of a Family of the same Name, still continuing to this Time. Of this Family was descended *Ralph de Irtan*, who by his Diligence in Study, and Proficiency in Learning, was first made Prior of the Monastery of *Gisburn* in *Yorkshire*, and then Bishop of *Carlisle* in King *Edward I.*'s Reign. The Muscles that breed Pearl, called by the People here *Shell-berries*, are found in the River hereabouts, and some Gentlemen have lately procur'd a Patent for the Pearl-Fishing in this River; but we do not hear that it

turns as yet to any Account. Of the Nature of these Pearls, we shall speak in the Natural History of this County. From the Mouth of the *Irt*, the Shore runs by little and little Westward, and forms a Promontory, commonly (but corruptly) called

St. Bees, instead of *St. Bega*, a Town which was built on this Occasion: An *Irish* Virgin named *Begogh* having lived some time in this Place in great Abstinence and Piety, and being grown famous for some Miracles done by her, viz. taming a wild Bull, and bringing down a deep Snow by her Prayers on *Midsummer-Day*, some devout Persons built a Church in Honour to her, which soon invited others to build Houses about it, and so it became a Town, called *Kirkby-Begogh*, i. e. *Villa sive Habitacio ad Fanum Bega*. *William de Meschines*, Lord of *Egremont*, and Baron of *Copeland*, being also Lord of this Town, gave the Tithes and seven Carucats of Land to it, and made the Abbot and Monks of *St. Mary* at *York* Patrons of it. *St. Bega* her self is said to have founded a Nunnery here; but it is not apparent that it was ever endowed, or continued a voluntary Society, for any time. If ever it were in being, 'tis probable it was destroyed in the Civil Wars before the Conquest; for the *Benedictine* Priory, which stood till the Dissolution, was founded by *William de Meschines*, and endowed by him, his Son *Ranulph*, and other Noblemen and Gentlemen: But of this, more in the Ecclesiastical History.

Here is a good Grammar-School, founded and endowed by *Dr. Edmund Grindal*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who was born here. It has a Library belonging to it, and it is much improved by the Munificence of *Dr. Lamplugh*, late Archbishop of *York*, *Dr. Smith*, late Bishop of *Carlisle*, *Sir John Lowther* of *Whitehaven*, and others. The Right of presenting a Master is in the Provost and Fellows of *Queen's College, Oxford*, to which he was a considerable Benefactor. Below this Town is

White-haven, so called from a great Rock of hard white Stone standing on the West Side of it, and by the Haven, which shelters the small Barks that enter into it from Tempests and Winds. It anciently belonged to *St. Bees*; for when the Abbot of *York* was sued by *King Edward I.* for

seizing a Wreck here, he justified his Claim and Liberties by a Grant from *Richard Lucy* to his Predecessors in *King John's* Time. The Improvement made in this Town of late is chiefly beholden to *Sir John Lowther*, who takes his Title of Distinction from it, and has a considerable Estate in and about it. He has been at a great Charge to make the Haven more commodious, and Town more beautiful; but his Design is not fully answer'd, for the Trade consists chiefly in Coal and Salt. The King has several Officers here to look after the Customs. It has a Market on *Thursday* weekly, and a Fair on the first of *September* yearly. A little within Land, about a Mile from *St. Bees*, South-Eastward, appears

Egremont-Castle, seated upon a sharp-top'd Hill, built by *William de Meschines*, Brother of *Ranulph*, first Earl of *Cumberland*, for his Mansion, being possessed of the whole Barony of *Copeland* by the Gift of his Brother, and confirmed in it by *King Henry I.* to hold it of the Crown by one Knight's Service, who should be ready upon any Summons from the King to serve in the Wars with *Wales* and *Scotland*. The Barony of *Copeland* by this Means was changed into the Barony of *Egremont*; for what Lands soever this *William* or his Successor granted to any Knight or Freeholder within the Barony of *Copeland*, they obliged them to hold it of the Castle of *Egremont*. This *William* Baron of *Egremont* left no Issue Male, but one Daughter, who was married to *Robert Romley*, Lord of *Skipton* in *Craven*, who had by her only a Daughter, named *Alice*, married by him to *William Romley*, Earl of *Murray* in *Scotland*, commonly called *Fitz-Duncan*, a Nobleman of the Blood-Royal of that Nation. He left no Issue Male; whereupon his Lands and Estate were divided among his three Daughters, *Sibyl*, *Amabil*, and *Alice*. This Barony fell to the Share of the second, who being married to *Richard de Lucy*, it was settled on him, and from him, for want of Male Heirs, it passed by Daughters to the *Moltens*, *Fitz-Walters*, and lastly to the *Radcliff's* Earls of *Suffex*. In *K. Henry VI.'s* Time, *Sir Thomas Percy* was, by the Favour of that Prince, created Baron of *Egremont*, and tho' he left no Issue, the Barony remained in the Family of the *Percy's*, Earls of *Northumberland*. The Town of

of *Egremont* stands on the Banks of a little River, over which there are two Bridges near it. It has the Privilege of a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on *Sundays*. It is a Borough-Town, and had formerly the Privilege of electing Members of Parliament, but hath now lost it; but for what Reason, it doth not appear. 'Tis 122 Miles from *London*.

Moresby lies a little above *Whitehaven*, and is the next Place worth our Notice on the Sea-Coasts, being at this time a Harbour for Ships. The Shore hereabouts was fortified all along by the *Romans*, (as appears by the Ruins) in all such Places as were convenient for landing, because this was the utmost Bounds of the *Roman Empire*; and the *Scots*, who like a Torrent invaded the *Britains*, coming with their Ships out of *Ireland*, found the greatest Opposition here; so that 'tis very probable it was then a *Roman Fort*. Some will have it to be the ancient *Morbium*, where the *Equites Cataphractarii* were quarter'd, because there appears some Similitude in the Names; but that's a weak Argument, and can no ways convince, especially since it has so clear a Derivation from one *Maurice* or *Moresce*, who fixing his Seat or By here, gave it his Name, as others did to other Towns of this County, viz. *Gamelsby*, the Habitation of *Gamel*, *Richardsby* of *Richard*, &c.

Many Remains of Antiquity have been found in and about this Town in Vaults and Foundations of Buildings, several Caverns call'd *Pitts-Holes*, and several Stones dug up with Inscriptions on them, viz. upon one of them this;

LUCIUS
SEVERI
NUS OR
DINATUS

Upon another,

COH
VII

An Altar also was lately dug up here, with a little horned Image of *Sylvanus*, thus dedicated;

DEO SILVAN-
COH: II LING
CVI PRÆES
C POMPEIUS M-
SATURNIN

Another Fragment was found in Mr. *Camden's* Time, and sent to him, copy'd by Mr. *J. Fletcher*, then Lord of the Town.

OB PROSPE
RITATEM
CULMINIS
INSTITUTI

Within Prospect of *Moresby* is *Haycastle*, a venerable Piece of Antiquity, which the Inhabitants affirm to have belonged formerly to the noble Families of *Moresby*, and

Dislington, or *Distington*, so called from its low Situation; for *Disling* signifies a wet low Meadow, and so in Latin 'tis termed, *Villa ad Pratam*. It was the Inheritance of Sir *Gilbert de Dundrace* Kc. in the Reign of *K. Richard I.* and *K. John*, who gave part of the Lands in this Town to the Abbey of *Holm-Cultram* and Priory of *Garlile*, and the rest, with the Advowson of the Rectory, went to their Daughter and Heir *Hilda*, who married *Adam de Timnow*, from whom it was transferred to the *Groftons*, *Morabys*, and *Brackenthwaites*. More Northward we come to the River

Darwent, which rising in *Burrodale*, (a Vale surrounded with crooked Hills) runs among the Mountains called *Darwent-Fells*, which having passed, it spreads it self into a spacious Lake, three Miles long, called by *Bede*, *Prægranda Stagnum*, i.e. A vast Pool, in which are three Islands, one of them inhabited by *German Miners*, another is supposed by *Bede* to be the Place where *St. Herbert* led an *Hermic's Life*, and the third has of later Years had the Honour to be the Seat

Seat of the famous Family of the *Radcliffs*, Knights, called from hence, for Distinction-sake, the *Radcliffs* of *Darwentwater*. This Family has long flourish'd in this County; for we find Sir *Thomas Radcliff* living in King *Henry V.*'s Days, whose younger Son *John* married the Heir-General of the ancient Family of *Darwentwater*, and probably was the first who had his Seat in this Isle by her, as also another *John*, who was Sheriff of *Cumberland* several times in King *Henry VIII.*'s Reign, and one *Nicholas Radcliff*, who was Knight of the Shire in the 9th of King *Henry V.* and 6th of *K. Henry VI.* and continued in a flourishing Condition thro' many Successions of Knights to the Reign of King *James I.* who created Sir *Edward Radcliff*, Son of Sir *Edward Radcliff*, of *Cartington*, Kt. then settled at *Darwentwater*, a Baronet, *January 31, 1619.* whose Son (by *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Thomas Barton Esq;*)

Sir *Francis Radcliff*, was created by King *James II.* Baron *Radcliff* of *Tyndale*, Viscount *Radcliff* and *Langley*, and Earl of *Darwentwater* in this County, by Patent dated *March 7, 1687.* He died in 1696, and was buried at *Dilston*, leaving for his Heir, by *Margaret* the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Arthur Grey*, Kt.

Francis, his eldest Son, who in his Father's Life-time had married *Mary Tudor*, natural Daughter of King *Charles II.* by Mrs. *Mary Davis*, by whom he had several Children, and dying *April 29, 1705.* left his Honour and Estate to his eldest Son and Heir

James, late Earl of *Darwentwater*, who being instigated, partly by the Principles of of his Religion, being a Papist, and partly by the Forwardness of a discontented Party among us, to join in a Rebellion against his gracious Majesty King *George*, without any Provocation, was taken at the Battel of *Preston* in *Lancashire*, and beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, *London*.

At the North-West End of this Lake, in a fruitful Plain, encompassed with wet dewy Mountains, and protected from the North Winds by the *Skiddaw*, lies

Keswick, a little Market-Town, of good Note in former Times, but now much decayed. The Privilege of a Market, which is now kept on *Saturday* weekly, was procured for it of *K. Edward I.* by *Thomas* of *Darwentwater*, then Lord of the Place, from

whom it hereditarily descended to the *Radcliffs*.

This Town was anciently noted for Mines, (as appears by a Charter of *K. Edward IV.*) and at present is inhabited by Miners, who have here by the *Darwent-Side* their Smelting-House, which they manage, thro' their ingenious Inventions, by the forcible Stream of that River, making it serve instead of Bellows, Hammers, and Forge, as also for sawing of Boards, to the great Admiration of the curious Spectator.

To this Hamlet, and the Parish of *Croft-hwaite*, wherein it lies, was given a considerable Benefaction, for the erecting a Manufacture or Work-house for employing and maintaining the Poor, by Sir *John Banks* Kt. Attorney-General in the Time of *K. Charles I.* who was born here. This Charity is still preserved and well order'd.

The *Darwent* being now increased with another Rivulet, is scarce passed the Parish of *Croft-hwaite*, but it makes another Lake, called *Wide-hope*, but then grows narrower again, and so continues till it receives the River *Cocker*, where stands

Cockermouth, surrounded almost by the meeting of the two Rivers. 'Tis a populous well-traded Market-Town, with a Castle, belonging formerly to the Earls of *Northumberland*, and a fair Church. The Market is kept on *Tuesdays*.

This Town, being an ancient Honour and Barony, seems soon after the Conquest to have been enjoyed by *William de Meschines*, Brother of *Ranulph* Earl of *Chester*, to whom the Conqueror gave all that part of *Cumberland* called *Copeland*, lying between the *Duden* and the *Darwent*. By this *William's* Posterity, a Toft in this Place was given to the Monks of *Fountains* in *Yorkshire*, and the Liberty of *Cockermouth* came to *Gilbert Pipard*, and from him, for want of his Issue, to *Richard Lucy*, by whose Female Issue it became at length vested in the Earls of *Northumberland*; for *Maud*, the Sister of *Anthony de Lucy*, marrying to *Henry de Piercy* Earl of *Northumberland*, did by a Fine, levied in the Octaves of *St. John Baptist*, in the Reign of *K. Richard II.* *A.D. 1384.* settle the Castle and Honour of *Cockermouth*, with a large Proportion of her Inheritance beside, upon her said Husband, and Heirs Male of his Body, with divers Remainders to the Family

mily of the *Piercy's*; upon Condition that they should bear the Arms of *Lucy*, which are, Gules, three Lucies or Pikes Hauriant, Argent, in all Shields, Banners, Ensigns, and Coat of Arms whatsoever, quarterly with their own, which are Or, a Lion Azure.

This Town is neatly built, but of a low Situation, between two Hills, upon one of which is the Church, and upon the other, which seems to be artificially raised on purpose, stands a Castle, very strong of it self, but more so by its advantageous Situation. It is divided by the *Cocker* into two Parts, which have a Communication by two Bridges. It was anciently an Hamlet to *Bridgeham*, which stands about a Mile off, and had then only a Chapel for the Worship of God; but now it is a Parish, and hath had a Church of its own, dedicated to *St. Michael*, and built by the *Lucy's*, ever since the Reign of King *Edward III.* and besides hath a small Chapel belonging to a Vill called *Setmurder*, or *Seckmurder*, within its Liberties. This Church being much decayed by Time, was rebuilt entirely from the Ground, all but the Tower, *A. D.* 1711, by a Collection made by a Brief granted the Inhabitants for that purpose. The Tower is a plain Building, supported with Buttresses, and cop'd at the Top with Battlements and slated, but has only three Bells. The Houses are all built with Stone, and slated, except some few, and are ranged into two Streets, the one above the River *Cocker*, in which are the Moot-Hall and Market-House, which is used chiefly for Corn, and the other below, in which is the Beast-Market. It is no Corporation, but sends Members to Parliament. (Of which see an Abstract out of *Mr. Willis's Notitia* at the End.)

The Castle is situate on the West Side of the *Cocker*, on a Hill near the *Darwent*. The Dimensions of the Walls are computed about 600 Yards in Compass. No Part of it is habitable, except a Room where the Duke of *Somerset's* Auditor keeps a Court twice a Year, and a large Dining Room, with Chambers about it, near the Gates, on which the Arms of the *Moultons*, *Humfravills*, *Lucy's*, and *Piercy's*, are found engraven; but the Duke has erected a new Building in it for a Bailiff, with Barns and Stables. The Remains of a vaulted Cellar

here, and of some Walls of a Chapel, are worthy the Observation of the Curious.

At about two Miles distance from this Town, on the other Side of the River *Darwent*, stands another old Castle, but all in Ruins, called

Pap-Castle, the Roman Antiquity whereof is attested by several Monuments. Some imagine that this was the *Gualfmeric*, which *Ninius* tells us King *Guortigern* built near *Lugoballia*, and that it was called by the Saxons of old, *Palm-Castle*; but there is no Certainty in the Conjecture. Here, among other Monuments of Antiquity, was found a large open Vessel of green Stone, with several little Images curiously engraven upon it. What use it was made for, it does not appear; but 'tis now used for a Font, (called by *St. Austin*, *Sacramentum Regenerationis*, i. e. The sacred Laver of Regeneration) as 'tis possible it might at first be designed for. Besides the Images, this Inscription in large Characters is visible:



Mr. Camden confesses ingenuously, that 'tis a Mystery to him, and leaves it to the Learned to search out. The great Antiquary *Dr. Nicholson*, Bishop of *Carlisle*, has resolved the Doubt, and tells us, 'tis a Danish Monument, and is thus to be read;

Er Ekard han men egrocten,
And to dis men red wer Taper men
brogten.

In English,

Here *Ekard* was converted, and to this Man's Example were the Danes brought.

To render this Reading certain, the learned Bishop, in his Letter to *Sir William Dugdale*, (in the Addit. to *Camb. in Cumb.*) asserts, that the Fabrick of this Monument fairly enough evinces that it is Christian, (which

(which was also Mr. Camden's Opinion, who brings a notable Quotation out of *Paulinus's* Epistles to prove it) from the Imagery on the E. Side of the said Stone, where is fairly represented a Person in a long Sacerdotal Habit, dipping a Child in the Water, (which was the primitive Way of administering Baptism as well in the Western as Eastern Church, and particularly among the Saxons.) He then adds, that it is evident from *Olaus Wormius's* Account of the *Literatura Rnnica*, that this kind of Characters were commonly used by the Pagan Inhabitants of *Denmark* and *Sweden*, and other Northern Countries, and our Heathen Saxon Ancestors were not Strangers to them; from whence in the last place he concludes, That since our Histories sufficiently evidence that the Danes swarmed most in this Part of the Isle, and were chiefly beholden to the Saxons for their Christianity, it is beyond Dispute that it is a Danish Font, and that the Inscription is in a Dialect partly Saxon, and partly Danish, as the Interpretation shews, and seems most agreeable to this Nation, then made up of a mixture of those People. The Bishop does not pretend to tell us who *Ecard* was, but probably conjectures that it was some Danish General, who being converted and baptized at this Font, was a Means to induce many others of his Officers and Soldiers to become Christians, and so his Name is render'd deservedly memorable by the Font, where that Sacrament was celebrated. The Rivers *Darwent* and *Cocker* being united, run in one common Chancel to *Workington*, where they both empty themselves into the Sea. This Town is famous for Salmon-Fishing. The first Lord of it after the Conquest was *William de Lancaster*; but he held it not long, for having other Lands in *Westmorland*, he made an Exchange with *Gospatrick*, the Son of *Orin*, of this Manor for the Town of *Midleton* in *Lonsdale* in that County. From this *Gospatrick* are descended the Family of the *Curwens*, Knights, who have a noble Seat here; for they took their present Name by a Marriage-Agreement from one *Curwen*, a Family in *Galloway*, of which Family the Heiress was become his Wife, and of this House Mr. Camden says, with Modesty, that he was descended by his Mother's Side.

The Parsonage of this Town being at the Dissolution appropriated to the Monastery of *St. Bees*, was then resigned into the Hands of King *Henry VIII.* who gave the same in Exchange for the Manor of *Weston* and its Appurtenances in *Derbyshire* to the Bishop of *Chester*, charged with the Payment of 3 s. 4 d. for Synodals, 6 s. 8 d. for Proxies, 2 l. 6 s. 6 d. for first Fruits and Tenths, and 10 l. to a Vicar, and 5 l. to a Priest, for their Stipend to serve in the same Church.

Some are of Opinion, that *Stilico*, a potent Commander in the Roman State, made a Wall for about four Miles from hence, viz. from the Mouth of *Darwent* to the River *Eln* or *Elen*, in all such Places as were convenient for landing, when the Scots from *Ireland* infested these Coasts; for thus *Claudius* makes *Britain* to speak for her self:

*Me quoq; vicinis pereuntem gentibus, inquit,
Munivit Stilico, totam cum Scotis Hibernem
Movit, & infesto spumavit remige Thoris.*

In English;

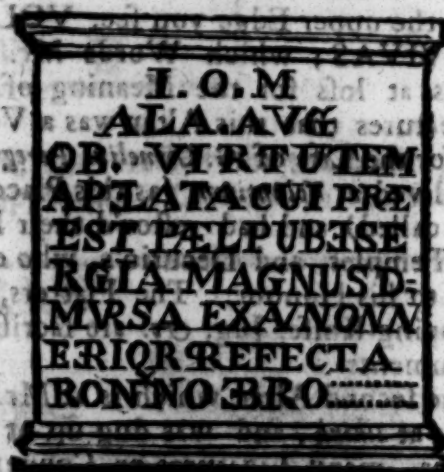
*And I shall ever own his happy Care,
Who sav'd me sinking in unequal War;
When Scots came thund'ring from the Irish
Shores,
And th' Ocean trembled, struck with hostile
Oars.*

And indeed there are still found Pieces of Wall all along to the Mouth of *Eln*, which, within a little of its Head, hath

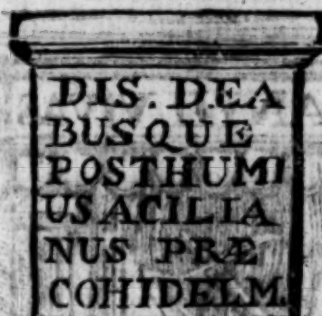
Ierby, a considerable Market-Town: The Market is on *Thursday*. It is supposed to be the *Arbeia* of the Ancients, where the *Barbarii Tigridenses* were garrison'd. At the Conquest it was a Gentleman's Seat, and one Village; but now it is become two Manors, the one called *Ierby Alta*, or *High Ierby*, and the other *Ierby Basse*, or *Low Ierby*, and often *Market-Ierby*, because tho' the other be the more ancient Town, yet this having been the Lands of great Men successively, and standing in a more convenient Place, hath always been of more Account, and enjoyed the Privilege of holding a Fair and Market, which the other has not. The *High Ierby* was a long time the Possession of the Family of that Name, descended from

from Orme de Iraby, Son of Gaspatrik: The Lower is now the Lordships of the Musgroves of Crokedake, who are descended of the same Family. At the Mouth of the Eln is

Elnborough, or Elenborough, i. e. A Borough upon the Elen, where the first Cohort of the Dalmatians, with their Commander, was garrison'd. There was a Town in the Romans Time hereabouts called then Olenacu, where the first Herculean Wing lay in Garrison in the Reign of Theodosius the younger, which some think must be this Place; but having no other Argument to fortify their Conjecture but the nearness of Names, we can't vouch it as certain. It was situated upon a pretty high Hill, from whence there is a large Prospect on to the Irish Sea; but now 'tis a poor despicable Village, and Corn grows where the Houses once stood. However, here are great Remains of Antiquity, old Vaults are open'd, and several Altars, Stones and Statues with Inscriptions, dug up. In Mr. Camden's Time, one Mr. Simons, a Lover of Antiquities, had made a good Collection of them, and placing them regularly in his House-Walls, kept them very carefully, and Sir Robert Cotton, of Connington, Kt. taking a Survey of this County with Mr. Camden, had them curiously drawn in the Figures following:



V.



The EXPOSITION of these
INSCRIPTIONS.

I. This is very plain, only in the last Line, ET. & AEDS have two Letters join'd in one, and at the Bottom 'tis imperfect, and possibly may be restored thus; DECURIONUM ORDINEM RESTITU-

IT. The *Decuriones* were the same in the *Municipia*, that Senators were at Rome and in the Colonies. They were so called, as also *Curiales*, from *Curia*, a Court, wherein they presided and managed all Civil Affairs.

II. Is the Backside of the same Altar, and upon the upper Edge you see, VOLANTII VIVAS; which Words Mr. Camden is at loss for the Meaning of, but conjectures that this Altar was a Votive one for the Life of G. Cornelius Peregrinus, who lived at *Volontianum*, (as this Place was then called) and had restor'd their Houses, Temples, and Decurie's, who erected it to his Honour. The Platters, Ax, Chopping-Knife, Jug, &c. are sacrificing Instruments.

III. The second Altar, which is at Mr. Barhouse's at *Ithick*, and was dug up at *Carlisle*, has many Ligatures or Connexions of Letters, which makes it difficult to

be read, but seems to be read thus; IOVI OPTIMO, MAXIMO, ALA AUGUSTA, OB VIRTUTEM APPELLATA CUI PRÆEST PUBLIUS AELIUS, PUBLII FILIUS, SERGIA MAGNUS DE MURSA EX PANNO-NIA INFERIORE PRÆFECTUS, A-PRONIANO, ET BRODUA CONSU-LIBUS.

IV. This Altar is inscribed to the Local Deity *Belatucadrus*, and is thus to be read; BELATUCADRO JULIUS CIVILIS OPTIO [i.e. *Excubitis Præfectus*] VOTUM SOLVIT LIBENS MERITO.

V. This Altar is very fair, and thus to be read; DIIS DEABUSQUE PUBLIUS POSTHUMIUS ACILIANUS PRÆFECTUS COHORTIS PRIMÆ DEL-MATARUM.

Such Altars as these the Romans, before Christianity prevail'd, their Sacrifices and themselves, used to crown with Garlands, offer Frankincense and Wine at them, and anoint, as *Prudentius* shews us, when he tells us how Christianity destroy'd them all thus:

*Exercere manum non panitet, & Lapis illis
Si stetit antiquus, quem cingere suaverat Error
Fasciis, aut Gallina pulmone rigare:
Frangitur.* —————

In English thus;
Nor spare they Pains, if thus their Zeal
they show;
If in their Way some ancient Altar stood,
Oft deck'd with Ribbands, sprinkled oft with
Blood,
Down went the Stone.

Mr. Camden also saw the following In-scriptions at the same Place

PRO SA
ANTONINI AN: PII F
P. AVLVS PF PALATINA
POSTHVMIVS ACILIANVS
PRÆF COH I DEL MATAR

HIC

HIC EXSEGERE FATA
 ----ENVS S. C. GERMA----
 ----S REG. VIX AN----
 S. VIX AN.-----
 -----IX-----

× D. M
 INGENVI AN. X.
 IVL SIMPLEX PATER
 × F. C

* Diis manibus

* Faciendum
 curavit.

DM
 LVCA VLX
 ANN
 IS XX

DM
 IVLIA MARTIM
 A VIX AN
 XII III D XX II

There is also a Stone very curiously engraven, and erected for the Victory of the Emperors, upon which are two winged Genii, supporting a Garland, in this manner:



i. e VICTORIÆ AVGGSTORUM DOMINORUM NOSTRORUM.

D d d 2

The

The Shore advancing Northward from *Elenborough*, has some small Dentings for several Miles, and at length turns more inward, and makes an *Æstuary* or Bay, which seems to be the *Moricambe* mentioned by *Pto- lomy*, and by him fixed hereabouts, for the Nature of the Place exactly agrees to the Name, *Moricambe* signifying in the *British* Language a Crooked Sea; near which we find

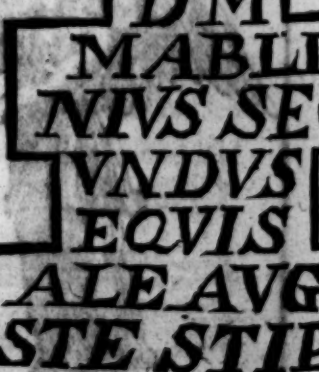
Ulm, or *Holm-Cultrame*, where *David I.* King of *Scotland*, founded an Abbey. This Part of the Country was a large Forest, and stock'd with Red Deer at the Conquest, the Demefne of *Allerdale*. *Ranulph de Meschines* gave it to *Waldise*, Son of *Gospatrik* Earl of *Dunbar*, and bounded the same by the Waters of the Rivers *Darwent* and *Wampul*. In King *Stephen's* Time, it appears by the Charters of the Abbey, that it was in the Possession of *Henry* Earl of *Carlile*, Son to *David*, then King of *Scotland*, who built the Abbey, and his Son endowed it with two Parts of the Land lying in this Town: But of this Abbey we shall hereafter speak in the Ecclesiastical History. Near this Abbey, but more upon the Shore, stands

Wulstey, or *Wulstey Castle*, a Fortrefs built, as is said, by the Abbots of *Holm Cultram*, for the securing of their Books and Charters against the sudden and frequent Incursions of the Scots. The Magick Books of *Michael Scot*, anciently a Monk of this House, are said to have been kept here many Ages. He applied himself close to the Mathema-

ticks, and other abstruse Parts of Learning, and was thereupon accounted generally a Conjuror; to confirm which Opinion, the Vulgar tell you some strange Miracles that he did. Below the Monastery the Bay receives the little River *Waver*, increased by the *Wiza*, another Rivuler, at the Head of which appear melancholy Ruins of an ancient City, which may indeed suggest some such Thought as this, That nothing in this World is out of the Reach of Fate: But what Place it was, we can have no certain Information. By the neighbouring Inhabitants (but for what Reason they know not) it is called

Old Carlisle, and may be conjectur'd by us to be the Roman Garrison called by *Antoninus* the *Castra Exploratorum*, because the Distances, which he assigns it to be from *Bulgium*, and *Lugo Vallum*, answer very exactly. It is indeed a very convenient Place for discovering an Enemy at a Distance, because it is seated upon a high Hill, which gives the Garrison a free Prospect over all the Country, and so might be a proper Place for such a Camp. But however that be, it is very certain that the *Ala*, or Wing of the Roman Army, called for its Valour and Bravery *Augusta*, and *Augusta Gordiana*, was quarter'd here in the Reign of the Emperor *Gordianus*, as appears from several Inscriptions, which have at times been found there and in the Neighbourhood, several Copies of which are here presented the Reader with.

* I O M * Jovi Optimo
ALA AVG OB
RTUT APPEL CUI
PRÆEST TIB CLTIB FP
IN G N IVSTINVS
PRÆF FVSCIANO
II SILANO II COS



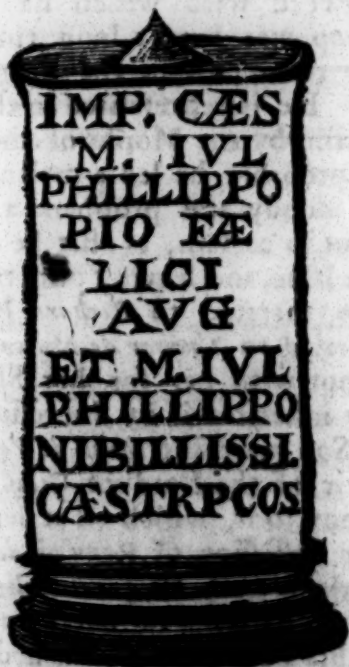
DM
MABLI
NIVS SEC
VNDVS
EQVIS
ALE AVG
STE STIP

I. O. M.

I. O. M.

PRO SALVTE IMPERATORIS
M. ANTONI GORDIANI. P. F.
INVICTI AVG. ET SABINIAE TR
IAE TRANQUILE, CONIVGIE IVS TO
TAQVE DOMV DIVIN. EORUM A
LA. AVG. GORDIA OB VIRTUTEM
APPELLATA POSVIT CUI PRÆEST
AEMILIUS CRISPINUS PRAEF.
EQQ. NATUS IN PRO AFRICA DE
TVI DRO SVB CVR NONNII PHI
LIPPI LEG. AVG. PROPRETO...
ATTICO ET PRÆTEXTATO COSS.

In the Highway at *Wigton*, a Town in the Forest of *Allerdale*, are several Altars pitched, which were all of them brought from this Place. On the Sides of them the sacrificing Vessels, as the *Simpulum*, or Pitcher, the *Fusile*, the *Malleus*, or Hammer, and Platter, engraven, are plainly visible; but the Inscriptions are so defaced by the Weather and other Injuries, that the Letters are scarcely discernible, and so can't be read. But not far from hence, upon the Military Way, was dug up a Pillar of rough Stone, with this Inscription, *viz.*



One Mr. *Oswald Dykes*, a Divine of this Country, sent Mr. *Camden* a Copy of ano-

ther Inscription, which then was at his Brother's Seat at *Wardall*, in this Form:

DEO
SANCTO BE
LATVCARDO
AVRELIUS DI
ATOVAARA
EXVOTO PO
SVITLLM

Another Altar dedicated to a Local Deity was found also hereabouts, with this Inscription:

DEO
CEAIO AVR
M RTI. ETM
S. ERVRACIO
PRO SE ETSV
IS V SLLM

Besides these, an infinite Number of Images, Statues on Horseback, Eagles, Lions, *Ganymedes*, with several other Evidences of Antiquity, are daily almost dug up hereabouts.

Ascending farther Northward, there juts out a small Promontory, at the utmost Point of which is the large Arm of the Sea called *Solway-Frith*, or *Huna-Ostium*, i. e. The Mouth of the River *Eden*. It is at present the Boundary between *England* and *Scotland*, but anciently between the *Roman* Provinces and the *Picts*. Upon this Promontory stands

Bulneffe, which was the Old Town, called by the *Romans*, *Blatum Bulgium*, probably from the *British* Word *Buleb*, which signifies a Partition or Divorce, or rather from a Word still in use in those Parts, *viz.* *Bulge*, which signifies a Breaking in, as the Sea there doth. From this Place, as the utmost Limits of the Province of *Britain*, does

Antoninus begin his *Itinerary*. It is now but a very small Village, but has a Fort; and (as a Testimony of its Antiquity) besides the Tracts of Streets and Pieces of old Walls, which commonly appear as they are ploughing in the common Field, the People tell you, that there was a pav'd Causeway ran all along the Shore from hence as far as *Elenborough*; but there now are to be seen few or no Signs of it. But there are frequently found here *Roman* Coins and Inscriptions, and not long since was dug up a small Brazen Figure of a *Mercury* or *Victory*, which is now in the Custody of *John Aglionby* Esq; a curious Preserver of such valuable Remains of Antiquity. It was anciently the Head Town of a large Manor, containing in it many Hamlets, viz. as *Glaston*, *Drumbugh*, &c. which tho' they are many of them now sever'd from it, yet the Mother-Church still remains here. At a Mile distance from this Town Northward begins the *Piſs* Wall, that famous Work of the *Romans*, as the Foundations (which may be plain seen at low Water) do plainly shew. It was built upon the utmost Bounds of the *Roman* Jurisdiction here, to keep out the Barbarians, who in those Parts were (as one expresses it) continually barking and snarling at the *Roman* Empire. Indeed, so far as the Sea washes the Country, which is about eight Miles, this Fortification, made at so vast a Charge, may seem needless, because so wide a Chancel is a sufficient Defence; but the Inhabitants will soon confute this Opinion, because they tell you, that the Robbers and Plunderers would make nothing to wade thro' it at low Water. It is very plain, that a good Part of the Shore here has been washed away by violent Tides, because Roots of Trees are frequently found on the Shore at low Ebbs, and the Inhabitants say, that they have found whole Trees under Ground very commonly, which they discover in Summer-time by the Dew, which never lies upon the Places under which they are. A little down the *Friſh* is

Drumbugh Castle, the Seat of *Gamel de Brune* anciently, given him by one of the first Barons of *Burgh* soon after the Conquest, but of late Times the Possession of the Lord *Dacre*. In the Time of the *Romans* it was made a Station, and some will

have it to be the *Castra Exploratorum*; but the Distances will by no means allow it. The *Romans* had also another Station near this Place, which (by changing of Name) is at present called,

Burgh upon Sands, a large Barony, taking in all the neighbouring Lands and Towns. It was bestowed by *Randolph de Meschines*, Lord of *Cumberland*, upon *Robert de Esfrivers* or *Trivers*, whom he also made Chief Forester in his Forest of *Englewood*. This *Robert* left only one Daughter named *Ibica*, who being married to *Randolph Engain*, Lord of *Iſſal*, brought this Manor and her other Inheritance into this Family, which *William* her Son possessed and enjoyed; but Male Issue failing, *Ada*, his only Daughter and Heir, transferred the same, in *K. Henry II.*'s Reign, by Marriage to *Sir Hugh Morvil*, whose Family enjoyed it for some time, and were called, The *Morvils* of *Burgh super Sabulones*. A Knight of this Family, named *Sir Hugh Morvil*, was one of the four that killed *Thomas Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*; for which, being afterwards very penitent, he gave the Rectory of this Town to the Abbey of *Holm Cultram*, which the Bishops of *Carlisle*, *Bernard*, *Hugh*, and *Walter Malclerke*, did appropriate to the Monks.

The Sword with which he killed the Archbishop was kept a long time at *Iſſal*, and now remaineth in the Family of the *Arundels*. He is represented in the most odious Terms by the Monks of those Times, and 'tis probable he led a melancholy Life after so bloody and prophane a Fact; but that is not so certain, as that he died without Male Issue, and leaving only two Daughters, *Joan*, married to *Richard Werum*, and *Ada*, married to *Thomas de Molton*, who had this Manor with her for her Share. Her Posterity inherited it by Succession awhile, and her Son marrying *Maud de Vaulx* or *Valibus*, Heir of the Lord of *Gilliland*, added that Barony to it, which all at length came to be the Possession of *Ranulph de Dacre*, by his Marriage with *Margaret Molton*, the sole Heir of the Baronies of *Burgh* and *Gilliland*, and in his Family it continued for many Generations.

The Town is yet more memorable for the untimely Death of *King Edward I.* a Prince eminent not only for his Wisdom, and warlike Courage and Conduct, but great Grace.

Gracefulness and Stateliness of Body. He conquer'd the *Welsh*, and often subdued the *Scots*, but never could wholly ease himself of that restless Enemy; whereupon being on his March towards them, he died in the Camp here. In the very Place where this brave and valiant King expired, (the Memory whereof had been always preserved by some great Stones rolled upon it) is now erected a very fair square Pillar, nine Yards and a half in Height, with these Inscriptions in large Roman Letters on three Sides, *viz.*

On the West Side,

MEMORIÆ ETERNÆ EDWARDI I.
ANGLIÆ, LONGE CLARISSIMI,
QUI IN BELLI APPARATU CON-
TRA SCOTOS OCCUPATUS HIC
IN CASTRIS OBIIT 7 JULII, A. D.
1307.

On the North Side,

NOBILISSIMUS PRINCEPS HENRI-
CUS HOWARD, DUX NORFOL-
CIÆ, COMES MARESCHALL.
ANGLIÆ, COMES ARUND. &c.
----- AB EDVARDO I. AN-
GLIÆ ORIUNDUS, P. A. D. 1685.

On the other Side,

JOHANNES AGLIONBY, J. C. F. C.
i. e. Juris consultus fieri causavit.

Beneath,

THO. LANGSTONE *scilicet* 1685.

The Inhabitants say, that under this *Burgh*, in the very *Æstuary*, there was first a Sea-Fight between the *Scots* and *English*; and when the Tide was out, a second Fight began between the Horse of both Sides, as strange as that which *Pliny* relates in *Caramania*, and makes a great Wonder of it. Into this *Æstuary* the *Huns* or River *Eden*, having passed thro' part of *Westmorland*; and quite cross the North-East Parts of the County, falls with a vast Body of Waters, which in the Year 1216 seemed to be the greatest Enemy that the *Scots* had; for when they had plunder'd the *English* without Re-

sistance, and were returning with Loads of Spoil, they came upon them with a full Torrent, and swallowed up quick the whole plundering Crew.

The *Eden*, as soon almost as it enters this County, receives from the West the River *Eimot*, which has its Rise from the Lake called *Ulfe*, or *Ulfewater*. Upon the Banks of it, where the little River *Dacre* joins it, stands

Dacre-Castle, noted in these latter Ages for giving the Name of the Family of the Barons *de Dacre*, and mentioned by *Bede* for having a Monastery in his Time. The Castle has still some Signs that it was anciently a magnificent Building, when it was the Seat of that Family; but there are no Remains of a Monastery, nor does it appear by any Records that it hath been standing since the Conquest.

William of *Malmesbury* takes Notice of it for being the Place where *Constantine* King of the *Scots*, and *Eugenius* King of *Cumberland*, put themselves and their Kingdoms under the Protection of King *Athelstan*. Near this Place is

Dalemain, the Mansion-House of *Edward Haffell* Esq; holden of the Barony of *Graystocke* in *Cornage*, by which Tenure the Possessors of these and other Lands in the same Manor are obliged, under the Penalty of forfeiting them, to give Notice of an Enemy's Approach by the sounding of an Horn, and to serve in the Wars against the *Scots*, marching thither in the Van, and returning back in the Rear. Somewhat higher; at a little Distance from the Conflux of the *Eimot* and *Lodor*, (at which is the round Trench called *King Arthur's Table*) stands

Penrith, or (as it is usually called) *Perith*; which implies in the *British* Language a Red Hill or Head, because the Ground hereabouts, and the Stone of which it is built, are both reddish. It is a large, well built Town, and esteemed the second in the County for Trade and Wealth. It has a good Market for Corn and other Commodities on *Tuesday* weekly, but for Cattle a much greater on the same Day once a Fortnight, from *Whit-Sunday* to *August* 1. The Market-House, which is a great Convenience to the People resorting thither to sell their Goods, is a large Building, beautified with

with Bears climbing up a ragged Staff, the Devise of the Earls of *Warwick*.

The West Side of this Town is fortified with a Royal Castle, which (as Mr. *Camden* tells us) was in K. *Henry VI.*'s Time repaired out of the Ruins of *Maburg*, a Roman Fort hard by; but a late Author in his Notes upon this County, in the last Edition of *Camden*, is positive that it was never repaired out of the Ruins of *Maburg*, nor was that ever a Roman Fort, but a Danish Temple, (as he says) is very obvious to to any curious Eye, and will be shewn at large in Bishop *Nicholson's* History of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, Part VI. 'Tis now in Ruins; so 'tis needless to vindicate Mr. *Camden's* Eye-sight or Reading, in which he seems grossly to have failed.

The Church is a handsome and spacious Edifice, sufficient for the Reception of the Inhabitants for God's Worship; but hath nothing farther remarkable, save an Inscription in Rude Characters, set up for a Memorandum to Posterity upon the North Outside of the Vestry-Wall; *FUIT PESTIS*, &c. *i. e.* There was a Plague in this County *A. D.* 1598, whereof dy'd at *Kendal*, 2500; at *Richmond*, 2200; at *Penrith*, 2266; and at *Carlisle*, 1196; which Relation is the more observable and worth our Notice, because we have no Account of this Accident in any of our Histories. In K. *Henry VIII.*'s Days, it was honour'd with the Title of a Suffragan Bishop.

In the Church-yard of this Place, on the North Side of the Church, are two large pyramidical Pillars erected, about four Yards high each of them, and about five Yards distant the one from the other. 'Tis said, they were set up in Memory of one Sir *Open Casarius* Kt. in old Time a famous Warrior of great Strength and Stature, who lived in these Parts, and killed wild Boars in the Parish of *Englewood*, which much infested the Country. He was bury'd here, and (as Tradition reports) was of that prodigious Stature, as to reach from one Pillar to the other; to which it further adds, That the Rude Figures of Bears, which are wrought in Stone, and placed on each Side of his Grave, are in Memory of his great Exploits on those Creatures.

This Town anciently belonged to the Bishops of *Durham*; but when *Anthony Beke*,

Bishop of that See, being grown haughty and insolent by his great Wealth, and swelling Title of Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, which he procured of the Pope, contending with his Sovereign K. *Edward I.* that Prince (as we read in the Book of *Durham*) took from him *Werke* in *Tividale*, *Perith*, and the Church of *Simundburne*; yet it was not altogether out of the Churchmens Thoughts; for *William Strickland*, Bishop of *Carlisle*, being descended of an ancient Race in these Parts, did, for the commodious Use of this Town, and at his own proper Charge, cause a Channel for a Water-course to be drawn from the *Peterell*, or (as Mr. *Camden* says) little River *Petre*, but the fore-mentioned Commentator says *Peat*, because it is a Rill falling from the Peat-mosses in the Fells about *Graystock*, from whom it has its Name *Peat-Rill*, and by Corruption *Peterell*. Upon the Bank of this River lay

Plompton-Park, a very large Piece of Ground, and formerly set apart by the Kings of *England* for the keeping of Deer for their own Use, and Hunting, with which it was so well stocked once, that King *Edward I.* is said to have killed two hundred Bucks in one Day in hunting in this Forest. Mr. *Camden* seems to intimate, that it was disforested by King *Henry VIII.* who with greater Prudence planted it with Houses, being almost in the Frontiers between *England* and *Scotland*; but the Additions to *Camden* in *Cumberland* charge him with another Mistake, and say, That King *Henry VIII.* only gave greater Freedom and Liberty to the Inhabitants by disforesting it; for there were as many Parishes and Townships in it before his Time as are since. *Hutton* and *Edenhall* were Parishes in the Reign of K. *Henry I.* and by him given to the Cathedral at *Carlisle*; and *Weddenhall*, *Warwick*, &c. were Parishes at or near the Time of the Conquest.

Near this Place there appear several Remains of a demolished City, which, for its nearness to *Perith*, the People thereabouts call *Old Perith*; but it may be rather supposed to be the Roman *Petrianæ*; for there the *Ala Petriana* was quarter'd, as seems plain from the Fragment of an old Inscription, which one *Ulpius Trajanus*, a Pensionary of the same *Ala Petriana*, set up; a Copy of which, with some other Inscriptions found here, is subjoin'd.

GADVNO
VLP. TRAI.
EM. ALPET
MARTIVS
F. P. C

faciendum pro-
curavit.

DM
AICETVOS MATER
VIXIT *A. XXXV
ET LATTIO FIL VIX
A. XII. LIMISIVS
CONIV. ET FILIAE
PIENTISSIMIS.
POSVIT.

Annos.

DM.
FMARTIO SEN
IN. C. CARVETIOR
QVESTORIO
VIXIT AN. XXXV
MARTIOLA FILIA ET
HERES PONEN
CVRAVIT

3 Cohorte.

D.M CROTILO GERMANUS VIX
ANIS XXVI. GRECA VIX ANIS III
VINDICIANVS⁴ ERA. ET FIL. TIT PO

4. Fratri & Filiae titulum posuit.

After the *Eden* has received the *Eimot*, it hastens towards the North, and within half a Mile passes by a Grotto of two Rooms dug out of the Rocks called *Isis Parliss*, and lying upon the Banks of the *Eden*. There is a difficult and dangerous Passage to them; but in former Times it was certainly a Place of Strength and Security, for it had Iron Gates belonging to it, which were standing within a few Years. Leaving this Place, the Current washes several considerable Villages and Forts, till it comes to the two

Salkelds, at the lesser of which is a Circle

of Stones, 77 in Number, each of them ten Foot high, and before them at the Entrance stands a single one by it self, which is 15 Foot high. This the common People call *Long Meg*, and the rest her Daughters, and within the Circles are two Heaps of Stones, under which the People suppose there are dead Bodies buried, which Mr. *Camden* thinks very probable; but he supposes that the great Stones are a Monument of some Victory; but the Commentator is of Opinion, that the Heaps of Stones in the middle of the Monument are no part of it; but having been gather'd off the plough'd

E e c

Lands

Lands adjoining, have been thrown together here as in a waste Corner of the Field; and as to the great Stones, he says, they seem to be Monuments erected at the solemn Investiture of some Danish Kings, like *Rolrich-Stones* in Oxfordshire, those of *Kongso-len* in Denmark, and *Mooresteen* in Sweden, as *Wormius* in his *Mon. Dan. lib. 1. ch. 12.* and *Dr. Plot's Hist. Oxf. shew.* From this Place the River leads us to

Kirk-Oswald, so called because the Church was dedicated to *St. Oswald*. It was first Parcel of the Possessions of *Adam Fitz-Swene*, who granted the Manor, with a Daughter, to *Trivers* Lord of *Burgh*, by whose Daughter, as is above said, it descended to the *Engains*, who built themselves a Castle here for their Seat, but left it unfinished, which was perfected by his Successors; for *Sir Hugh Morvil*, who was one of those that killed *Thomas Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, inclosed the Park, 2 *Reg. of King John*, by that King's Licence. *Radulph Levington* added a part of *Gamelby* and *Glassenby*, and *Thomas Dacres*, who married the Heir of *Graystock*, finished it, and moated it about at great Charge; but now it is become in a manner altogether ruinous. Our Guide next brings us to

Armanthwaite, the Castle of the *Skeltens*, and then advances to

Corby, a Castle of the noble and ancient Family of the *Salkelds*, to whom it came by Inheritance from *Hubert de Vallibus*, Baron of *Gilliland*; for it hath been a Gentleman's Seat from the Conquest. The Family of the *Salkelds* have been much enriched by Marriage with the Heir of the *Rosgils*. Opposite to this Castle, on the other Side of the River *Eden*, stands

Wetherall, which was formerly a little Monastery belonging to the Abbey of *St. Mary* in *York*. The Parsonage of this Town, with the Appurtenances, was, till the Dissolution, Parcel of the Possession of this Priory; but afterwards they were granted to the Prior, who made the Surrender of that House to the King for Term of his Life in part of Payment of his Pension. After his Death, *K. Henry VIII. 37 Reg.* granted the same to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of *Carlisle*, and to their Successors for ever.

Near the Monastery are to be seen at this

Day a sort of Houses dug out of the Rock, which seem to have been designed for abscinding Places in this dangerous Country, (as *Mr. Camden* supposes). They are of very difficult Access; two Rooms, one within another, of about five or six Yards square each; but the Commentator on *Camden* says, they seem to have been cut out for some Hermits to lodge in, being so near the Abbey. 'Tis probable, they might be for both Uses upon Occasions. A little higher is

Warwick, which *Mr. Camden* will have to be the old Roman *Virofidum*, where the sixth Cohort of the *Nervii* formerly kept Garrison along the Wall against the *Picts* and *Scots*. In the last Age the *Richmonds* and *Salkelds*, bearing the Expence equally, built a very strong Stone Bridge over the *Eden* for the Convenience of Travellers. Following the Course of the River, we come to

Linstock, a Castle of the Bishops of *Carlisle*, within the Barony of *Crosby*, which *Waldevus*, Son of *Earl Gospatrick*, and Lord of *Allerdale*, gave to the Church of *Carlisle*. *Mr. Camden* fancies, that the present Name is contracted from *Olenacum*, and so is the Place where the *Ala prima Hercules* lay in Garrison against the Barbarians, because it seems to have been along the Wall.

This Barony of *Linstock* was first given by King *Henry I.* to one *Walter*, his Chaplain, to hold of him, and his Successors the Kings of *England*, by the Payment of Cornage-Silver yearly, viz. 1 l. 17 s. 4 d. But *Walter* voluntarily taking upon him a religious Life, with the King's Licence, in the Priory of *St. Mary's* at *Carlisle*, the King gave *Linstock* to the Canons in pure Alms, and released it of all Rents and Services. *Crosby* was made a Grange to the Priory, tho now it is become a considerable Town. The Bishop's See was after erected at *Carlisle* by the same King, *A. D. 1133*; but the Lands were enjoyed by the Bishop and Convents, who had the Power of Election in common, till *Pandolf*, the Pope's Legate, made a Division, and so the Barony of *Linstock* became the Possessions of the See of *Carlisle*, as it continues to this Day. And now the *Eden* drawing near to the Estuary, receives two little Rivers almost at the same Place, viz. the *Peterel* and the *Caude*, which coming from the South, keep all along at almost

almost equal Distances. Upon the former, besides the *Petrianæ*, already spoken of, is

Greystock, the Castle of a Family which has been long famous, deriving its Original from one *Ralph Fitz-Walter*. *William de Greystock*, who married *Mary*, the Daughter and Coheir of *Roger de Morley*, Lord *Morpesh*, was of this Family. He had a Son, *John*, who having no Issue, obtained Leave of *K. Edward I.* to make over his Estate to his Cousin *Ralph de Granthorn*, whose Posterity flourish'd here by the Name of the Lords of *Greystock* till the Reign of *King Henry VII.* when *Thomas Lord Dacres* marrying *Elizabeth*, the only Daughter of *Ralph Lord Greystock*, obtained that Barony in her Right, and his Heirs some time enjoyed it; but Male Issue failing in *George Lord Dacres* and *Gilliland*, his Honour and Estate came to the two Sons of *Thomas Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk*, who married the Heirs General of that Family. Below this Town, on the same River, stands

Blencow, a Manor belonging to an ancient and worthy Family of that Name. Here is a very good Grammar-School; founded and endowed in the 20th Year of the Reign of *Qu. Elizabeth*, *A. D.* 1578, by *Mr. Thomas Bourbanke*, a Person of Piety and Learning, who was born in the Town, and had been himself a Schoolmaster in *Northamptonshire*. Upon the *Cauda* is situate

Highgate, a Castle of the *Richmonds*, and a little farther

Rose Castle, a beautiful Seat of the Bishops of *Carlisle*. This seems to be the old *Congavata*, where the second Cohort of the *Largi* were quarter'd; for *Congavata* signifies in the *British* Language a Vale upon the *Gavata*, now contracted into *Cauda*; but it is not possible at this distance to assign the Place where it stood.

What Beauty this Castle had in *Mr. Camden's* Days, was quite destroyed in the late Civil Wars by the Enemies of *Episcopacy*; for *Colonel Heveringham*, *A. D.* 1652, burnt it down. So much of it as escaped the Fire, and was standing at the Restoration, *Dr. Heron*, then Bishop of that See, repaired and made habitable, and his Successor *Dr. Robinson* put it into a better Condition, adding a Chapel. *Dr. Smith*, the late Bishop, built a new Tower, and by altering and beautifying it at a great Expence, has made it a convenient Habitation; but 'tis still far

short of the Magnificence we may suppose it had when *King Edward I.* in his Expedition against *Scotland*, lodged here, and dated his Writs for summoning a Parliament, *Apud le Rose*. Near this Place is

Hutton-Hall, anciently the Possessions of a Family of that Name, and purchased of them by the *Fletchers*, who have so much improved it in Buildings and Gardens, that now 'tis one of the pleasantest Seats in this County. It is now the Dwelling of *Sir Geo. Fletcher Bar.* to whose Contrivance it owes its Improvements. 'Tis in the *Hain* of *Plimpton*, and is held of the King by this Service, viz. *Tenere Stippam*, &c. i. e. To hold his Stirrup when he gets upon his Horse at *Carlisle Castle*. Between the *Petterel* and the *Cauda*, upon the Banks of *Eden*, the ancient City

CARLISLE hath its delicate and pleasant Situation, being guarded on the North Side by the *Eden*, on the East by the *Petterel*, and on the West by the *Cauda*. It is also secured by a strong Stone Wall, a Castle, and a Citadel. 'Tis of an oblong Form from West to East, and the Castle, which stands in the Western Part of it, is pretty large, and by the Arms (as *Mr. Camden* infers) seems to have been built by *King Richard III.* but the Commentator on him tells us, that it is certain it was built by *K. William II.* and tho' it be very improbable that *King Richard III.* in so troublesome and uncertain a Reign, as well as short, could undertake any Work of that Nature; yet if we allow he did, he only repair'd it at most. The East also is defended with a Citadel very strong, furnished with several Orillons or Roundels, and built by *King Henry VIII.*

The *British* Chronicle tells us, that it was first built by a petty King of this County, named *Luel* or *Lugubal*, long before the Romans invaded *Britain*, and upon that Account had the Name of *Cæst-Luel* or *Lugubal*. When the Roman Legions, in the Reign of the Emperor *Claudius*, extended their Conquest thus far Northward, they alter'd the Name but very little, calling it *Luguballum* or *Lugubalia*, and *Luguballum*. The Saxons kept to the old Name *Lael*. *Ptolemy* calls it *Leucopibia*; *Nennius*, *Cæst-Lualid*; the Welsh Prophets, The City of *Duballus*, we, *Carlisle*; and the Latins, *Carleolum*. Great

Pains are taken by some to find out the Derivation of the Name *Lugaballum*; but none is so probable as this, that being situate just by the *Piſs* Wall or *Vallum*, and *Lugus* or *Lucus* signifying in the Language of the *Celts* and *Britains*, a Tower, it implies a Tower or Fort upon the Wall or *Vallum*. And tho' indeed there are little or no Remains of the Wall near this City standing, yet at *Stanwicks*, a small Village just over the *Eden*, and in the Chancel of the River it self, there are plain Remains of it.

That this City flourished in the Time of the *Romans*, appears evidently from many Antiquities frequently dug up here, and the common mention of it in *Roman* Authors. Mr. *Camden* tells us from *William of Malmesbury*, that in K. *William Rufus's* Days was discover'd a *Roman Triclinium* or Dining-Room of Stone, arched over, which neither the Violence of Weather or Fire could destroy: and that upon the Front of it was this Inscription, *MARII*, or rather [as Mr. *Camden* believes] *MARTI VICTORIE*; and within these few Years, in digging a Cellar, a large red Stone was found, with these Words plainly engraven on it:

DEO MARTI BELATUCADRO.

This Altar seems to be dedicated to *Belus*, or some other Local Deity, which was worship'd by the *Roman* Legion quarter'd here, which by another Inscription in beautiful Characters found here may be learned, viz.

LEG. VI
VIC. P.F.
G P R F.

Which may be thus interpreted;

Legio Sexta Viſtrix, Pia, Felix, &c. The Sixth Conquering Legion, Pious, Happy, &c. The other Letters not decyphered.

Upon the Departure of the *Romans*, this City was ruin'd by the *Caledonians*, i. e. *Scots* and *Piſts*, and other barbarous Nations,

who spoil'd and ravag'd it, and lay bury'd in its Ruins till about the Year of Christ 680, when *Egfrid* rebuilt it, and encompassed it with a fair Stone Wall; and having repaired the Church, restor'd Divine Worship, and placed in it a College of Secular Priests, gave it to St. *Cuthbert*, Bishop of *Lanſſerſen*, and his Successors, with all the Lands 15 Miles round, who being joyfully received by the People, farther advanced the Concerns of the Church, by founding a Nunnery for religious Women, and a Free-School for the Instruction of Youth.

Again, in the 8th and 9th Centuries, the whole Country was ruin'd by the repeated Incursions of the *Danes* and *Norwegians*, this City being laid quite desolate, and all the Citizens barbarously destroyed, some few Ecclesiasticks and chief Inhabitants only excepted, and in this miserable State it continued 200 Years. The *Norman* Conquest, which happen'd in that Time, better'd not its Condition, for *William* the Conqueror took no farther Notice of it, than by his Writ to subject it, and the rest of the County, to the See of *Durham*. But *William Rufus*, his Son, returning home from the *Scotch* Wars, after he had settled a Peace with that Nation, made a Visit to *Carlisle*, and being pleas'd with the Situation, proceeded to repair the Walls and Castle, and rebuild the Houses, sending thither first a Colony of *Flemings*, (whom upon second Thoughts he removed afterwards into *North Wales* and *Angleſey*) and then of *English*, [of Husbandmen it should be] out of the *South*, to teach them to till and improve their Land, which before lay uncultivated.

Carlisle being thus in some measure restored, K. *Henry I.* considering how good a Barrier it might be made against the *Scots*, caus'd it to be well fortified, plac'd a Garrison in it, dignified it with an Episcopal See, and bestowed upon it many other Privileges and Emoluments, which might make it strong and populous, which his Successors, even down so low as Queen *Elizabeth*, very much augmented. It was indeed often besieged by the *Scots*, and twice taken, viz. in K. *Stephen's* and K. *John's* Days, but recover'd again by their Successors King *Henry II.* and III. and tho' it was burnt by Misfortune 14 *Richard II.* and near 1500 Houses destroyed, with the Cathedral and Suburbs,

Suburbs, yet by the Munificence of the succeeding Kings it was again restored, and much improved in Strength and Beauty.

It is at present a wealthy and populous Place, the Houses are well built, and City walled in, having three Gates, viz. the *Caldo* or *Irish* Gate on the South, the *Bother* or *English* Gate on the West, and the *Rickard* or *Scotch* Gate towards the North. It trades chiefly in Fustians, has a considerable Market on Saturdays, and a yearly Fair on the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. It is govern'd by a Mayor, 12 Aldermen, two Bayliffs, &c. and sends Burgesses to Parliament. The Assizes and Sessions for the most part are held in this City.

There are but two Parish-Churches in this City, viz. *St. Mary's* and *St. Cuthbert*. *St. Mary's* is the Cathedral, and stands almost in the midst of it, but is separated from it by a Wall of its own. The Eastern Part, which is the newer, is a curious Piece of Workmanship; the Choir, which, with the Isles, is 71 Foot broad, is an exact Piece of Architecture, having a stately East-Window of 48 Foot in Height, and 30 in Breadth, adorned with Pillars of curious Workmanship. The Roof is elegantly vaulted with Wood, and embellished with the Arms of France and England quarter'd, the *Piercy's*, *Lucy's*, *Warrens*, *Mowbrays*, and many others. In the Choir are the Monuments of three Bishops of this See, *Bil*, *Robinson*, and *Smith*, who are bury'd there. The West End, which is the lower, and was anciently the Parish-Church, was also a spacious Building before the Rebellion in 1641, but was for the greatest part demolished by those violent Reformers, and the Materials made use of for the building of Guard-Houses at every Gate, erecting Batteries in the Castle, and setting themselves up private Dwellings in the Town; tho' it has been observed, their Posterity never enjoyed them.

This City has given a Title to many noble Persons, and, if we may believe some Historians, to some of the Royal Family, of whom the best Account, we can find, is as follows:

Ranulph de Meschines, known in our Histories best by the Title of Earl of Chester, was

first made Earl of Cumberland, and because he had the Government of that County, and resided chiefly in this City, he is sometimes called Earl of Carlisle. He began to build this City A.D. 1072, and to encourage the People to inhabit it, procur'd them divers Immunities and Privileges; but King *William Rufus* afterwards fancying the Situation, took it from him, and gave him Chester instead of it.

David, the Son of *Malcolm III.* King of Scots, is also said to have held Carlisle in the Reign of King *Stephen*; but we do not find that he derived any Title from it, but made his eldest Son

Henry Earl of Huntington and Carlisle. This *Henry* founded the Abbey of *Holm-Cultrum*, and endowed it with sufficient Revenues; all which his Father *David* confirmed, but held not this Earldom long; for K. *Henry II.* coming to the Throne, regained Cumberland from the Scots, and left it to his Successors, of whom K. *Henry II.* his Grandson, made

William de Vipont, or *de Vetere-Ponte*, Lord of Carlisle, and Governor of Cumberland, 6 Regni. After him, we read of none till

Andrew de Harcla, near 100 Years after, was (as the Charter of his Creation shews) for his good Services against *Thomas* Earl of Lancaster and his Adherents, whom he subdued, and deliver'd Prisoners to the King, viz. *Edward II.* created Earl by the girding of a Sword, under the Honour and Title of the Earl of Carlisle; but being afterwards found treacherous and ungrateful, he was degraded of his Honour, and beheaded. Many Years after

John Plantagenet, third Son of *Henry IV.* afterwards Duke of Bedford, and Regent of France, is said to have borne the Title of Earl of Carlisle, as also

Richard, the 4th Son of *Richard* Duke of York, and Brother of K. *Edward IV.* was created Duke of Gloucester, and Earl of Carlisle, among other Dignities; but of these two last, there is little Certainty. After these, this Title lay dormant for several Reigns, till it was revived by King *James I.* who created

James Hay, Viscount *Duncaffer*, Earl of Carlisle, 20 Jan. 1622, in Consideration of his eminent Services performed in several Embassies into Germany and France. He died

died April 25, 1636, and was succeeded by his only Son

James Hay, next Earl of *Carlile*. He married *Margaret*, Daughter to the Earl of *Bedford*, but died without Issue October 1660; whereupon *K. Charles II.* in the Spring following, created

Charles Howard, Son and Heir of Sir *William Howard*, a younger Branch of the Duke of *Norfolk's* Family, a Person who had been very instrumental in promoting the Restoration of *King Charles II.* to his Throne, Lord *Dacres* of *Gilliland*, Viscount *Howard* of *Morpeth*, and Earl of *Carlile*, Apr. 11, 1661. He married *Ann*, the Daughter of the Lord *Howard* of *Escrick*, by whom he had

Edward, his eldest Son and Heir, who succeeded him in his Honour, and marrying *Elizabeth*, one of the Coheirs of Sir *William Uvedale*, of *Wickham* in *Hampshire*, left for his Heir

Charles Howard, the present Earl of *Carlile*, who by *Ann*, Daughter of the Earl of *Essex*, hath two Sons, *Henry Lord Morpeth*, and *Charles*, and three Daughters.

This City lies in the 54th Degree 31 Minutes Longitude, and 54th Degree and 55 Minutes of Northern Latitude. It is 235 Miles from *London*. Leaving *Carlile*, we shall conclude with the Encomium given it by *J. Johnston*, entitled, *CARLEOLUM*.

I.O.M.ALA AVG.OBVRI
APPIA.IVLPVB.P.STTB.
CETBBERI

A little higher on the North-West, just upon the Mouth of the *Eden*, stands

Roweliff, near the Sea-Shore, where is a Castle, built not many Ages since by the Lords *Dacres* for their own private Defence. Above this Place, the two Rivers *Esk* and *Leven*, with their joined Streams, enter the Estuary of *Humber* almost at the same Mouth. The *Esk* hath its Rise in *Scotland*, but has its Course for some Miles in *England*, where it receives the River *Kirkfop*, not long since made the Boundary between *England* and

Romanis quondam Statio, &c.

Thus translated;

Where the bold Eagles stop'd their noble Course,
The latest Labour of the Roman Force,
On Subject Fields from her high Rocks looks down,

Thence gauls her Foet, and then secures her own:
Her People sharp, and ever fam'd in War,
Fights are their Study, and their only Care.
In Ages past she serv'd the Scottish Crown,
And now her ancient Lords again disown.
Romans! How thought you here the World
could end?

When you might see another World beyond:
Yet only see, The Scots victorious Hand,
Here fix'd the Limits of your wide Command.

Passing over the River *Eden* from *Carlile*, we first arrive at

Stanwicks, or *Stanewegges*, i. e. a Place upon the Stony-way, a Town of some Antiquity, for *K. Henry I.* gave the Appropriation of it to the Church of *Carlile*, when he made it a Bishop's See. The *Piss* Wall is very visible here: And at

Drawaykes, the Seat of *John Aglionby Esq;* is a Roman Altar with this Inscription:

Scotland, which nor the Water so much, as the Experience of each others Courage, kept them from exceeding. Upon the Banks of this River stands

Netherby, now a little Village of a few Cottages; but there appear such wonderful great Ruins near it, that it plainly shews there has been some City anciently here, which from the *Esk* running hard by, may be reasonably supposed to have been the Old *ÆSICA*, wherein formerly the Tribune of the first Cohort of the *Æsures* kept Gar.

Garrison against the Barbarians. 'Tis now the Seat of the chief Family of the *Grahmes*, which has been long famous among the Borderers for their great Valour. In the Walls

of the House is this Roman Inscription, set up in Memory of the Emperor *Adrian* by the *Legio secunda Augusta*.

IMP CÆS. TRA
HADRIANO
AVG
LEG. II. AVG. F

There have been since Mr. Camden's Time divers other Inscriptions collected here, and plac'd in Order by Sir *Richard Grahme* Kt. & Bar, Grandfather to the Lord Viscount *Preston*. A Gold Coin of *Nero's*, of good Value, was lately found here, and two Stones with the following Inscriptions:

The one,

IMP COM COS

i. e. *Imperatoris Commodi Consuli*.

Which may be supposed to have been erected A. C. 155, when that Emperor was saluted by the Title of *Imperator Britannicus*.

The other,

DEO MARTI BALATVCADRO
RO. VR. CARI ORVSII M.

By which it appears, that *Balatucadrus* was the same with *Mars*, under a more terrible Name.

'Tis probable it comes from the *Affryan* Idol *Bel*, *Baal*, or *Belinus*, which *Cedrenus* says was the same with *Mars*, but was liked better by the *Roman* and *German* Soldiers under a more harsh and full Termination. Where the *Lid* joins the *Esk* stood formerly

Liddel, a Castle and Barony of the *Estons*, who held Lands in *Cornage*, which *Earl Ranulph* (as we read in an old Inscription) gave to *Turgis Brundas*, a *Fleming*, from whose Family it came by Marriage to the *Begots* and *Wakes*, from which last it passed to the *Earls of Kent*, who were of the Royal Blood, and by a Daughter of *John Earl of Kent* was transferred to the Black Prince, *K. Edward III's* eldest Son, who after her Death, without Issue, bought

it, and gave it his Son *John de Gaunt*; Duke of *LANCASTER*, of whose Dutchy it is now holden by Lease. Beyond the *Esk*, the Country for some Miles is reckon'd *English* Ground, and in that Compass is

Sollom-Mosse, a Place remarkable for the Success of the *English* in taking many *Scotch* Noblemen Prisoners A. D. 1542. The Occasion was this: The *Scots* being ready to join Battle, contrary to their Expectation found that Sir *Oliver Sinclair* was appointed their General, a Person who not only lay under a general Odium, but being of an inferior Rank, the Noblemen took it as an Affront to them to be commanded by him; and to revenge the Injury, (as they call'd it) fell into Mutinies and Disorders. The *English*, commanded by Sir *Thomas Wharton*, being

being posted upon the higher Ground, observed this Advantage, and falling upon them, put them to Flight, and took many Prisoners, without any Blood, among whom were the Earl of *Cassels* and *Glencarn*, the Lords *Maxwell*, *Flemming*, Sir *Oliver Sinclair*, and many others. *James V.* King of Scotland, was so much grieved for the Loss of his Army, which was 15000, that he soon after dy'd of Grief. The Country beyond this Place was, before the Union of the two Kingdoms, called *Batable Ground*, i. e. Land always in Debate, the Inhabitants on both Sides always contending for it, and yielding it to neither; but now all those Feuds and Quarrels upon the Borders are ceased, and both Nations dwell in it with as much Safety and Security as any other Place. Higher up the *Leven* is

Bew Castle, or (as it is in some Records) *Bueth Castle*, from one *Bueth*, a *Cumberland* Man, who is said to have built it about the Conqueror's Days, being then so potent in those Parts, that he had got the Government of all the Lands thereabouts into his Hands. In *K. Edward II.*'s Reign, it was the Possession of *Adam de Swynburn*, to whom his Son of the same Name succeeded; but he dying without Issue Male, it came with his Daughter and Heir *Jacoba* to Sir *John de Striveling* by Marriage. In *Mr. Camden*'s Time it was in the Queen's Hands, and defended by a small Garrison.

In the Church here, now almost ruined, there lies a Grave-Stone brought hither from some other Place with this Inscription:



In the Church-yard is a Cross of one entire square Stone, about five Yards in Height, washed over with a white oily Cement, to preserve it from the Weather. It is a noble Monument, and deserves the View of the Curious. The Figure inclines to a square Pyramid, being two Foot broad at the Bottom, and more tapering towards the Top.

On the West Side, among other Draughts, is a Picture of some holy Man in a Sacerdotal Habit, with a Glory round his Head, and the Effigies of the Blessed Virgin, with a Babe in her Arms, and both their Heads encircled also with Glories.

On the North Side is a great deal of Chequer-work, with the following Characters fairly legible:



Which shews that *Mr. Camden* did not carefully view them, because he says that the Letters were so dim, as not to be legible. The learned Antiquary, the present Bishop of *Carlisle*, notwithstanding he declares, that in one long Inscription of six or seven Lines on one Side, he could find but five Letters,

ANTIBURN

plainly discernible; yet he believes this Inscription to have one or other of these Readings, viz. *Rynburn*, i. e. The Burial or utter Extirpation of the Magical Rune, reasonably hoped for by the Conversion of the Danes to the Christian Faith, or *Ryeburn*, which in the Danish Language signifies *Cimiterium*; or *Cadaverum Sepulchrum*; which Reading the Chequer-work much countenances, being a notable Emblem of the Tumuli or Burying-places of the Ancients, and not the Arms of the *Vaulx's*, as some suppose, and *Mr. Camden* seems to think; for this Monument seems to be of an older Date than that Name or Family, which at most can't run up higher than the Conquest.

On the East Side are nothing but Draughts of Birds and Grapes, and other Flourishes of like Nature, which are continued on the South Side; but there appears also an Inscription so broken and decayed, that the same

learned Person unwillingly offers his Conjecture of it, viz.

ΥΧ.ΔΒ.ΙΙ.Υ.Ρ.ΜΑ

that it may possibly be read thus; *Gag Ubbo wrlat*, i. e. *Latrones Ubbo uicit*, which (he says) suits with the Manners of the Inhabitants, tho' not with the other Inscription. On the same Side there are some other Letters discernible, viz.

ΙΥΥΡ.ΗΛΑΜΝ

which the same learned Person explains in his *History of Northumberland*, Part VI. More to the South and West, and farther into the County, lies

Gillistand Barony, which lying on the East Side of the River *Eden*, is extended from *Lynstock* and *Crosby* to *North-Shewbeck* a Rill, and *Craglin* on the Borders of *Northumberland*. Some are of Opinion, that it is called so from the many Brooks, (in their Language *Gills*, as *Mr. Camden* says; but *Gills* signifies Valleys or low Grounds) which cut that Tract into many Parts; but he rather inclines to think, that it is derived from one *Gil*, (the Abbreviation of *Gilbert*) the Son of *Bewesh*, the ancient Lord of it, whose Posterity held it some Time: But of this we shall speak afterwards more fully.

Thro' this Tract *Severus's Wall*, that famous Monument of *Britain*, runs from *Carlisle* Eastward almost in a direct Line by *Stanwicks*, a little Village, and so to

Scalby, a Castle anciently belonging to the *Tiliols*, the Posterity of *Richard* the Rider, called *Tiliol*, to whom *King Henry I.* gave this Lordship, a Family which was long famous in these Parts; but Male Issue failing, it came by a Daughter to the *Pickerings*. At this Castle, now the Seat of *Dr. Gilpin*, are preserved three Altars, which were dug up in these Parts: One near the Castle in the River *Irthing*, on a Stone-colour'd with a sort of Yellow, of this Figure:



The second was dug up at *Cambeck*, in the Ruins of an old Stone Wall, and is in this Form:



The third is imperfect, and where it was found we know not, in this Form :



The Wall advancing a little higher, is crossed by the little River *Cambeck*, at a Place called *Waleton*, on which stands

Askerton-Castle, built by the Barons *Dacres*, who held it as their Demefne, which the Tenants manur'd, and tilled for their Lord's Use. Here the Land-Serjeant of *Gillifland* did reside, who kept Garrison, and as oft as there was Occasion, commanded and led the Inhabitants against the *Scots*, so long as they continued a separate Kingdom; but since the Union, that Office is ceased. Below the *Will* it joins the River *Irthing*, where is situate

Irthington, the Capital Manor of the Barony of *Gillifland*, where the Lord had his Mansion called *Castlestead*, of which there appear very great Ruins. Here *Gil* or *Gilbert de Buelh* dwelt, and after him *Hubert de Vaulx* and his Posterity, who suffering it to decay, built *Naworth* out of the Materials of it. Hard by is

Brampton, a little Market-Town, which by the Learned is thought to be the ancient *Bremetunacum* along the Wall, (for it is scarce a Mile distant from it) where of Old the first Cohort of the *Tungri* from *Germany*, and in the Decay of the *Roman Empire* the *Cuneus Armaturarum* under the Governor of *Britain*, was quarter'd. These *Armatura* were Horsemen arm'd Cap-a-pee; but whether they were *Duplars* or *Simplars*, my Author has not told us. The *Duplars*, in

the Sense of that Age, were those that had a double Allowance of Corn, and the *Simplars* such as had a single.

The Market is kept here on *Tuesdays*, and Fair on *Tuesdays*. The Lands of the Town are for most part Demefne, and the Lord, who is at present the Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Carlile*, keeps here yearly a Court-Leet and View of Frank-pledge for the whole Barony of *Gillifland*, tho' anciently their chief Seat was at *Irthington*. The Town is now all Customary Tenants or Demefne, because the *Dacres* bought out all the Freeholders, but a few of the meaner Sort.

In this Town there is an Hospital for six poor Men and as many poor Women, with an Allowance for a Chaplain, lately founded and endowed by the Rt. Hon. *Elizabeth Countess Dowager of Carlile*, Mother to the present Earl. By it there is a high Hill called, *The Mote*, ditched round at the Top, from which there is a clear Prospect over all the Country. Below this, and at *Castle-Steeds*, which signifies the Place of a Castle, as also at *Trederman* hard by, have been found these Inscriptions:



This

This was also found in an old Vault; but the Name of the Emperor's Lieutenant and Proprætor, in *Britain*, is unluckily worn out; but as it is, this is the Form:



Near *Brampton* runs the River *Gelt*, upon the Bank of which, in a Rock called *Helbeck*, is this gaping imperfect Inscription, set up by an Ensign of the second Legion called *Augusta*, possibly that *Optio* under *Agricola* the Proprætor, with some others, that Time has depriv'd us of the Sight of.



In the same Rock also we read in a more modern Character these Words:

OFFICIV M ROMANORV M

The *Gelt* having passed *Naworth*, empties it self into the *Irthing*, which runs with a violent and rapid Stream along by *Naworth-Castle*, formerly the Seat of the Barons of *Dacres*; the last of which Family dying young, his Uncle *Leonard* (choosing rather to contend with his Prince in War, than with his Nieces at Law, for the Estate) seized upon the Castle, and rebelled against his Prince; but the Lord *Hunsdon*, Governor of *Berwick*, easily defeated him and his Followers, killing many, and putting the rest to Flight, among whom was *Leonard* himself.

From the *Dacres* it came by Marriage of the Heir to Sir *William Howard*, the Ancestor of the Earls of *Carlisle*, who have repaired this Castle, and made it fit for the Reception of a Family. Here is a Library, formerly well furnished with Books, and there are still in it many MSS. of Value, but relating chiefly to Heraldry and *English* History. In the Hall are the Pictures of all the Kings of *England* from the *Saxon* Times, which were brought from *Kirk-Oswald* Castle, when that was demolished above 200 Years ago. In the Garden-Walls are a great many Stones with *Roman* Inscriptions, collected and placed there by some of this Family, (of whom *William* Lord *Howard* of *Naworth* was a particular Favourer of these sort of Antiquities;) but some of them only are legible, of which is one with this Inscription:

IVL. AVG. DVO.... M. SILV. VM.

Another with this:

I. O. M... II. ÆL. DAC.... C. P... EST.
RELIUS. FA. L. S. TRIB. PET. VO.
COS.

Another with this:

LEG. II. AVG.

Another with this:

COH. I. ÆL. DAC. CORD. ALEC. PER.

With some others, which were in all likelihood brought hither from *Willisford*, where Mr. *Camden* saw them, and therefore gives us the Copies of them from thence. Nearer the Wall stood the Priory of

Lanercost, founded by *Robert de Vallibus*, one of the Justices Itinerant into this County of *Cumberland*, of which we shall speak in the Ecclesiastical History, and upon the Wall is *Burd Oswald*, near which was lately found this fair Votive Altar, erected to the Goddess Nymph of the *Brigantes*, for the Health of the Empress *Plautilla*, Wife to *M. Aurelius Antoninus Severus*, and the whole Imperial Family, by *M. Cocceius Nigrinus*, a Treasurer to the Emperor, when *Latius* was second time Consul. The Letters of the Inscription are intricate, but may be thus read;

DEÆ NYMPHÆ BRIGAntum
QVOD VOVERAT PRO
SALVTE PAVTILIÆ conjugis INVICTÆ
DOMINI NOSTRI INVICTI
IMP. M. AVREL. II. SEVERI
ANTONINI PII FELicis CÆSaris
AVGusti, TOTIVSQUE DO
MVS DIVINÆ EIVS
M. COCCEIVS NIGRINVS
Quæstor AVGusti Numini DEVOTVS
LIBENS SVSCEPTVM solvit
LÆTO

Below this Place, where the *Pitts* Wall of old passed the River *Irthing* by an arched Bridge, at a Place now called *Willyford*, was the Station of the *Cohors prima Ælia Dacorum*, as appears by the *Noti-*

tia, and several Altars erected by that Cohort, and inscribed to *Jupiter Optimus Maximus*, of which some, tho' much defaced with Age, here follow:

I.O.M.
COH.I.AEL.
DAC CVI
PRÆ
IG

I.O.M.
OH I AEL
CC A GETA
IRELSAVRNES

I.O.M.
COH.I.AEL
DAC.C.P
STATVLON
GINVSTRIB

PRO SALVTE
DN MAXIMIANO
FOR
VA
OAED

LEG VI
VIC.P.F
F

I.O.M.
COH.I.AEL
DAC GORD
ANA C.P.
EST

I.O.M.
COH.I.AEL.DAC
TETRICIANORO
C.P.P.LVTIC
VS DESIG
NATVS
TRIB

I O M
H I A E L D A C
C P R A E E S I
F L L V S F A
S T R I B
P E T V O
C O S

Passing now at length to the East Side of this County, we shall in our Way take

Gilliland, and the Lords of it. Mr. Camden's Account is so full of Mistakes, that we must seek for a truer, which seems to be this; Ralph or Randulph Earl of Cumberland,

made by Grant from *William* the Conqueror, gave *Copeland* to his Brother *William de Meschines*, or *Meschines*; and upon his Removal to the Earldom of *Chester*, when he resign'd his Earldom into K. *Henry I.*'s Hands, he gave the Barony of *Gilliland* to *Hubert de Vallibus*.

Vallibus; which Grant that King confirmed to him, and his Successors enjoy'd. But it seems as tho' *Hubert* himself were dispossessed for some time; for *Gilles de Bueth*, being assisted by the *Scots*, held it by Force of Arms for some time; but it was not long, for *Robert de Vallibus*, Son of *Hubert*, at a Meeting appointed to arbitrate all Differences between them, slew *Gilles*, and so came into the full Possession of the whole Lordship; but the Murther was so barbarous, that *Robert* sorely lamented it; and to atone for it, built the Abbey of *Lanercost*, and gave it all the Lands that had caused the Quarrel. From this *Robert*, the Barony in a few Generations came to the *Moltens*, and then to the *Dacres*, in which Family it flourish'd a long Time; till as by a Daughter they receiv'd it, so by one it was translated to the noble Family of the *Howards*, who as they take their Title from, so now they be the Lords of *Gilliland*. Being ar-

rived at the East Side of the County, we find little remarkable but the Head of the *South Tyne*, in a wet spongy Ground, and the *Roman Causeway*, commonly called,

The *Maiden way*, which is raised with Stone, and is about ten Yards broad. It leads out of *Westmorland*. Further Northward, at the Confluence of the *Alne* and *Tine*, on the Side of a gentle Ascent, there are the Remains of a large old Town, called

Whitley-Castle, which hath evident Marks of its great Antiquity; for on the North it appears to have been fortified with a four-fold Rampire, and on the West with one and a half. There has also been found here a large Inscription, tho' something imperfect and difficult to read, by reason of the Letters being strangely linked one into another, from which we learn that the third Cohort of the *Nervii* built a Temple here to *Antoninus* the Emperor, Son of *Severus*. It is as follows:

IMP. CÆS. Lucii Septimi Severi Ara
BICI, ADIABENICI PARTHICI
MAX. FIL. DIVI ANTONINI PII Germanici
SERMA. NEP. DIVI ANTONINI PII PRON.
DIVI ADRIANI ABN. DIVI TRAIANI
PARTH. ET DIVI NERVÆ ADNEPOTI.
M. AVRELIO ANTONINO PIO
FEL. AVG. GERMANICO PONT. MAX.
TR. POT. --- X. --- IMP. --- COS. III. P. p.
PRO PIETATE, AEDE --- VOTO
COMMVNI CVRANTE ---
PR. --- COH. III. NERVIO ---
RVM --- G. R. POS.

The E A R L S of Cumberland.

Ranulph or *Ralph de Meschines* was first Lord of *Cumberland*, by the Conqueror's Donation, and his Son

Ranulph succeeded him in that Dignity and Power; but being Heir by his Mother to the Earldom of *Chester*, he removed thither, and resigned the Lordship of *Cumberland* into the King's Hands, which *K. Stephen* gave to *Malcomb* King of *Scots*, to hold of him, on Condition to protect the North Parts of *England* by Sea and Land against the Incursions of all Enemies, from which Time

The eldest Sons of the Kings of *Scotland* were styled Lords of *Cumberland*: But King *Henry II.* considering how great a Prejudice this Grant was to the Kingdom, resum'd it, and gave him the Earldom of *Huntingdon*: And so this Honour remained in the Crown, till *K. Henry VIII.* created

Henry Clifford, descended from the Lord *Vipont*, or *de Veteri Ponte*, Earl of *Cumberland*. He was zealous for the King's Divorce, and behav'd himself very loyally in *Aske's* Rebellion in *Yorkshire*, for which the King gave him many goodly Manors belonging to the Priory of *Bolton* in *Craven*, *Yorkshire*. His Successor was

Henry Lord Clifford, his eldest Son, by *Margaret Piercy*, Daughter to the Earl of *Northumberland*. He opposed the Earl of *Northumberland* and *Westmorland's* Rebellion, and fortified the Castle of *Carlisle* against them. His second Wife was *Ann*, Daughter of *William Lord Dacres* of *Gilliland*, by whom he had

George, his eldest Son and Heir: He was famous for his notable Exploits at Sea, and was concerned in many great Affairs of State; but dying in 1505 without Issue Male,

Francis, his Brother, succeeded him, and dying *Anno 1641*, left for his Heir and Successor, by *Grifeld*, Daughter of *Tho. Hughes*, of *Uxbridge* in *Middlesex*, Esq;

Henry Lord Clifford, who died at *York* in 1643, leaving only a Daughter; and the Times then being disturbed, the Honour ceased for a time, till King *Charles I.* was pleased to create, *Jan. 24, 1644*, his Nephew,

Rupert, Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, second Son (then living) of *Frederick*, Prince Elector Palatine, and the Princess *Elizabeth* his Wife, Duke of *Cumberland*, and Earl of *Holderness*. He died unmarried *Nov. 29, 1682*, and seven Years after.

Prince *George* of *Denmark*, then Consort to the Princess, (afterwards Queen *Anne*) was created Duke of *Cumberland*, Earl of *Kendal*, and Baron of *Ockingham*, with a Precedency to all other Dukes, by Act of Parliament 1 *Gul. & Mar. Apr. 9, 1689*, being then made Lord High-Admiral of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*.

V A L L U M, or the Piets Wall.

THE famous Wall, which was the Boundary of the Roman Jurisdiction in this Isle, called in Latin, *Vallum Barbaricum*, *Prætentura*, and *Clusura*; by the Greeks, *Δατη γρουα, γρουα*; and by the English, the *Piets Wall*, which crosses the upper Part of this County, must not be neglected in our Account of it. The Occasion of erecting it was this; The Romans having conquer'd the most fruitful and pleasant Parts of *Britain*, and finding that the more remote, Northward, were inhabited by a barbarous People, and had nothing desirable in them, contrived, according to their Custom in their other Conquests, to raise such Fences as might secure and bound the Province. Mr. *Camden* says, that *Julius Agricola* made the first: But Archbishop *Usher*, *De Primord.* has proved out of *Tacitus*, that *Agricola* made no Walls or Rampires, but garrison'd only the Frontiers, which then extended as far as the Neck of Land between *Edinburgh* and *Dunbritton Friths*.

But *Hadrian*, either out of Envy to the Glory of *Trajan*, or out of Fear, retired 80 Miles more Southward into the Isle, and drew a Wall 80 Miles in Length, to divide the Barbarians from the Romans. This is the Wall, of which the Remains appear still in *Cumberland*. It was (says *Spartian*) made in the Fashion of a Mural Hedge, of large Stakes driven deep into the Ground, and wreathed together with Wattles, strengthened with huge Heaps of Turf and Earth, and a deep Ditch, extending from the German to the Irish Ocean. In the Rubbish of this

this Wall was found not long since a little wing'd Image of Brass, little more than half a Foot long, which (according to the Description of the Ancients) is the Effigies of the God *Terminus*. 'Tis now in the Possession of Sir John Lowther Bar.

Lollius Urbicus, who was Lieutenant of Britain under *Antoninus Pius*, having had great Success against the *Picts* and *Scots*, removed the Bounds back to the Place where *Julius Agricola* had first set them, and made a Wall of Turf against the Barbarians: But the *Caledonian Britains* under *Commodus* breaking thro' this Fence, *Severus* retreated again, and drew a Wall along the very same Ground where *Adrian* before had fix'd his Stakes, repairing the Decays of *Hadrian's* Wall for the most part, but adding anew several Stone Fortresses and Turrets, at such Distances as the Sound of a Trumpet against the Wind might be heard one from the other.

The Romans some Years after this seem to have neglected this Wall; but the Emperor *Alexander Severus* having given such Lands as were taken from the Enemy to the Frontier Garrisons, and their Officers, that they and their Heirs might be more diligent to defend the Bounds of the Empire, by fighting for their own, they pass'd this Wall, and building Garrisons in the Enemy's Country, carried their Dominion as far as *Bodotria*; but it was not firmly settled there, the Barbarians now and then beating them back to *Severus's* Wall, till *Carausius* being made Governor of Britain by *Diocletian*, fix'd the old Barrier between *Glotta* and *Bodotria*, i. e. *Edinburgh* and *Dunbritton Frith*.

Constantine the Great is much censured for neglecting these Boundaries; for (as *Zosimus* says) whereas the Bounds of the Empire, by the wise Conduct of *Diocletian*, were so fortified with Towns, Castles, and Boroughs, in which Soldiers were garrison'd, that it was not possible for the Barbarians to make Inroads, he removed the better part of the Soldiers from the Frontiers, and so expos'd the Marches to the Fury of the Barbarians; but after his Death, the Country between the two Fences was so entirely recover'd by *Theodosius*, the Father of *Theodosius* the Emperor, that he built Cities in it, fortified Castles, gave it the Name of *Valentia*, in Honour of *Valentinian*, and

placed a Governor over it, which *Theodosius* his Son carefully upheld.

But when the Affairs of the Empire began visibly to decay, and the *Picts* and *Scots* breaking thro' the Wall at *Bodotria*, made Havock of the adjoining Countries, the Roman Legion under *Gallio* of *Revennae* was sent to their Assistance, and repuls'd the Barbarians; but being recalled for the Defence of *Gaul*, their old Enemies (as soon as they heard that they were gone) threw down the Bounds, put all to the Sword, and over-run all; whereupon the *Britains* were forced to send Ambassadors to *Rome* to beg their Assistance, that their miserable Country, which had been so long a Roman Province, might not be quite ruin'd. A Legion is again sent over, and surprizing the Enemy in Autumn, slew great Numbers of them, and drove the rest back into their own Country: But because such toilsome Expeditions could not be often endured, the Romans told the *Britains* plainly, that being able to dispute the Cause with their Enemies, they must for the future stand upon their own Guard; which that they might more easily do, they assist'd them in building a Stone Wall 8 Foot broad, and 12 Foot high, in the Place where *Severus's* had formerly been, and so departed.

The Tracts of this Wall, with the Foundations of the Towers or little Castles, now called *Castle-Steeds*, placed at a Mile distance one from the other, and the fortified little Towns on the inside called *Chesters*, do evidently at this Day appear. The Inhabitants about it tell you, that there was anciently a Brazen Trumpet (of which they now and then find some Pieces) so artificially laid in the Wall between each Castle and Tower, that at the Approach of an Enemy, Notice might be given easily by every one to their Neighbour; but tho' no such thing now appears, the Tenure of Lands held by Cornage here renders it very probable.

This Wall begins at *Blattum Bulgium* or *Bulness* upon the *Irish* Sea, and so keeping along the Frith of *Eden*, passes by *Burgh* upon Sands to *Luguvallum* or *Carlisle*, where crossing the *Hune* or *Eden*, it runs along with the River *Irthing* till it goes cross the *Cambeck*, where are vast Marks of a Castle. Then passing the Rivers *Irthing* and *Poltross*, it enters *Northumberland*, where it runs with the

the River *South-Tyne* thro' many Mountains into the *German Ocean*. But this wonderful Structure could not secure the miserable *Britains* from the *Picts* and *Scots*, who, as soon as the *Romans* were gone, broke over

these Bulwarks, and horribly destroyed their Country; whereupon they called in the *Saxons* for their Deliverance, who proved almost as bad Enemies.

The Natural History.

THIS Country, tho' the Northern Situation of it renders the Air sharp and piercing, which would be worse, if the high Hills in the North did not shelter it from Storms and Snow, yet is very pleasant and agreeable. The Soil is for the most part fruitful in Corn and Grass, the Plains affording a competent Plenty of the one, and the rich Mountains of the other, which are therefore always stocked with great store of Sheep. The Unevenness of the Country makes it more delightful both to the Inhabitants and Travellers, the lofty Hills affording a pleasant Prospect into the verdant Valleys.

Some of the Mountains are very remarkable for their Height, viz. the Mountain called *Wry-Nose*, upon the top of which, near the Highway-Side, are to be seen three Stones, commonly called, *Shire-Stones*, lying within a Foot one of another, yet in three several Counties, viz. one in *Cumberland*, another in *Westmorland*, and the third in *Lancashire*. 2. *Skiddaw*, a Mountain that rises up with two mighty high Heads like *Parnassus*, and from which *Scruffel Hill*, which is in *Anandale* in *Scotland*, may be discerned; and accordingly as Mists rise or fall upon these Heads, the People thereby prognosticate of the Change of Weather, singing this Rhime:

If Skiddaw have a Cap,

Scruffel wot's full well of that.

3. *Lauvellin*, and, 4. *Castinam*, of which and the former they have another Proverbial Speech common among them:

Skiddaw, Lauvellin, and Castinam,
Are th' highest Hills in all England.

The other mountainous part of the Country hath its Excellency also, being for the most part big with Metals, and divers Sorts of Mines. The South Part of the County, which is called *Copeland* or *Coupland*, because it rears up its Head with sharp Mountains, called by the *Britains*, *Cops*, abounds with rich Veins of Copper, for which Reason some will have the Name taken from that Metal, and import, *Copperland*. At *Newlands* also, which stands among the Mountains called *Dorment-Fells*, and other Places near it, some rich Veins of Copper, with a Mixture of Gold and Silver, were found in Mr. *Camden's* Time by *Thomas Thurland*, and *Daniel Hotchfetter*, a German of *Augsburg*, which had indeed been discover'd some Ages before, as appears from the close Rolls of King *Henry III.* n. 18. but were not wrought. So far is it from being true, that *Tully* hath said in his Epistles to *Atticus*, *'Tis well known, that there is not a Grain of Silver in Britain*. Nor would *Cæsar* have said, That the *Britains* make use of imported Copper, if he had known of the Mines in this County, which afford now a Plenty not only for Use, but Exportation. *Keswick* also was formerly a Place noted for Mines, (as a certain Charter given them by King *Edward IV.* proves) and is still inhabited by Miners, as is also one of the Isles in the Lake adjoining by the same Artificers from *Germany*.

Here is also found abundance of that Mineral Earth or hard shining Stone which we call *Black-lead*, used by Painters in drawing their Lines, and shading such Pieces as they do in *Black and White*. 'Tis used also much in cleansing rusty Armour, having a particular Virtue for that purpose. The People hereabouts call it *Wadd*, and

Some think it to be the *Pingitis* or *Melantaria*, or *Oshra*, which is a sort of Earth burnt black, mentioned by *Dioscorides*; but by the Description which the Naturalists give of their *Pingitis*, 'tis not the same, but more likely the black Chalk mention'd by *Dr. Plot* (*Nat. Hist. of Oxf. p. 56, 57.*) It seems to be an Earth strongly impregnated with the Steams of Lead, and not to be a Metal or Mineral. *Dr. Menret* (*in Pin. Rer. Nat. p. 218.*) says, 'tis the peculiar Product of Old and New England; but we have no need of importing it, for as much may be dug here in one Year as will serve all Europe for several Years.

There are also in this County Mines of Coal, *Lapis Calaminaris*, and Lead, of which last the King hath the Advantage.

This County has many large Lakes, stored with all Sorts of wild Fowl, and the Ocean, which beats upon the Shore on all the West and South Sides, affords great Plenty of the best Fish; but the Land supplies the Inhabitants so well with other Sorts of Food, that they follow the Fishing-Trade very little.

At the Mouth of the little Brook *Irt*, on the Sea-Coast, are bred a sort of Shell-Fish or Muscles, which gaping there, and sucking in its dewy Streams, conceive, and bring forth Pearls, or (as the Poet calls them) Shell-berries. The Inhabitants gather them up at low Water, and sell them to the Jewellers at London for a Trifle, who make a considerable Gain of them. Of these, *Marbodæus* speaks, *Gignit & Insignes antiqua Britannia Baccas*; And ancient Britain doth fine Pearls produce. *Tacitus* tells us, That the British Pearls were *Subfusca & Liventia*; but *Bede* speaks more truly of them, That they are of all Colours. Those that are not bright and shining, commonly called Sand-Pearl, (and such are those found in these Parts usually) are as useful in Physick as the finest, tho' not so beautiful. *Dr. Lister* (*De Coch. Fluv. Sect. 2.*) says, he has found 16 of them in one Muscle, and asserts them to be *Senescentium Musculorum vitia*.

There is a Patent lately granted to some Gentlemen and others for Pearl-Fishing in this River; but it is uncertain whether it will turn to any Account, because they are not very plentiful, and may be had at no extraordinary Charge from other Places.

There are also many considerable Rivers, as the *Darwent*, which is famous for the Salmon-Fishing, the *Eln*, the *Eden*, the *Esk*, the *Leven*, the *Irthing*, *South-Tyne*, the *Eimot*, the *Petterel*, and *Ganda*, besides abundance of lesser Rivers and Brooks, which not only water the Country and make it fruitful, but supply the Inhabitants with Plenty of Fish.

Not far from *Lanercost* is a Medicinal Spring, which issues out of a Rock. The Water is impregnated with Sulphur, Nitre, and Vitriol, and is said to be very good for the Spleen, Stone, and all Cutaneous Distempers, as the Itch, Scabs, Surfeits, &c. In the Summer-time it is much frequented both by the Scots and English.

The East Parts of this Shire are an hungry, lean and desolate sort of Country.

Besides the Herbs and Plants which are common to this County with others, and such as may be esteemed peculiar to it of English Growth, there is a Tradition among the Inhabitants who dwell near the Wall or *Valium*, That the Roman Garrisons upon the Frontiers planted in the Country about them an abundance of Medicinal Plants for their own Use brought from other Countries, and it is so firmly believed, that the Scotch Empiricks, and many other Persons who are curious, come hither out of Scotland on purpose every Year in the beginning of the Summer to gather them, affirming, that they, by long Experience, have found them to be of a much more sovereign Virtue than those in other Places, and especially such as they find nearest the Wall: But if the Scotch Physicians and Surgeons do still keep up such a Custom, 'tis only intended to deceive the People; for the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of *Carlisle*, (then *Mr. Nicholson*) after the most diligent Search, could not meet with any sort of Plants growing along the Wall, which are not as plentiful in some other Parts of the Country. The more rare Plants of our own Growth are,

Lan. Eruca Monensis laciniata lutea, Jagged yellow Rocket of the *Iste of Man*, growing in *Sella-Fields* Sea-Bank plentifully.

Ecbium Marinum, Sea-Bugloss, found on the Sea-Shore near *Whitehaven*.

W. Gladiolus Lacustris Dortmanni, Water Gilly-flower, or Gladiole, growing in the Lake called *Ulleswater*, which parts *Westmorland* and *Cumberland*.

Oreum Sylvaticum nostrum, English Wood-vetch; growing at *Gosbly*, near *Perith*, in the Hedges and Pastures.

Vitis Idæa Magna, or *Myrtillus Grandis*, the Great Bilberry Bush, found in the moist and marshy Grounds near *Perith*.

Cannabis spinosa flore magno albo perelegante, about *Blencarn* in the Parish of *Kirkland*.

Equisetum nudum variegatum minus, in the Meadows near *Great Salkeld*.

Hesperis Pannonica inodora, on the Banks of the Rivulets about *Dalehead*.

Oreum palmata palustre Dracontide, upon the Old Mill-Race at *Little Salkeld*, and on *Langwathby-Holm*.

Gynochia militaris purpurea odorata, on *Lance-Moor* near *Newby*.

Thlaspi minus Clusii, on the Lime-stone Pastures.

Trogon purpureum, in the Fields about *Carlisle* and *Rose-Castle*.

Virga aurea latifolia serrata, in the Fields near *Salkeld*.

The Ecclesiastical History.

CUMBERLAND, in the Infancy of the English Church, was part of the Diocese of *Whithorn*, or *Candida Casa*, in the Province of *Galloway*, then a Parcel of the Kingdom of the *Northumbers*; but when the Scots became Masters of it, *Egfrid* King of *Northumberland* gave the Country 15 Miles round *Carlisle* to *S. Cuthbert*, Bishop of *Lindisfarne*, and the rest submitted to the Archdeacon of *Richmond*, then being subordinate to the See of *York*. Thus Things continued till the Year 1133, when a Bishop's See was established at *Carlisle*, the Church having been built a little before by *Walter*, King *William Rufus's* Deputy in these Parts, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; but he not living to perfect his Design, King *Henry I.* finished and endowed it out of the Wealth which *Walter* left, and made it an Episcopal See, giving the new constituted Prebends Power to chuse their Bishop, and they elected

Adelwald, or *Athelwulf*, the first Prior of *St. Oswald* in *Nesthill*, and Confessor to the said King *Henry*, by whose Advice this See was founded. He was consecrated at *York* A. D. 1133, and became Suffragan to that Metropolitan.

Bernard succeeded him, and died about 1186, at which Time *K. Henry II.* coming to *Carlisle*, chose *Paulinus* of *Leeds* his Successor; but he would by no means be per-

swaded to accept the Charge, and so the See was long vacant, till

Hugh, Abbot of *Bastel*, was put in A. D. 1218 by *Walo*, the Pop's Legate. One *Leonard*, the titular Archbishop of the *Sclavis*, had enjoy'd the Revenues of the See during the Vacancy; but they were restored entire to this Bishop, who died A. D. 1223, and was succeeded by

Walter Mal-clarks, or *Malo clericus*. He was Treasurer to *K. Henry III.* and being accused of Mismanagement, he resigned his Place and Bishoprick, and took on him the Habit of a Friar Preacher at *Oxford*, A. D. 1246, and *Silvester de Everden* was chosen in his room, but not consecrated till above a Year after. He was Chancellor of *England*, and died with a Fall from a pamper'd Horse A. D. 1254, and had for his Successor

Thomas Vipont, who was descended of the *Viponts*, Lords of *Westmorland*. He sat but one Year, and dying, left his Seat to

Robert Chause, the Queen's Chaplain, who was consecrated at *Bermondsey* by the Bishops of *Bath* and *Salisbury*, Apr. 10, 1258, and died on *St. Michael's Day* 1278.

Ralph de Ireson, Prior of *Giburn*, was restored to the Temporalities of this See July 10, 8 Edw. I. 1280. He was succeeded by

John Halton, a Prebend of *Carlisle*, who was consecrated 1288, and sat 32 Years.

John Rosse, Doctor of Laws. He was thrust in by the Pope, and ruled 13 Years.

John de Kirkby, Prebend of *Carlisle*, was chosen in his stead, and consecrated 1332. He, with *Thomas Lucy* and *Robert Ogle*, when the Scots had invaded and plunder'd the Country, got as many of the Inhabitants together as they could, and pursuing them, forced them to fight at such a Disadvantage, that he overcame the Scots, and recover'd the Spoil. He sat 20 Years, and

Gilbert de Welton was put into the See by the Pope, notwithstanding *John de Horncastle*, Prior of *Ely*, was lawfully chosen, and in Possession of the Temporalities. He was consecrated A.D. 1353, and held it 10 Years, when dying,

Thomas de Appleby was lawfully chosen, but durst not accept it till he had obtain'd a Confirmation of the Pope, and was consecrated by him Anno 1363. He sat 33 Years, and after him

Robert Read, a Dominican, was made Bishop by the Pope, at the Intreaty of K. *Richard II.* tho' *William Strickland* had been elected by the Prebends, and after the same manner was

Thomas Markes, a Monk of *Westminster*, put in and consecrated Anno 1397. He was a Person every way qualified for his Office, and of such undaunted Loyalty, that when all forsook K. *Richard II.* he vindicated his Title, and in open Parliament told the Duke of *Lancaster*, (then K. *Henry IV.*) That he wrongfully deprived his Lord K. *Richard* of his Kingdom, for which he was first imprison'd in the Priory of *St. Albans*; but being dismissed, enter'd into a Conspiracy to kill K. *Henry*, for which, tho' others were put to Death, he was spar'd; but being about to be banish'd to *Samos*, dy'd before his Departure, and

William Strickland, whom the Pope four Years before had rejected, was put in at the King's Request. He was consecrated by the Archbishop of *York* at *Cawood*, Aug. 24, 1400, died Aug. 30, 1419, and was succeeded by

Roger Whelpdale, D.D. President of *Queen's College* in *Oxford*. He was consecrated by the Bishop of *Winchester* at *London* Anno 1419, and died 1422. He wrote several Tracts, which Bole names, and 'tis said are to be seen in *Baliol College*.

William Barrow succeeded him, being translated hither from *Bangor*, Anno 1423. He died at *Rose-Castle* Sept. 4, 1429, and was buried at *Carlisle*.

Marmaduke Lumley, descended of the noble Family of that Name, was chosen into his Place, and when he had sat 20 Years, was translated to *Lincoln*; but in that Time was Treasurer and Chancellor of *Cambridge*. To him succeeded

Nicholas Clofe, who was consecrated Anno 1450, and two Years after translated to *Lichfield*, leaving his See to

William Piercy, Son of the Earl of *Northumberland*, and some time Chancellor of *Cambridge*, who was consecrated Anno 1452, and sat 10 Years, when dying,

John Kingscote, Doctor of Laws, was consecrated to his Place Anno 1462, but sat one Year only.

Richard Scroop succeeded him, being consecrated at *York* by *George Nevil*, then Bishop of *Exeter*, June 24, 1464. He died May 22, 1468, and

Edward Story succeeded him, and was consecrated by *George Nevil*, then Archbishop of *York*. He was Chancellor of *Cambridge*, and when he had sat nine Years, was translated to *Chichester*, leaving his See to

Richard, Prior of *Durham*, who was put in by the Pope's Mandate, and consecrated by his Predecessor April 24, 1478. He sat 18 Years, and left his See to

William Sever, Abbot of *St. Mary's* at *York*, who was consecrated Anno 1496, and being translated to *Durham* in 1503, had for his Successor

Roger Layburn, D.D. and Master of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, born near *Carlisle* of a good Family, which had a Seat there. He was consecrated Sept. 1, 1503, and sat 6 Years.

John Penny, D.D. Master of *Lincoln College* in *Oxford*, and Bishop of *Bangor*, was translated hither Anno 1509, and ruled here ten Years, giving then Place to

John Kite, a Citizen of *London*, who had been an Ambassador in *Spain*, and made a titular Archbishop of *Greece*. He was put in here in 1520, and dying Anno 1537, was bury'd at *Stepney*.

Robert Aldrich, D.D. Provost of *King's College* in *Cambridge*, was made July 18, 1537. *Erasmus* call'd him *Blanda Eloquentia Juvenem*,

dem, in his Epistles, of which several are written to him. He died at Horn-Castle March 5, 1559, and

Owen Oglathorp, D. D. and President of Magdalen College, Oxford, succeeded him. He was employ'd in the Coronation of Qu. Elizabeth; but strenuously opposing the Reformation, was deprived Anno 1559, and

John Best, D. D. of Oxford, was consecrated March 2, 1561, and dying May 22, 1574, was buried at Carlisle, leaving his See to

Richard Barnes, the Suffragan Bishop of Nottingham, who was translated thither July 23, 1570, and seven Years after to Durham.

John Mey, D. D. was his Successor. He was preferred to this See from Master of St. Katharine's Hall in Cambridge, and was consecrated by the Bishop of London, then Vicar-General of the See of York, Sept. 29, 1577, and dying Apr. 1598, was succeeded by

Henry Robinson, D. D. Provost of Queen's College in Oxford, who was consecrated July 23, 1598, and dying Anno 1616, had for his Successors

Robert Snowden, who sat four Years;

Richard Milburn, who presided four Years;

Richard Senkhouse, who ruled four Years;

Francis White, who govern'd one Year, and was then translated to Norwich.

Barnaby Potter, who died in 1641.

Richard Stern, who was consecrated Decemb. 2, 1660, and translated to York in 1664.

Edward Rainbow, who sat 20 Years, and was succeeded by

Thomas Smith, who was consecrated June 29, 1684, and dying in 1702, had

William Nicholson, D. D. for his Successor, who was consecrated June 24 the same Year.

The MONASTERIES and ABBEYS of this County.

Armanthwaite, a Monastery for Black Nuns, founded by K. William the Conqueror, and by him endowed with divers Lands, and such Privileges as were granted to the Church of Westminster, which he bestowed in pure and perpetual Alms, as freely (says the Charter) As hert may it thinke, or ygh may it ce. This Nunnery was so im-

perished by the frequent Inroads of the Scots, that it was almost brought to nothing, till King Edward IV. 13 Reg. granted, ratified, and confirmed their Lands and Estate anew, to the then Priorels and Nuns. It was valued at the Dissolution at 18 l. 18 s. 8 d. Dugd. Speed.

St. Bees or Beges, a small Monastery for Nuns, built in Copeland (as is said) by St. Bees, a veiled Nun of Ireland; but it does not appear that it was ever endowed, or continued long a voluntary Society. It is most probable it was ruin'd and dispers'd in the Civil Wars before the Conquest, and that the Priory of Benedictines founded in K. Henry I's Reign by William de Meschines, Lord of Copeland, was built in or near the same Place. He laid the Foundation of it himself, and settling some Endowment on it, made it a Cell to the Abbey of St. Mary's at York, which was to keep a Prior and six Monks constantly there. Randolph de Meschines, his Son, gave to this House certain Lands in Ammerdale, and half a Carucate in Egremont. William Forz, Earl of Albemarle, and other Nobles contributed also so much as was sufficient to maintain the said Prior and Monks, and support the Buildings and Officers. Valued at the Dissolution at 143 l. 17 s. 2 d. Dugd. 149 l. 19 s. 6 d. Speed.

Calder, a Cistercian Abbey, founded by Ralph de Meschines A. D. 1134, and endowed by him and divers other Benefactors with several Lands and Possessions; all which K. Henry II. confirmed to the Abbots and Monks. Valued 50 l. 9 s. 3 d. per Ann.

Carlisle, a Monastery of Canons Regular of St. Augustin, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded and endowed by one Walter, Chaplain to King Henry I. who became himself a Monk there, and was chosen afterwards the second Prior of it. He fortified the Manors of Lynsack and Carleton, which the said King had given him to hold of the Crown by Cornage-Silver, viz. 1 l. 17 s. 4 d. yearly, upon this House, which the said King confirmed, and released the Rent and Services to the Canons. Besides, the same King Henry I. gave the Churches of Newcastle upon Tyne and Newbourn to the said Canons. The Kings of Scotland also and many others were Benefactors to this House, and all their Gifts were confirmed by K. Henry II. and others.

others given by the Kings Edward I. and II. so that the Revenues were valued at 418 l. 3 s. 4 d. Dugd. 482 l. 8 s. 1 d. Speed.

Holm Cultram, or *Cottervi*, Speed, a Cistercian Abbey, founded by K. Henry II. as the Monasticon says, but Speed and others by Henry Earl of Carlisle, Son of David King of Scots, who gave all the Lands of *Holm Cultram* to it: But because K. Henry II. recover'd Cumberland out of K. David's Hands, and by his Grant gave them *Totam Insulam de Holm Cultram & Raby*, with a Privilege of Pasture and Timber out of the Forest of Englewood, the Monks own him for their Founder. K. Henry III. K. Richard I. and K. John, with divers others, Nobles and Gentlemen, were Benefactors to this House, and K. Richard I. and K. Henry III. confirmed all their Grants. John Gournon, and Margaret his Wife, founded and endowed a Chantery in this Abbey-Church for four Chaplains, Monks of this House, and two Secular Chaplains. John Bishop of Carlisle licensed the Monks to build a Church at *Arleske* for their Tenants, and appropriated it to their Monastery, to be served by a Secular Priest, chosen by them, but presented to the Bishop. William Earl of Albemarle gave them a Forge and Mine of Iron at Egremont, and Robert King of Scots 10 l. per Ann all which Pope Lucius by his Bull confirmed in 1185. Valued at 427 l. 19 s. 3 d. 1/2. Dugd. 535 l. 3 s. 7 d. Speed.

Lanercost, a Monastery of Canons Regular of St. Augustin, dedicated to God and St. Mary Magdalen, and founded and endowed with large Revenues by Hubert de Vallibus, first Lord of Gillistand, who granted to the Canons besides, Pasture and Feeding for 30 Cows and 20 Sows in his Forest of Walton, with all the Bark of the Timber-Trees in the Woods of his Barony, and all the dry Wood for the Support of their House. Bernard Bishop of Carlisle dedicated their Church Anno 1169, and K. Richard I. confirmed all

their Lands and Privileges. Valued at 77 l. 7 s. 2 d. per Ann. Dugd. 79 l. 18 s. Speed.

Seaton, a Benedictine Monastery for Nuns, founded and endowed by the ancient Lords of Millum, and confirmed by the Barons of Egremont. Henry Duke of Lancaster being informed, that the Revenues of this Priory were not sufficient to maintain the Priores and Nuns, annex'd the Hospital of St. Leonard in Lancaster to it, which King John had founded for a Master, Chaplain, three Lepers, and six lame poor people, to hold it in pure and perpetual Alms. Value 12 l. 12 s. 2 d. per Ann. Dugd.

Wetherhall, a Benedictine Monastery, dedicated to St. Constantine, founded and endowed by Ralph de Maschines, Lord of Cumberland, and by him given for a Cell to the Abbey of St. Mary's at York, which William Rufus, 1 Reg. confirmed. David King of Scots, and Prince Henry his Son, with divers others, were Benefactors to this House. Adelwald Bishop of Carlisle confirmed to the Monks of St. Mary's at York all the Churches and Tithes given them in his Diocese, provided they allowed sufficient Salaries to the Priests to supply the Cures, and pay Synodals. Value 117 l. 1 s. 10 d. 1/2 per annum, Dugd.

This County is in the Archdeaconry of Richmond.

Eminent DIVINE'S born or inhabiting this County.

Edmund Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at St. Bees, where he founded a Free-School.

Michael Scot, a famous Mathematician, was a Monk in the Abbey of Holm-Cultram.

Mr. Thomas Bourbanks, a Schoolmaster in Northamptonshire, born at Blencow.

The CHARITY-SCHOOLS of this County are as

Crofton, where a School is erected for poor Children, but Contributions are not yet come in to support it, tho' there are many Orphans and other poor Children that need Instruction.

Longtown, a School for 60 Children, which are taught to read, write, cast Accompts, and say the Church-Catechism, for the Interest of 100 l. left by Mr. Reginald Grubbe, who founded an Hospital for Widows near London. They are also taught to sing the Psalms, and bear a part in the Church-Service. The Rector hath given many Com-

mon-Prayer Books, Catechisms, and Whole Duties of Man, &c. to them at his own Charge.

Penrith, where are two Schools, one for 20 Boys, and the other for 30 Girls. One Mr. Robinsen, formerly a Citizen of London, gave 55 l. per Ann. to the Parish, of which 20 l. is given to the School-Dame, and 10 l. to the Master of the Free-School to teach the Boys. Some of the poorest are cloathed out of the Sacrament-Money, and four or five yearly are put out by the Interest of the Parish-Stock.

An EXTRACT out of several Authors, of the Corporations, &c. in this County.

THE Historical Account given of this County, has been at large deliver'd in the foregoing Sheets.

What more particularly concerns Parliaments is, That the only Corporation in this County which sends Members to them is *Carlisle*, and the only Borough *Cockermouth*. In ancient Times there were two other Towns privileg'd with this Title, viz. *Skinburness* and *Egremont*.

Skinburness or *Skinburg* is a Town lying near *Holm-Cultrane*, and belonging formerly to the Abbot of that Place, to whom K. Edward I. by a Charter dated at *Lincoln* Febr. 12, 1295, and 24th Year of his Reign, granted, That the Vill of *Skinburg*, within the Bounds of the Isle of *Holm-Cultrane*, should be a free Borough, and the Inhabitants, the Abbot's Tenants, should be free Burgeses, and that

they should have a Market every *Saturday* weekly, and a Fair on the Nativity of St. John Baptist, viz. *June 24*.

Egremont, a Place no doubt raised to the Dignity of a Borough before the Reign of K. Edward I. by the Interest of its Lords, which were the same as those of *Cockermouth*. It sent Members to Parliament once in Edw. I. 23 P. at *Westm.* *William de Gilling*, *Alan Fitz-Richard*. At which Time also *Cockermouth* was represented, tho' neither of these Places were after summon'd, nor Members sent for any other Town in this County except *Carlisle*, till A. D. 1640, when *Cockermouth* was revived, as perhaps *Egremont* might have been, if it had then been insisted on, tho' it is an inconsiderable Town, as most in this County are; the chief of which is *Perith*.

The Number of Days, Expences, &c. for the Knights of this Shire going to and returning from the Places where Parliaments were anciently held, are as follow, viz. At Cambridge, six Days; Coventry, six; York, four; Gloucester, seven and eight; Leicester, seven and eight; Lincoln, five; London and Westminster, seven, eight and nine, in a great Snow; Northampton, six; Salisbury, ten; Winchester, eight.

The List of the Parliament-men for this County begins 18 of K. Edward I. and is continued thro' all our Kings Reigns (except from the 17th of K. Edward IV. to the first of K. Edward VI. for which Time all the Writs, Indentures and Returns, are lost, except one imperfect Bundle of Ann. 33 of K. Henry VIII.) down to the 12th Year of our late gracious Queen ANNE.

The Knights of this present Parliament are, James Lowther, and Galfrid Lawson, Esqs;

City of C A R L I L E.

Carlisle is a very ancient City. The British Chronicle mentions it as a Place of Note before the coming in of the Romans, founded by Luel or Lugubal, a petty King of the County. When the Romans invaded this Isle, and extended their Conquests Northward as far as this County, it was one of their Stations or Garrisons. It is uncertain when it became a Borough; but it is probable that it was made such by Ranulph de Meschines, the first Lord of Cumberland, who commonly resided here, for it was usual in those Times for the Norman Lords to obtain as great Liberties and Privileges for their chief Towns and Manors as they could. This is certain, that in the 5th Year of King Richard I. the Burgeses of Carlisle (which shews it was then a Borough, and had been so for some time before) accounted for ten Marks for having their Liberties; and again in the 21st of K. Henry III. gave a like Sum for a Coroner of their own.

K. Edward I. held a Parliament here 35 Reg. and K. Henry II. 9 Reg. committed the Custody of this City to the Citizens, and granted them the said City, and the Mills thereunto belonging, and the Royalty of Eden Water, in Fee-farm at 80*l.* per Annum, with Liberty on the Waste, and to be free

from Toll, (divers of which Privileges the Mayor and Citizens of Carlisle certified their Claim to in his Father's Reign) and to have two weekly Markets, viz. on Wednesday and Saturday, and a yearly Fair on the Assumption of the Virgin Mary for 15 Days, and to have a Gild Mercatory, Assize of Bread and Beer, Trial of Felons, &c.

This City hath had also Charters granted them by several succeeding Kings, as King Edward III. 14 & 26 Reg. K. Richard II. his Grandson, 5 & 14 Reg. K. Henry IV. 12 Reg. and K. Henry VI. 13 Reg. By some of which the Citizens are freed from the Fee-farm Rent payable to the Crown, and enjoy the Fishery in the River Eden, with large Common of Pasture, Right of Fairs and Markets, and many other Immunities, which are vested in the Corporation, (in whom is also the Manor) consisting of 2 Mayor, twelve Aldermen, two Sheriffs or Bailiffs, 24 Capital Citizens or Common-Council Men, and a Recorder.

The Representatives in Parliament are chosen by the Freemen of this City, who are commonly estimated to be 500; tho' by giving honorary Freedoms, the Number is much increased. The Revenues of the City amount to 400 or 500 *l.* per Ann. and the Number of the Inhabitants, taking in those of the Suburbs, (tho' the Houses there are but few) is about 2000.

The List of Burgeses who have served in Parliament for this City begins the 23d of K. Edward I. and is continued thro' all the succeeding Reigns (except the Defect before mentioned) to the Reign of Q. Anne, Anno 12.

The present Burgeses are, Brigadier Stanwix and William Strickland Esq;

C O C K E R M O U T H,

Is an ancient Honour and Barony, given by the Conqueror to William de Meschines, Lord of Copeland, from whom, after some Descents, it came in the Reign of K. John, by a Female Heir, to Richard de Lucy, who being seized in his own Right of the Manor of Egremont, exercised his Power, (as seems evident from the Charter of Egremont, still in being) in erecting these two Towns into Boroughs, and granted them several Immunities; and accordingly we find them re-
turn-

turning two Burgesses to Parliament for each, 23d of K. Edward III.

But tho' we have no Account of any Returns before, yet there is Evidence of the Right of Returning in the 20th of K. Edward I. when Isabel de Fortibus, Relict of William Earl of Albemarle, and Thomas de Melton, Coparceners in this Manor of Cockermouth, certified their Claim to the Return of Writs, to a Monday Market, and a Fair on the Festival and Eve of St. Michael, together with a Right to a Gallows, Pillory, and Goods of Felons convict, and to have a Coroner within their Liberty, and hold Pleas of the Crown, &c.

The chief Magistrate of this Borough (for it is no Corporation) is a Bailiff, who is annually chosen by a Jury of sixteen Burghers at the Duke of Somerset's Courts. He is the Returning Officer of the Members of Parliament, who are elected by the Inhabitants at large, in Number, according to the two last Polls, about 300, tho' the Houses are not above 235, (some of them containing several Families;) but till of late Years, there were not half so many Voters.

This Borough, as is above mention'd, had indeed anciently a Right to send Burgesses to Parliament, as may appear from that one Return made the 23d of King Edward I. but having omitted sending for near 350 Years, and, as is evident from the publick Records, having never made any more than one Return before the Year 1640, (when it assumed its Liberty of returning Burgesses) it seems something strange how it came to pass that it should ever be revived; but it was done on this Occasion;

The Parliament that sat in 1640, having before, for some special Reasons, thought fit to send out their Summons or Writs for chusing Members to sit in Parliament in these six Boroughs, viz. Cockermouth, Okehampton, Honiton, Asburton, Malton, and North-Allerton; and they neglecting in the beginning of the Session, (we may suppose, because thro' long disuse they looked upon their Right, if any they had, to be extinguished) to send their Members, there was an Order issued out by the Commons then sitting, Dec. 11, 1640, to this effect:

' Ordered, That the Towns of Cockermouth, &c. in the County of Cumberland, &c. (for every one had a Copy of this Order sent it) which formerly (as appeared to the Committee on the View of Records) sent Burgesses, but for some time has been discontinued, be restored, and remitted to their ancient Privileges for sending Burgesses to Parliament; and that a Warrant issue forth under Mr. Speaker's Hands, directed to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to send forth a Writ for the electing of two Burgesses to serve in this present Parliament for the Town of Cockermouth." And by Virtue of this Order it has sent Members ever since.

The List of the Members of Parliament for this Borough contains only one Return, 23 Reg. Edw. I. and then begins at the 16th of K. Charles I. and is continued to the 12th Year of her late Majesty Qu. Anne.

The present Burgesses are, Nicholas Lechmere Esq; and the Rt. Hon. James Stanhope Esq; Secretary of State.

MEN of EMINENCY in this County.

SIR John Bankes, Attorney-General in the Reign of King *Charles I.* was born at *Keswike*, where he set up a Work-house for the Poor of this Parish and the Parish of *Crosthwaite*.

Dr. William Aglionby was descended of the *Aglionby's* of this County, a Gentleman well known in *London* for his polite Learning, and sent by the late Queen *Anne* as Envoy to the *Swiss Cantons*.

Sir Joseph Williamson was a Minister's Son of this County, and had his Academical Education in *Queen's College* in *Oxford*; of which, after having proceeded Master of Arts, he became Fellow. He was first introduced into the Secretary's Office by *Sir Edward Nicholas*, Secretary of State, and afterwards continued Under-Secretary to *Henry Earl of Arlington*, when he was Principal Secretary in that Office. In 1661, he was chosen a Member of Parliament for *Thetford* in *Norfolk*, and was usually their Representative till his Death. In *January 1671*, he was sworn one of the Clerks of the Council in Ordinary, and Knighted. He was

sent Plenipotentiary to the Treaties of *Cologne*, *Nimeguen*, and *Ryswick*. When he return'd home from *Nimeguen* in *September 1674*, he was made a Privy Counsellor, and one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and continued in both those Employments till *February 1678*. In 1696, he was again sworn a Privy Counsellor, and continued so till his Death, which happen'd *October 3, 1701*, at the Age of 70 Years and some few Weeks. He had been likewise President of the Royal Society, and a great Benefactor to *Queen's College*, the Place of his Education, to which he left at his Death not only his Library, which consisted of a choice Collection of Books, but also a Legacy of 6000 *l.* as he did likewise 6000 *l.* more to the School of *Rochester* for the Encouragement of Navigation; 2000 *l.* to the Town of *Thetford*, where he was usually elected Member of Parliament; 2000 *l.* more to *Christ's Church Hospital*, and 300 to that of *St. Bartholomew's*; of both which he was Governor.

BARONETS of this County, viz.

Francis Radcliffe, of *Derwentwater*, Esq; created *January 31, 1619*. Bar. 119. late Earl of *Derwentwater*.

Patricius Curwin, of *Workington*, Esq; created *March 12, 1626*. Bar. 213. Extinct.

Richard Grahme, of *Eske*, Esq; a Scotch Viscount, (viz.) Viscount *Preston*, created *March 29, 1629*. Bar. 285.

William Dalston, of *Dalston*, Esq; created *Febr. 15. 1640*. Bar. 296.

Henry Fletcher, of *Hutton in the Forest*, Esq; created *Febr. 19, 1640*. Bar. 297.

Christopher Lowther, of *Whitehaven*, Esq; created *June 11, 1642*. Bar. 396.

William Pennington, of *Moncaffer*, Esq; created *August 21, 1676*. Bar. 825.

Wilfrid Lawson, of *Isel*, Esq; created *March 31, 1688*. Bar. 898.

William Fleming, of *Ridale*, Esq; created *October 4, 1705*. Bar. 945.

ACT.

ACT.	Ward.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Acton	Cumberland	V Carlile	14 13 2	Lord Lonsdale.	Mr Rich. Holme.	The ancient Seat of John Aglionby Esq;
Adingham	Cumberland	V Allerdale	9 4 6	Lord Keeper.	Mr Christopherson.	
Aglionby	Cumberland	A Village in the Parish of <i>Warwick.</i>			—	
Ainstable	Lethward	V Allerdale	8 8 0	E of Carlile.	—	Mr Hodgson.
Ainthorn	Cumberland	A Village in the Parish of <i>Boulnefs.</i>			—	
Aldby	Lethward	A single House in <i>Dacre</i> Parish.			—	
Allhallows	Allerdale B.	A Village in the Parish of <i>Abbey-Holme.</i>			Mr Joh. Thompson.	John Skelton Esq;
Allonby	Allerdale B.	—			—	
Alne	Lethward	—			—	
ALSTON- MORE	Lethward	V Westmorl.	4 13 8	—	—	—
Alwarby	Allerdale B.	A Village in the Parish of <i>Aspatrick.</i>			—	
Angerton	Cumberland	A Hamlet in the Parish of <i>Holme Cultram.</i>			—	
Arldon	Allerdale A.	—			—	—
Armanthwaite	Lethward	A Manor belonging to—			—	
Arman- thwaite	Allerdale B	—			—	
Castle	Allerdale B.	—			—	Dr Hugh Todd.
Arneboth	Eskdale	Carlile D.	2 0 0	Lord Preston.	—	
Arthurct	Eskdale	R Carlile	1 2 0	—	—	
Arthurct	Eskdale	—			—	E. of Carlile.
Askerton	Eskdale	Carlile D.	—	—	—	
Askerton Castle	Eskdale	—	—	—	—	
Aspatrick	Allerdale B.	V Allerdale	10 4 0	Bishop of Carlile.	Mr Bell.	Mr Berwick.
Banck	Lethward	—			—	
Banton Kirk	Cumberland	R Carlile	14 7 10	Lord Lonsdale.	Mr Tho. Story.	
Banton Parva	Cumberland	A Hamlet in the Parish of <i>Kirk-Banton.</i>			—	Mr Lewthet.
Barwick Field	Cumberland	—			—	
Baffingthwaite	Allerdale B.	—			—	
Beaumont	Cumberland	R Carlile	8 1 6	Lord Lonsdale.	—	Mr Souby.
Beck	Allerdale A.	—			—	
Beckermct	Allerdale A.	—			—	
Bell-Bank	Eskdale	—			—	D. & C. of Carlile
Berryer	Lethward	—			—	
Bewcastle	Eskdale	Carlile D.	2 0 0	—	—	
Bewcastle- Nixon	Eskdale	—			—	A. of Suffen.
Biglands	Cumberland	A Townlet in <i>Acton</i> Par.			—	
Birkby	Allerdale A.	—			—	
Birkby	Allerdale B.	—			—	H. Blencow Esq;
Black-Hall	Allerdale A.	—			—	
Bleck-Hall	Cumberland	Carlile D.	—	—	—	
Bleck-Hall Wood	Cumberland	—			—	—
Blencogo	Cumberland	A Townlet in <i>Bromfield</i> Parish.			—	
Blencow	Lethward	A Village in the Parish of <i>Dacre.</i>			—	
Magna	Lethward	—			—	Mr. Lough.
Blencow Parva	Lethward	—			—	
Blencragg	Allerdale A.	—			—	
Blencragg- Hall	Allerdale A.	Cumberland D.	—	—	—	—

H h h 2

B L E.

N. B. A. stands for above, and B. below *Derwent.*

B L E.	Ward.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Blenkarn	Lethward	A Village in the Parish of <i>Torpenhow</i> .				
Blenerassett	Allerdale B.					
Bolton	Allerdale A.					
Bolton	Allerdale B.	R Allerdale	19 8 2	Mr Thomson.	Mr Yates.	
Borrodale	Allerdale B.	Carlile				
Botcherby	Cumberland	A Village in the Parish of <i>Torpenhow</i> .				
Bothell	Allerdale B.					Mr Sa'keld.
Boulnefs	Cumberland	R Carlile	21 13 9½	Lord Lonsdale.	Mr Ger. Lowther.	Drumburgh C. Ld. Lonsdale
Bowalderh	Allerdale B.	A Hamlet on the Edge of <i>Burgh Marsh</i> .				
Bowstead Hill	Cumberland	R Coupland	19 17 2			
Bowtell	Allerdale A.					
Bowtherbeck	Allerdale A.					Mr Hudson.
Bradsey Hall	Allerdale A.					
Braiton	Allerdale B.	An Hamlet in the Parish of <i>A'patrick</i> .				Gilfr. Lawson E
Bracken Hill	Eskdale					
Brackenthwaite	Allerdale A.					
BRAMP- TON	Eskdale	V Carlile	7 15 4	E. of Carlile.	Mr Th. Garenneirs.	E. of Carlile.
Branthwaite	Allerdale A.	D Carlile				
Brathwaite	Allerdale A.	Alndale D				
Brathwaite	Lethward					
Bride Kirk	Allerdale B.	V Allerdale	10 8 6	Mr Tolson.	Mr Harrison.	
St. Brides	Allerdale A.					
Brigham	Allerdale A.	V Coupland	20 15 11		Mr Roger Fleming.	
Briscoe	Cumberland	A Village in the Parish of <i>St. Cuthbert, Carlile</i> .				
Bronelston	Cumberland	A Village in the Parish of <i>Dalston</i> .				
Broughton	Allerdale B.					
Magna						
Broughton	Allerdale B.					
Parva						
Brough upon the Sands	Cumberland	R Carlile	5 1 9½	Lord Lonsdale.	Mr Tho Story.	
Brouning	Allerdale B.	A Townlet in the Parish of <i>Abbey-Holme</i> .				
Brumfield	Allerdale B.	V Allerdale	19 11 1½	Bishop of Carlile.	Mr Rothery.	
Buck-a bank	Cumberland	A Village in the Parish of <i>Dalston</i> .				
Buck-a bank Hall	Cumberland	Carlile D				
Bucknefs	Eskdale					
Burdsfold	Eskdale					
Burgh Lang	Cumberland	A Village in the Parish of <i>Kirk-Burgh</i> .				
Burnas	Allerdale B.					
Buskabeck	Lethward					
Bustwath Hill	Cumberland	The same with <i>Bowstead</i> above.				
Buttermire	Allerdale A.	A Village in <i>Lorton</i> Parish				
Cernerven Castle	Allerdale A	Alndale D				
Caldbeck	Allerdale B.	R Allerdale	45 13 6	Bishop of Carlile.	Mr Jeff. Wyburgh.	Mr Patrickson.
Calder	Allerdale A.					
Calder Abbey	Allerdale A.					
Camerton	Allerdale A.					
Cannonby	Allerdale B.	A Village in the Parish of <i>Crosby</i> .			Mr Jo. Rumney.	
Carden Hall	Cumberland	A Townlet in <i>Bowness</i> Par.				
Cardunnoch	Cumberland					
Cargy	Cumberland					
CARLILE	City	St. Mary's St. Cuthbert's	531 4 8½	The King.	Dr Nicholson, Bp.	

C. A. R.	Ward.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent	Seats.
Carlisle Castle	Cumberland	A Village in the Parish of St. Cuthbert, Carlisle.				The King.
Carlisleton	Allerdale A.					
Carlisleton	Cumberland					
Carlisleton	Lethward					
Carlisleton Hall	Lethward					
Carlisleton Castle	Eskdale	R Carlile	5 12 10	E. of Carlile.	Mr. Chr. Rickerby.	Carlisle Esq;
Carlisle Stoad	Eskdale					
Carlisleton	Cumberland					
Carlisleton	Allerdale B.	D Alndale	A Village in the Parish of Crosthwait.			
Carlisleton	Allerdale A.	D Cumberland				Mr Richmond.
Carlisleton	Lethward					
Carlisleton	Lethward					
Carlisleton	Allerdale B.					
Carlisleton	Allerdale B.					
Carlisleton	Allerdale A.					
Carlisleton	Allerdale A.	Allerdale		Tho. Fletcher Esq;	Mr Tho. Jefferson.	
Carlisleton	Allerdale A.					D. of Somerset.
Carlisleton	Eskdale	A Hamlet belonging to the Manor of Coathill.				
Carlisleton	Eskdale					
Carlisleton	Cumberland	Carlisle D	A Village in the Par. of Wetherhall.			Howard Esq;
Carlisleton	Cumberland				Mr. Tong	Incumb.
Carlisleton	Lethward	R Allerdale	8 0 0	Marq. of Wharton.		John Briscoe Esq;
Carlisleton	Lethward					
Carlisleton	Allerdale B.	Allerdale				Jo. Ballentine Esq;
Carlisleton	Eskdale	R Carlile	3 11 4			
Carlisleton	Allerdale B.	V Cumberland	50 8 11½	Bishop of Carlile.	Mr Tho. Tullie.	
Carlisleton	Lethward					
Carlisleton	Eskdale					
Carlisleton	Cumberland					
Carlisleton	Eskdale	D Carlile		Dr. Ch Cooke.	Mr. Tho. Hunter.	
Carlisleton	Lethward		8 0 0	E. of Suffex.		
Carlisleton	Lethward					Earl of Suffex.
Carlisleton	Allerdale A.					Mr. Stanley.
Carlisleton	Lethward					Lady Hazell.
Carlisleton	Cumberland	V Carlile	8 18 2½	Bishop of Carlile.	Mr Tho. Benson.	
Carlisleton	D Carlile					Sir C Dalston Bar.
Carlisleton	Allerdale A.	R Coupland	19 3 1	Marq. of Wharton.	Mr Pensonby.	
Carlisleton	Eskdale	R Carlile	4 5 5		Mr Pearson.	
Carlisleton	Eskdale					
Carlisleton	Eskdale					
Carlisleton	Allerdale B.	V Allerdale	4 10 2			
Carlisleton	Allerdale B.					E. of Derwentwater
Carlisleton	Allerdale A.	R Coupland	7 0 11	Rob. Lowther Esq;	Mr Dalson.	
Carlisleton	Lethward	Allerdale D				
Carlisleton	Allerdale B.					
Carlisleton	Cumberland	A single House upon the Downs between Aketon and Thursby.				
Carlisleton	Cumberland	A Village in the Parish of Boulbess.				
Carlisleton						Lord Lennox.

E D E.	Ward.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Sent.
Eden-Hall	Lethward		17 12 0	Sir Chr. Musgrave.	Mr Geo. Moon.	Sir Chr. Musgrave.
Eglesfield	Allerdale A.					
EGREMONT	Allerdale A.	R Coupland	7 12 0	D. of Somerset.		Mr Christiam.
Elnborough	Allerdale B.					
Embleton	Allerdale A.					
Esgill	Lethward					
Esk	Allerdale A.					
Eskdale	Allerdale A.					
Fairborne	Allerdale A.					
Feddington	Eskdale					
Fingland	Cumberland	A Hamlet in Aketon Parish			Mr Tho. Story.	
Flimby	Allerdale B.					
Forlam	Eskdale					
Fornside	Allerdale B.					
Friffington	Allerdale A.					
Gaile	Lethward					Mr. Huston.
Gamlesby	Cumberland	A Townlet in the Parish of Aketon, or Acton.				
Gargill	Lethward					
Gilcrofs	Allerdale B.	V Allerdale	5 14 1 $\frac{1}{4}$		Mr Murthwait.	
Glason	Cumberland	A Village in the Parish of Boulnefs.				
Glassenby	Lethward					
Gofforth	Allerdale A.	R Coupland	17 14 7			
Gorney or } Corney	Allerdale A.	R Coupland	9 17 1			
Grange	Allerdale A.					
Graysothen	Allerdale A.					
Graystock	Lethward	R Allerby	40 7 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Univ. of Cambr.	Dr Gibbon.	
Graystock } Castle	Lethward	Cumberland D				Howard Esq.
Grisdale	Lethward					
Hale	Allerdale A.					
Hale Hall	Allerdale A.					Jo. Penforby Esq.
Hall-Bolton	Allerdale A.					
Harby-Brow	Allerdale B.	A single House				
Harerigg Hall	Lethward					
Harper Hill	Eskdale					
Harrington	Allerdale A.	The same with Haveringham below.				
Harrington	Cumberland	D Carlile.		A Parish in Gillisland.	Mr. Chr. Rickerby.	
Hathethwate	Eskdale					
Haton	Allerdale B.	A Village in the Parish of Aspatrik.				
Haton Castle	Allerdale B.					Sir Ric. Musgrave.
Haveringham	Allerdale A.	R Coupland	7 7 3	Curwen Esq.		
Haughton	Eskdale					
Haukedale	Cumberland	Carlile D				
Haukedale } Hall	Cumberland	Carlile D		A Village in the Parish of Dalson.		Jo. Nicolson Esq.
Haye Castle	Allerdale A.	Alndale D				
Hayton	Eskdale	Carlile D		A Parish.	Mr Chr. Rickerby.	
Hearraby	Cumberland	A little Vill. near Carlile.				
Henfingham	Allerdale A.					
Hesketh } Nether	Lethward	D Carlile		A Parish. D. & C. of Carlile	Mr Will. Clark.	Gif. Lawson Esq.
Hesketh Upper	Lethward					
Heskew	Lethward					
Hesdath	Eskdale					Sir Wilf. Lawson
High-Close.						

H. I. G.	Ward	Deanery	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
gate	Cumberland	Carlile D				Madam Miller
gate	Cumberland					or Mr Richmond
tle						
Ab.						
or						
OLM	Allerdale B.	V Allerdale	6 13 4	Univ. of Oxford.	Mr Tho. Jefferson.	
UL.						
RUM						
wbound	Lethward					
ddleskew	Lethward					
anby	Lethward					
chwate	Allerdale A.					Marq. of Wharton
cton Hall	Lethward					Tho. Fletcher Esq;
cton in						
e Forest	Lethward					
cton John	Lethward					A. Huddleston Esq;
cton Rooft	Lethward					
cton Soyle	Lethward					
irk				Ireby		Mr Fetherstone.
EBY	Allerdale B.	A small Market-Town in the Par. of Torpenho.				
nerdale	Allerdale A.					
ether						
nerdale	Allerdale A.	Cumberland D				Williams.
pper	Lethward					
onby	Allerdale B.					
John's	Eskdale	Carlile D	6 1 5		Mr John Gosling.	Mrs. Fenwick.
ington	Allerdale A.					
on	Allerdale B.	V Allerdale	8 13 1½	Sir Wilfr. Lawson.	Mr William Pool.	Sir Wilfr. Lawson.
or Ifel	Lethward					
infield	Allerdale A.					
nefide	Allerdale B.	A Market-Town in the Par. of Crosthwaite.			Mr Tho. Tallie.	
SWICK	Cumberland	R Carlile	3 11 15	Lord Lonsdale.	Mr Lewthet.	
landers or						
andrews						
per Eden.						
landers	Eskdale			Lord Preston.	Mr Ed. Wilshire.	Lord Preston.
Middle						
per Eske	Eskdale					
landers						
ether	Eskdale					
landers						
pper	Eskdale					
akbride	Cumberland	R Allerdale	5 0 0	Sir Cha. Dalston.	Mr Henry Hall.	
rkby	Cumberland					
rk-Cambeck	Eskdale					
rkland	Lethward	V	8 10 0	D. & C. Carlile.	Mr Fleming.	
rk-Leving-	Eskdale	Carlile D	1 1 0	Jos. Appleby Esq;	Mr J. Murray.	Mr Appleby.
on						
rk-Leving-	Eskdale					
on West						
RK-OS.	Lethward	D Cumberland	8 0 0	E. of Suffex.	Mr Ja. Wannopp.	Timothy Terhes-
YALD						tonhang Esq;
rk Ofwald						E. of Suffex.
tle						
ths	Cumberland	A Hamlet in the Parish of Ahton.				
monby	Lethward					L. A. M.

L. A. M.	Ward.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Lamplugh	Allerdale A.	R Coupland	10 4 6	Th. Lamplugh Esq;		Th. Lamplugh
Langanby	}	D Cumberland			Mr Geo. Moon.	
or						
Langwathby		See Bugh above.				
Langbrough	Cumberland	A Hamlet in the Parish of Boulneff.				
Langcroft	Cumberland	A Village in the Parish of Abbey-Holme.				
Lang-Newton	Cumberland	A Village in the Parish of Brumfield.				
Langrigg	Allerdale B.	V Cumberland	13 1 2	D. & C. Carlile.	Mr Geo. Parker.	
Lafenby	Lethward					
Lafenhall	Cumberland					
St. Laurence	}					
Holme						
Laurence-	}	A Hamlet in the Parish of Abbey-Holme.				
Holme						
Lagburg-	}					
thwate						
Lenertoft	Eskdale	D Carlile				
Lenertoft	}	D Carlile		James Dacre Esq;	Mr Wil. Dickinson.	James Dacre
Abbey						
Lies	Allerdale B.					
Limersdale	Eskdale					
LONG-	}					
TOWN		D Carlile				Lord Prefton.
Lorton	Allerdale A.					
Losboyer	Lethward					
Lowcay	Allerdale A.					
Lowswater	Allerdale A.	D Carlile				Mr Feth. Nichol
Lynstock Castle	Eskdale					
Markholm	Allerdale A.					
Mafthorn	Eskdale					
Matterdale	Lethward	A Village in Graystock Par.				
Old Maborow	Allerdale B.					
Melmerby	Lethward	D Cumberland	12 11 4	Th. Pattintors Esq;	Mr Wil. Lindsey.	Mr Tho. Pattin
St. Michael's	}					
Chapel						
Middleskew	Lethward					
Millum	Allerdale A.	R Coupland	8 5 8	Mr Huddleston.	Mr Benn.	
Millum Castle	Allerdale A.					Huddleston
Miln-Hill	Eskdale					
Mitterdale	Allerdale A.					
Moncafter	Allerdale A.					Sir W. Penning
Monk-Hall	Allerdale B.					
More-House	Cumberland	A Manor belonging to Sir Charles Dalston. Also a single House in the Par of Holme-Cultram, and feveral other Places.				
Moresby	Allerdale A.	R Coupland	6 2 2	Tho. Fletcher Esq;		Tho. Fletcher E
Mosedale	Lethward					
Mofers	Allerdale A.					
Mote	Eskdale	D Carlile		A Village in the Paaish of Arthurst.		
Motherby	Lethward	A Village in Graystock Parish.				
Murrall	Lethward					
Murthwate	Eskdale					
Murton	Allerdale A.					
Nether Hall	Allerdale B.	D Alndale				Madam Senlony
Newbiggin	Lethward					Mr Graham.
Newton	Allerdale B.	A Village in the Parish of Brumfield.				
NewtonRegny	Lethward					

NEW.	Ward.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Newtown	Cumberland					
Naworth Castle	Cumberland					E. of Carlile.
Nunnery	Lethward	D Cumberland			Mr Hodgson.	
Orton Magna	Cumberland	R Cumberland	9 0 0	John Briscoe Esq;	Mr D. Bell.	Hon. Aglionby Esq;
Orton Parva	Cumberland					
Oughterby	Cumberland					
Oughterside	Allerdale B.	A Village in the Parish of <i>Aspatrick.</i>				
Ousby	Lethward	R Allerdale	13 13 4	D. & C. of Carlile.	Mr Robinson.	
Owton or Oughton	Cumberland	A Manor belonging to Sir <i>Charles Dalston.</i>				
Packer	Allerdale A.					
Papcastle	Allerdale B.					
Patterdale	A Village in <i>Graystock</i> Parish.					
PENRITH	Lethward	R Cumberland	11 0 1	D. & C. of Carlile.	Dr Hugh Todd.	
Penrith Castle	Lethward					Earl of Thanet.
Penrodock	Lethward	A Village in <i>Graystock</i> Par.				
Petterel	Lethward					
Crooks	Lethward					
Petterel Wrey	Cumberland					
Plumland	Allerdale B.	R Allerdale		Mr Thomson.	Mr Pet. Farish.	
Plumland Hall	Allerdale B.					
Plumpton-Head	Lethward	D Cumberland				
Plumpton-Street	Lethward					
Plumpton-Wall	Lethward					
Pole	Lethward					
Portinskill	Allerdale B.					
Pow-Hill	Cumberland	A Hamlet in the Parish of <i>Kirkbride.</i>				
Punsonby	Allerdale A.					
Raby	Cumberland	The Seat of the Family of <i>Chambers.</i>				Mr Stanley.
Raby-Cote	Lethward					Mrs M. Chambers.
Raunderside Hall	Lethward					
RAVEN-GLAS	Allerdale A.					
Raughton	Cumberland	A Village in the Parish of <i>Dalston.</i>				
Rawthwaite	Allerdale B.					
Redmaine	Allerdale B.	D Alndale		Sir Wilf. Lawson.	Mr William Pool.	
Renwick	Lethward		5 14 11 1/4	Earl of <i>Suffex.</i>		
Ribston	Allerdale B.					
Rose Castle	Cumberland					Bishop of Carlile.
Rotherby	Cumberland					
Rottington	Allerdale A.					
Salkeld Magna	Lethward	R Cumberland	22 10 10	Bishop of Carlile.	Mr Fleming.	Archd. of Carlile.
Salkeld Parva	Lethward	The same with <i>Adingham.</i>				
Salt-Cote	Cumberland	A House or two between <i>Newton-Marsh</i> and <i>Raby-Cote.</i>				
Salterg	Allerdale A.					
Salt-House	Allerdale A.					
Sandwich	Allerdale A.					
Santon	Allerdale A.					
Scalby	Eskdale	R Cumberland	7 1 0		Mr Ja. Jackson.	Will. Gilson Esq.
Scalby Castle	Eskdale	D Carlile				
Scallegil	Allerdale A.	D Carlile				
Scales	Lethward					Mr Brougham.

S C O.	Ward.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Scorby or Scorbie	Cumberland	A Hamlet near Carlile, adjoining to Kirkbride.				
Seascale	Allerdale					
Seaton	Allerdale A.					
Seaton	Allerdale B.					
Seabraham	Cumberland	D Carlile		D. & C. Carlile.	Mr Kenneyrs.	Mr Tho. Croft
High-bound	Cumberland					Tho. Denton Esq
Seabraham	Cumberland					
Low-bound	Allerdale A.	A Chapel belonging to Cockermouth.				
Sekmurthey	Allerdale A.					
Sellowfield	Allerdale B.	An Hamlet in the Parish of Abbey-Holme.				
Silleth	Eskdale					
Silverfide	Lethward					
Skalfhall	Lethward	R Allerdale	43 2 8½	C.C.C. Oxon.	Mr John Morland.	
Skelton	Allerdale B.	A Village in the Parish of Boulnefs.				
Skinburnese	Lethward	A Village in the Parish of Kirkland.				
Skirwith	Lethward					
Skulby	Eskdale					
Skutterby	Lethward	V Cumberland	A Village in the Parish of Castle Sowerby.			
Southerenby	Allerdale A.					
Southwate	Lethward					
Southwate	Lethward					
Sowbarrow	Lethward	V Cumberland	17 10 3	D. & C. Carlile.	Mr C. Whittingdale	
Castle Sowerby	Eskdale					
Sowport	Allerdale B.					
Sowterfield	Eskdale					
Spade-Edam	Lethward					
Staffe	Cumberland					
Stainton	Lethward					
Stainton	Lethward	A depopulated Village in Dacre Parish.				
Magna	Eskdale					
Stainton Parva	Allerdale A.					
Stangartick	Eskdale					
Side	Allerdale A.					
Stankburn Hall	Eskdale	V Carlile	9 0 0	Bishop of Carlile.	Mr Tho. Benson.	Job. Aglinby Esq
Stanwicks	Eskdale	R Carlile	1 9 0			
Stapleton	Allerdale A.					
Stare	Lethward					
Socket-Wath	Cumberland	A Hamlet in the Parish of Kirk-Banton.				
Studholme	Allerdale A.					
Sucken Chapel	Allerdale B.					
Sunderland	Allerdale B.					
Tallantire	Eskdale					
Tarraby	Eskdale					
Taukin	Lethward	A Village in the Parish of Castle-Sowerby.				
Thakthwaite	Lethward	A Hamlet in Graystock Parish.				
Threlkeld	Allerdale B.					
Threpland	Cumberland	V Carlile	11 10 4	D. & C. of Carlile.	Mr Jos. Waita.	
Thuresby	Lethward					
Thwate	Allerdale A.					
Thwates	Allerdale B.	V Allerdale	33 4 10	Bishop of Carlile.	Mr Nevinsfn.	
Torpenhow	Eskdale					
Trettermanc	Allerdale A.					
Uffay Park	Allerdale B.	D Alndale	17 18 0		Mr Gregory.	
Uldale	Allerdale B.	See Ousby above				
Ullesby						

U L L.	Ward.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Ullock	Allerdale A.					
Unthank	Lethward	A Village in <i>Dacre</i> Parish.				
Uprightby	Cumberland	A Village near <i>Carlile</i> .				
Wakthwate	Lethward					
Waleron	Eskdale					
Wampul	Cumberland	A Village in <i>Aketon</i> Parish.				
Wardel Hall	Allerdale A.	D Carlile	A Village in <i>Sebrakim</i> Parish			{ Fr. Dykes Esq; Tho. Denton Esq;
Warnel	Cumberland					
Warton	Cumberland					
Warwick	Cumberland	United with <i>Wetherall</i> .		D. & C. of <i>Carlile</i> .	Mr Robinson.	
Warwick						Mr. Warwick.
Briggs						
Wardale	Allerdale A.					
Waten-Lath	Allerdale B.					
Wathermelach	Lethward	A Village in <i>Graystock</i> Par.				
Waver	Allerdale B.					
Wiverton	Cumberland	D Alndale	A Village in the Parish of <i>Brumfield</i> .			
Wawburth-						
wate	Allerdale A.	R Coupland	3 11 8			
Weary-Hall	Allerdale B.					Mr Porter.
West-end	Cumberland					
Westhall	Eskdale					
West-Houses	Cumberland	A Hamlet in the Parish of <i>Kirkbride</i> .				
West-Ward	Allerdale B.	A Parish. Alndale D			Mr Richardson.	
Wetherall	Cumberland			D. & C. of <i>Carlile</i> .	Mr Robinson.	
Whelmore	Allerdale A.					
Whidbeck	Allerdale A.					
Whinfield	Allerdale A.					
Whitclose	Eskdale					
Whitehall	Allerdale B.					Salkeld Esq;
Whitehill	Allerdale B.	A single House in the Parish of <i>Holme-Cultram</i> .				
WHITEHA-						
VEN	Allerdale A.	A Market-Town in the Parish of <i>St. Bees</i> .			Mr Yates.	Rob. Lowther Esq;
Whitlaton	Lethward					
Whitridge	Cumberland	A Village in the Parish of <i>Boulnefs</i> .				
Whitridge-						
Lees	Cumberland	A Hamlet in <i>Aketon</i> Parish.				
Whitterham	Allerdale A.	R Coupland	8 14 11			
Wiborn	Allerdale B.					
Wide-hope	Allerdale A.	A Village with a Chapel in <i>Lorton</i> Parish.				
Wiganby	Cumberland	Alndale D			Mr John Brown.	
WIGTON	Cumberland	V Allerdale	17 19 9½	Tho. Fletcher Esq;	Mr Hen. Geddes.	
Wilton	Allerdale A.					
Winder	Allerdale A.					
Winsclates	Lethward					
Wingsell	Lethward					
Withill	Eskdale					
Wood-Side	Cumberland					
Workington	Allerdale A.	R Coupland	23 14 11	J. Curwen Esq;	Bolton.	Henry Curwen Esq;
Wulsty Cast'e	Allerdale B.					
Yarton	Cumberland					

CUMBERLAND	Carlile	Brampton	Benve Castle	Stapleton	Shorlwall Castle	Rose Castle	Castle Caroke	Scalby Castle	Artruch	Boulnefs	Kirkby	Wullstye Castle	Ierbye	Cockermouth	Werkington	Egremond	Pauenglas	Keswick	Penreth	Graystock Castle	Armathwaite Castle	Elkedale	Millum Castle	Huthwaite	Glasfenby	Ennerdale
Brakethwaite S W	21	27	25	31	35	16	26	25	26	20	17	14	9	4	8	9	14	5	19	15	23	12	22	5	29	5
Ennerdale S W	26	33	40	36	40	22	31	30	34	21	20	17	14	7	6	4	11	10	24	20	28	11	20	9	28	225
Glasfenby S E	12	12	19	16	15	10	9	13	17	21	20	23	17	23	28	32	33	18	5	7	5	27	37	21	222	
Huthwaite S W	17	24	30	26	31	13	23	21	22	15	12	10	5	3	8	12	18	6	17	13	20	16	27	233		
Millum Castle S	14	47	55	51	53	36	45	46	48	43	39	37	31	26	26	19	9	23	32	31	40	11	219			
Elkedale S	30	36	44	40	43	25	34	35	36	31	28	26	20	15	16	11	6	12	22	21	29	240				
Armathwaite S E	8	7	15	12	13	7	5	9	12	17	16	20	15	22	27	32	34	18	8	9	225					
Graystock Ca. S E	12	15	23	19	21	7	13	15	18	18	16	18	11	16	21	24	26	11	4	224	CUMBERLAND					
Penreth S E	14	16	23	20	20	10	13	16	20	21	19	22	14	19	25	27	28	13	220							
Keswick S W	18	24	31	27	31	13	23	22	24	20	16	16	9	7	12	14	16	234								
Ravenglas S W	35	41	47	45	48	29	39	39	40	43	31	28	23	17	17	10	228									
Egremond S W	30	37	44	40	45	26	36	34	34	27	24	20	18	11	8	227										
Werkington S W	24	30	36	33	39	20	30	27	27	20	16	12	12	5	232											
Cockermouth S W	19	26	32	28	33	15	23	25	24	17	14	11	7	234												
Ierbye S W	12	18	25	21	26	8	18	16	17	11	8	8	230													
Wullstye Castle S W	14	21	26	22	29	13	22	18	17	8	5	240														
Kirkby W.	10	16	21	17	24	10	17	13	12	4	241															
Boulnefs W.	10	16	20	16	23	12	17	13	10	240																
Artruch N.	7	7	9	6	14	12	10	4	243																	
Scalby Castle N	4	4	9	5	11	9	6	240																		
Castle Caroke N E	8	3	10	7	8	10	235																			
Rose Castle S.	5	11	18	14	18	223																				
Shorlwall Ca. N E	15	8	8	8	242																					
Stapleton N E	9	5	4	236																						
Benve Castle N E	13	8	240																							
Brampton N E.	7	230																								

sends
VI *Members to Parliament*
has
XIV *Market Towns*
and
* 58 *Parishes besides Chapells.*
Is divided into
V *Wards containing about*
1040000 Acres, 14825 Houses,
74125 Inhabitants and is about
168 Miles in Circumference.

* *Others reckon 90 Parishes*

Demond. Vir. Henrico

The Arms of Carlisle



Reverendo Viro Henrico
Hall Ecclesiae de Kirkbride
in Agro Cumbrensi Rec-
tori Vigilantissimo,
haec Tabellae una cum
Comitatus sui Cumbren-
sis descriptione Historico-
Geographica D.D.D. C.Q.
Editor.

The Arms of Cockermouth



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The Isle of Man.

THE *Isle of Man* lying nearer to this County of *Cumberland* than to any other of *England*, it being but 10 Leagues distance in the *Irish Sea*, it is most proper to speak of it in this Place.

This Isle hath gone by divers Names, for *Protony* calls it *Monada* or *Moncitha*; *Pliny*, *Manavia*; *Orosius*, *Menavia*; *Bede*, *Manavia Saecunga*; *Ninius*, *Eubonia* and *Menais*; the *Britains*, *Menaw*; the *Inhabitants*, *Maning*; and the *English*, *The Isle of Man*.

The Length of the Isle from North to South is more than 30 Miles, and the Breadth between eight and ten. It lies between 25 and 26 Degrees of Northern Latitude, and 15 Degrees of Longitude, and *Castletown* seems to be in the same Parallel with *York*.

The most general Division of this Isle is into North and South, each of which has its Castle, Deemster or Judge, and Vicar-General, and both are subdivided into 17 Parts or Parishes, distinguished by the Name of *Kirks*, and the Saints to whom they were in Old Time dedicated, viz.

Kirk-Christ of *Rushin*.

Kirk-Harbery, dedicated to *St. Columba*.

Kirk-Melue, dedicated to *St. Lopus*.

Kirk-Santon.

Kirk-Braden, which signifies a Salmon in the Monks Language.

Kirk-Marcum.

Kirk-Concan, dedicated to *St. Omitha*, Mother of *St. Patrick*.

Kirk-Cannon.

Kirk-Maugbald.

Kirk-Christ of *Ayre*.

Kirk-Bride or *Bridget*, a Parsonage.

Kirk-Andrew, the Archdeaconry.

Jorby, or *St. Patrick* of *Jorby*.

Ballvagh, a Parsonage.

Kirk-Michael.

Kirk-Jerman.

Kirk-Patrick of *Peel*.

These Parishes are again divided into Sheedings, as the People call them, viz. the Sheeding of *Kirk-Christ*, *Rushin*, the Middle Sheeding, the Sheedings of *Garf* and *Glanfaba*, *Michael* Sheeding, and *Ayre* Sheeding, each of which has its Coroner, as the Parishes have every one a Captain and Minister, and every Fort its Constable, having three Parishes in every Sheeding, but that of *Glanfaba*, which has but two Parishes in it. The Island was formerly more populous than now it is. At present there are but four principal Towns, viz.

1. *Rushin*, the chief Town, situate on the N. Side of the Isle, and from a Castle and Garrison in it, commonly called by the *English*, *Castletown*. It is the usual Residence of the Governor, and hath a Market and Fort, but is under no special Officers, as a Mayor, Aldermen, &c. as Corporations are, but Offenders are apprehended and brought to Justice by the Officers of the Fort or Constable, as in all other Towns and Parishes. The Castle is a noble Piece of Antiquity, said to be built by *Gared*, the second of their *Orys*, Grandson of the King of *Denmark*. At the Foot of the Castle is a Creek, where Ships sometimes venture in, not without Danger; but a Mile distant is a good Harbour, called *Derby-Haom*, secured by a Fort, built by the late Earl

Earl of Derby. Pope Gregory IV. or rather St. Patrick, who came into the Isle, erected an Episcopal See here by the Name of *Episcopium Sodorensis*, and his Jurisdiction was extended to all the *Hebrides*; but now it is limited to this Island. The Bishop was formerly reckon'd a Baron, but never sat in the House of Peers, because he holds of a Subject, the Earl of Derby, and not of the King, yet hath the highest Seat in the lower House of Convocation.

2. *Douglas*, situate on the East Side of the Isle, the most populous Town, and the most spacious and best Haven in the Isle, the Mouth of which is secured so well by a Fort, that there is not any attempting either the Town or Harbour from the Seaward. In Times of Peace it is much frequented by *French* and other Foreigners, who come thither with Bay-Salt, and buy up coarse Wool, Leather, and salt Beef, to carry home; by which means this Town is become the richest in the Isle, and has a good Market.

3. *Ramsay* hath also a good Haven, defended by a Block-house, built by the present Earl; and,

4. *Peel* or *Pile*, anciently called *Holm-town*, hath a Fort, erected in a small Isle, and defended with a strong Garrison, which secures the Harbour. The Castle has a Platform round it, well secured with Cannon. In it stands the ancient Cathedral, dedicated to St. German, the first Bishop, and repaired lately by the Earls of Derby, as also a ruined Church dedicated to St. Patrick, their Apostle. Within this Circuit is the Lord's House, some ruinous Lodgings of the Bishops, and other noble Remains of Antiquity.

There are some other Towns of lesser Note, but are remarkable for some Particulars, as,

Balacuri, on the South Side of the Isle, where the Bishop generally resides, and

Laxy, which has the largest Haven of any Town in the Isle.

This Isle is compassed with huge Rocks round about. The Air is sharp and cold in Winter, and on the South-West Side, it lies open to the Chops of the Chanel, and so is liable to a salt Vapour, which sometimes hath bad Effects, but generally is very wholesome to live in, having no Damps or

venomous Vapours arising out of the Earth. They have some Frosts, but short and seldom. The Soil in the North Parts is healthy, sandy, and gravelly, and the North-East has a large Tract of Meadow called *Curragh*, which was formerly under Water, but is now drein'd and well improv'd; but in the South there are good Meadows and Pastures. All Parts of the Isle produce store of Wheat, Barley, Rye and Oats, of late, since they have learn'd the Art of liming their Lands, and manuring them with Sea-Weeds, and some Places have Plenty of Honey, Flax and Hemp, and export yearly some Fish-Oil. Towards the Middle it is mountainous, and the highest Hill, called *Scawfell*, yields a Prospect into *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, in a clear Day.

They have Cattle of all Sorts, but their Neat and Horses are small and poor, yet will endure a great deal of Labour. Their Sheep thrive well, are fat, their Flesh well tasted, and their Wool is very good, especially that which they call *Laughton* Wool, which, when carefully dressed, makes a Cloth near an Hair Colour, which is one of the greatest natural Rarities of the Country. They have Plenty of Goats and Hogs of the ordinary Size, besides a small kind which live wild in the Mountains, called *Purs*, which are admirable Meat, and some Red Deer in the Mountains; but they belong to the Lord of the Isle, the Earl of Derby, who has lately stocked the Calf, a pleasant Isle adjoining, with fallow Deer, and made it a beautiful Park. Their Hares are fatter here than in any other Country, and they want not Otters, Badgers, and Foxes.

Fowl also of several kinds are found here, as Hawks, which in King Henry IV.'s Time were in such Esteem, that Sir John Stanley, the first King of Man, in his Patent, was obliged, in lieu of all other Services, to present that King and his Successors, upon the Day of their Coronation, with a Gift of Hawks, Geese, Hens, Ducks, and Wild-Fowl.

On the South Side of the Isle is another Island, called, *The Calf of Man*, which is stored with a sort of Sea-Fowl called *Puffins*, whose Flesh is unpleasant; but being pickled, may vie with Anchovies or Caviar. They breed in Holes like Rabbits, and are never

never to be seen but in the Months of *June* and *July*, which are their Times of sitting. There is also another kind called *Barnacles*, which are a sort of Ducks and Drakes, said to be bred out of rotten Wood, but found upon Search to be produced of Eggs or other Fowl. Partridges and Farkers will not live here, nor any venomous Creatures propagate their Kinds.

Here are many small Rills of fresh Water, and Springs of a pure pleasant Taste. Here is also a Pool in the mountainous Parts near *Kirk Christ*, *Rushin*, of so vitriolick a Quality, that no Ducks or Geese can live near it, which probably proceeds from the frequent Spewings of Copper that are discovered on all Sides of those Mountains. They have Sea-Fish in abundance, as Salmon, Ling, Cod, Haddock, Mackarel, Ray, Thornback, Plaife, but especially Herrings, Crabs, Lobsters and Cockles, but few or no Oysters; but what they have are very large.

They have no Wood in the Isle, nor is there a Tree to be seen, tho' in former Times there was great Plenty, as appears from *Goddard Crowman's* hiding 300 Men in a Wood, and from the Church called *Kirk-Arbory*, which seems to be so called from *Arbor*, a Tree, as also from the Timber found in their Bogs, and especially in the Meadows called *Curragh*; nor have they as yet discover'd any Sea-Coal for Firing in their Soil, only they have Plenty imported, and the poorer Sort make use of Gorze, Heath, Ling and Broom, and a coarse sort of Turf or Peet, in digging which they often find Oaks lying under Ground. They have some good Stone-Quarries, especially Lime-Stone on the Sea-Shore, and the Rocks called *Min-haugh* give very probable Signs of other Minerals. They have also lately found Iron, Lead, and Copper, and there is great Probability of finding Coal.

This Island seems to have been peopled from the *Hebrides*, or Western Isles of *Scotland*, and their Language is a kind of *Scotch-Irish*, mingled with *Latin*, *Greek*, and *English*. We have a Specimen of the Monks Language, given us in the Lord's Prayer printed in *Bishop Wilson's Enchiridion*, and a Collection of the Lord's Prayer in above 100 Languages, printed *Anno 1703*, viz.

Ar Ain, t'ayns Nian, &c. The Peasants are tall in Stature, of a dull surly Temper, and live in poor Huts made up of Stones and Clay, and thatched with Broom. Their Gentry are courteous and affable, and imitate the *English* in their Carriage, Apparel and House-keeping. The Families of Gentlemen named *Christian* and *Cannell* are of great Antiquity, and our of them their Deemsters or Judges are usually chosen.

'Tis almost certain, that this Isle was never in the Possession of the *Romans*, and so retained their original Simplicity longer than the rest of *Britain*. The Original Government of this Place was a sort of Aristocracy; I had almost said Theocracy, under the *Druids*, admirably adapted to the Good of Mankind, and so mixed with the Prince and Priest, that Religion and the State had but one united Interest. All Controversies were ended by an amicable Composition, and the Integrity of their Rulers was such, that their Awards were instead of Laws. This was the true Patriarchal Government, to which Virtue, not Birth, was the best Title, and is supposed to have continued here till the end of the 4th Century, when, according to *Mr. Camden*, out of *Nennius*, this Island was conquer'd by one *Binley*, a *Scot*, who overturn'd the ancient Form of Government, and ruled all by his own Will, which Force, not Reason, sway'd, till Necessity obliged his Successors to agree in some Rules and Laws, which were the Foundation of their present Constitution.

The Laws and Statutes of this Island are such, as the Lord *C. J. Coke* saith, That the like are not to be found any where. They were govern'd of Old by a *Jus Scriptum*, which was committed to the Fidelity of their Deemsters, a certain sort of Judges chosen every Year to decide all Controversies, a Custom received probably from the *Druids*. All possible Care is taken for the speedy Execution of Justice.

The Government of this Isle hath, ever since its Conquest by *Binley*, been reputed Monarchical, and was managed by Kings of their own, who claimed the whole Revenues of the Isle, and all the Inhabitants were Tenants at Will to him; but growing weak in Power, were made Tributaries to the Kings

Kings of England, Scotland, or Norway.
Their Names are,

Mannan-Mac-Lear, Son of the King of Ulster, and Brother of *Fergus* King of Scotland. Him the Monks believe their Founder and Legislator, and have him in great Admiration for his Wisdom. Towards the end of his Reign, *St. Patrick* in his second Voyage to Ireland landed here. The Names of his immediate Successors are lost, till

Brennus reign'd A. D. 594, who was succeeded by

Ferquard, *Fiacres*, *Donald*, *Gutred*, *Reginald*, *Olave*, *Olain*, *Allen*, *Frigall*, *Goddard*, *Macon* or *Macutus*, *Syrrick*,

Godred, the Son of *Syrric*, who reign'd A. C. 1065.

Fingul, Son of *Godred*, 1066.

Godred, Son of *Harold*, 1066.

Lagman, Son of *Godred*, 1082.

Dopnal, Son of *Tade*, 1089.

Magnus, King of Norway, 1098.

Olave, third Son of *Godred*, 1102.

Godred, Son of *Olave*, 1144.

Reginald, natural Son of *Godred*, 1187.

Olave, the lawful Son of *Godred*, 1226.

Harald, Son of *Olave*, 1237.

Reginald II. his Brother, 1249.

Magnus II. his Brother, 1252.

Alexander, King of Scots, 1260.

William Montacute, 1305.

Anthony Beck, Bishop of *Durham*, 1306.

Pierce Garveston, 1308.

Henry Beaumont,

Thomas Randolph,

Alexander Duke of Albany,

William Montacute, Earl of *Salisbury*, 1340.

Who sold it to *William Lord Scroop*, 1395.

Who forfeiting it by Treason, it

fell into K. *Henry IV.*'s Hands,

who gave it *Henry Earl of North-*

umberland, 1399.

But he was banish'd four Years after, and being deprived of this Isle, it was given to *William Lord Stanley*, in whose Family, created Earl of *Derby* by K. *Henry VII.* it has continued thro' many Descents ever since, by the Style and Title of LORDS OF M A N, (which *James* the present Earl now enjoys) and is govern'd by their Lieutenants.

The Earl of *Derby*, as Lord of *Man*, is Admiral of the Isle, and hath an absolute

Jurisdiction over the People and Soil, so that he is immediate Landlord of every Man's Estate, (some few Barons only excepted) and reserving his Homage to the Crown of England, no Prince hath a more full and ample Authority. He is sole Patron of the Bishoprick, and all Parsonages and Vicaridges except three, which are in the Patronage of the Bishop. He hath Power to make and repeal Laws by the Advice of his Deemsters and 24 Keys, who must have his Approbation, or he will eject them from the Assembly. He hath Power of holding Courts in his own Name, may hang and draw, or pardon Malefactors, in his own Jurisdiction. All Wrecks, Royal Fishing, &c. are his by his Regality, with many other Prerogatives.

The Civil Polity of their Government is managed by the Lieutenant, who is the Earl's immediate Representative, and has often been of his Family, with other inferior Officers. The Lieutenant has Power to call a Tynwald or Parliament, or any other Court, which can't sit without his Warrant. He swears Inquests, is sole Chancellor, and hath the sole Military Power to place or displace Officers in Garrisons, or otherwise; and whoever opposes him in any Place or Thing, wherein he represents his Lord, robs him of his Horse or Arms, beats his Servants, or breaks his House, is a Traitor. Sometimes there has been a Captain-General, but it was only in some extraordinary Cases. The other Officers for the Earl's Service are,

A Receiver-General, or Treasurer of the Island, who has the Charge of the Revenue, and pays all the Salaries of the Civil List, but is accountable to

The Comptroller, who always sits with him both on Receipts and Payments, and is the Auditor of the General Accompts. He sits sole Judge in all Trials for Life in the Garrison, keeps the Records, and enters the Pleas of the several Courts, where he is allow'd Fees.

The Water-Bailiff, who is in the Nature of the Admiral of the Island, and sits Judge in all Maritime Affairs. He has the Care of the Customs, Fishing, Wrecks, &c.

The Attorney-General, who sits in all Courts to plead for the Lord's Profit, as suing for Felons Goods, Forfeitures, Deodands,

dands, &c. and is to plead the Causes of all Widows and Orphans, they giving him Twopence for his Fee. These great Officers act by the Earl's Commission, are Lords of his Council, and Justices of Peace by their Places. There are other popular Magistrates appointed by the Lords, viz.

The Deemsters, who are two for each Division of the Isle. They are styled in their ancient Court-Rolls, *Justiciarii Domini Regis*. They sit Judges in all Courts either for Life or Property, and (with the Advice of the 24 Keys) declare what is Law in uncommon Emergencies. They in some measure keep up the old Authority of the Druids.

The 24 Keys are the Representatives of the Country, and in some Cases serve as the Grand Inquest of the Nation.

The Coroners of each Sheedding or Division, who act in the Nature of Sheriffs, and are subordinate to the 24 Keys.

The Moars, who are the Lord's Bailiffs; every Parish hath one, who hath an Officer under him.

The Religion professed in this Isle is exactly the same with the Church of England; but they have not the Bible in their own Language: The Ministers turn the English Translation into the Monks Language in reading the Lessons. The Monks are very respectful to their Clergy, and pay their Tithes without the least grudging. Their Clergy are generally Natives, who

have had their Education in the Isle. They are sober and learned, and are allowed a competent Maintenance of 50 or 60 l. a Year. The People are so strictly conformable, that in Uniformity they outdo any other Branch of the Reformed Church.

There were anciently in this Isle three Monasteries, viz. 1. The Monastery of St. Mary of Ruffin in Castletown, which was the chief, and the Burying-place of the Kings of Man. It was a goodly Fabrick, as appears by the Ruins. It consisted of an Abbot and 12 Monks, who had good Revenues. The Chapel was the largest Place for God's Worship in the Island, except the Cathedral. It was a Daughter of Furness Abbey, as were some other Monasteries in this Isle. The Abbots of it were Barons, held Courts for their Temporalities, and try'd their own Tenants.

2. Douglas, a Priory for Nuns. This House is said to be built by St. Bridget, and the Prioress was a Baroness of the Island. It is the most pleasantly situated in the Isle.

3. At Brinnaken, an House of the Friars Minors, a small Plantation of the Cistercian Order.

The Abbots also of St. Bees, of Whittern in Galloway, and Banchor in Ireland, were Barons of Man, because they held Lands in this Island upon Condition of attending upon the Kings and Lords of it when requir'd.

A CATALOGUE of the BISHOPS of MAN.

A *Amphibalus*, made *A.C.* 360
Machilla or St. Maughold, 518
Michael, a Person of great Merit, and an exemplary Life.
Keimundus or *Weimundus*, 1151
Hamundus seems to be his proper Name. He was a Native of this Isle, and probably was the first who was styled Bishop of Sodor, a little Village adjoining to the Abbey of Hye in the Village of Jona, where the Bishop had his Residence. He is said to have been deposed, and expelled the Island for his Cruelty.

John. *A.C.*
Nicholas de Melfa, Abbot of Furness, 1203
 He was buried in the Abbey of Bangor.
Reginald, Sister's Son to K. Olave, a prudent Governor, 1217
Simon, a learned and discreet Man, 1229
 He held a Synod Anno 1239.
Laurence, 1248
 He was drown'd with Harold King of Man, his Queen, and most of his Nobility.
Richard, 1257
Onachus, 1289

Mauritius, made A.C. 1296
He was made a Prisoner by King Edward I. and sent to London.

Marcus, Lord Chancellor, 1301
William Ruffel, Abbot of *Rushen*, who
 was consecrated by Pope *Clement VI.*
 at *Avignon*, 1350

Robert Walby,	1396
John Sprotton,	1503
Huamhu,	1505

He was the first Bishop elected by Sir Thomas Stanley.

Robert Ferrar,
He was removed to St. Davids. 1554

Henry Man,	1555
John Merick,	1556
Thomas Stanley, Son of Sir Edward Stanley, first Lord Montegale.	

Henry Lloyd,
Removed to Chester.

Andrew Knox.
John Knox.

**John Philips, a Native of North-Wales,
He translated the Liturgy and Bible in-
to the Monks Language.**

Forster.
John Leffly,
Richard Parry, a Lancashire Man, and
eminent Preacher,
He was the last that sat before our un-
happy Civil Wars.

Samuel Rutter, who had been Arch-
deacon, and govern'd this Church with
great Prudence during the Civil Wars,
was made Bishop upon K. Charles II.'s
Restoration.

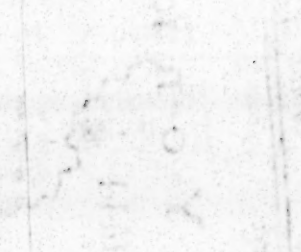
166
He was also made Governor of the Isle by Charles Earl of Derby, and was a Person of that Prudence and Charity, such a Promoter of Learning, and the Good of the Clergy, that his Removal to St. Asaph was a great Loss to this Isle.

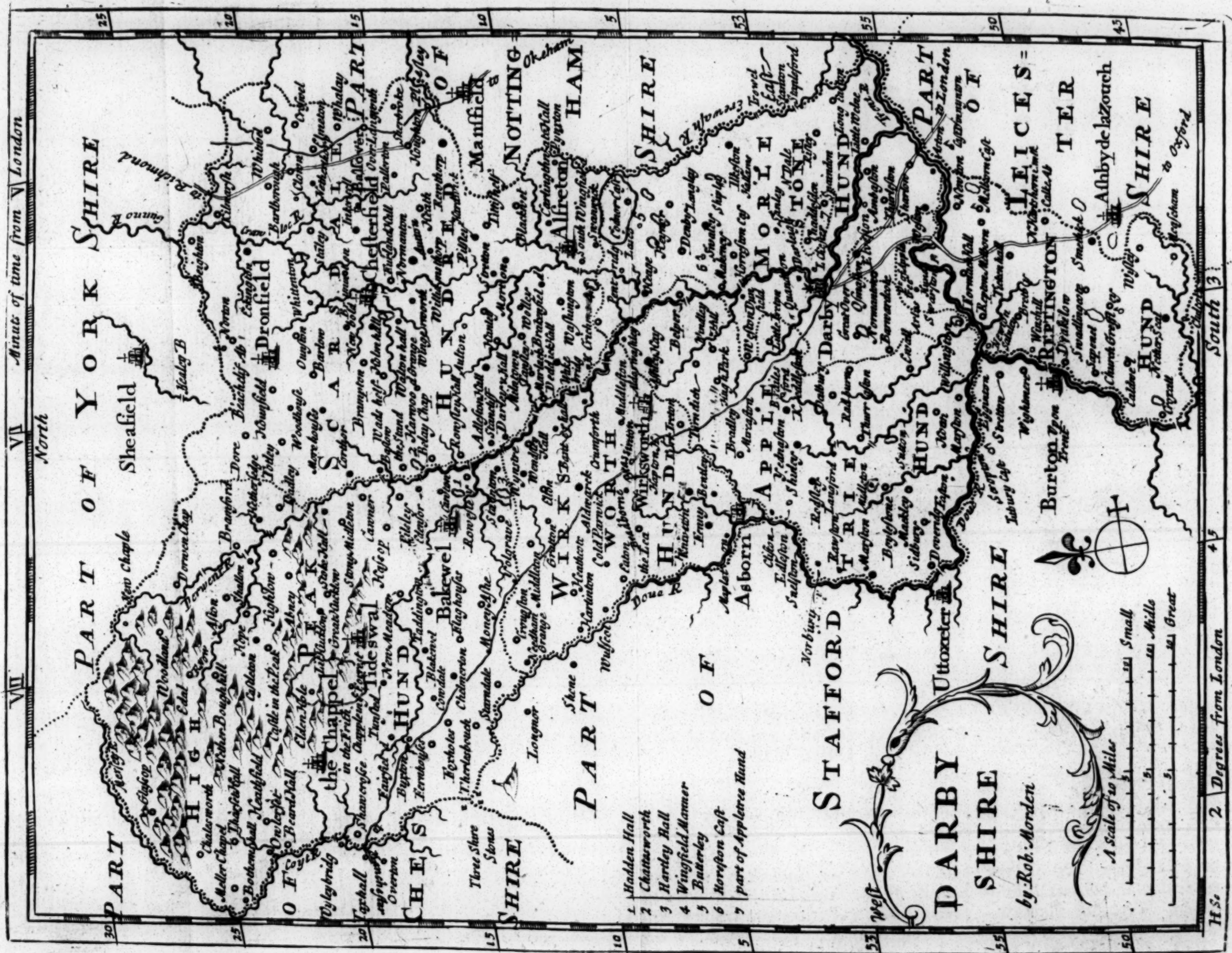
Henry Bridgman	1671
Dr. John Lull	1682

Removed to Bristol.
Dr. Baptist Levinz, 1684

He died in 1693, and Dr. Thomas Wilson, the present Bishop, succeeded him.

The Religion professed in this life is not the same with the Church of England, but they have not the Bible in their own language: The Ministers read the English Translation into the Native Language, and reading the Lessons. The Ministers are very respectful to their Clergy, and pay them Taxes without the least grudging. Their Clergy are generally Natives, who





VII Minute of time from V London

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- 1. Hadden Hall
- 2. Chatterworth
- 3. Hartley Hall
- 4. Wingfield Manor
- 5. Butterley
- 6. Horrobin Castle
- 7. part of Appleson Hund

DARBY SHIRE

by Rob. Morden



2 Degrees from London

West

South

45

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55

60

65

Derbyshire.

THE County of Derby was one of those which were inhabited in the Time of the Romans by the *Coritani*. Who they were, we can have no certain Knowledge of from History, no more than of the *Cornavii*; but we are told, that they possessed all that Extent of Ground, in which at this Day is contained five other Counties, viz. *Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Lincolnshire, and Nottinghamshire*, from the Borders of the *Itani* to the German Ocean.

In the Time of the *Saxon* Heptarchy, they were all included in the Kingdom of the *Mercians*, and this County, with *Nottinghamshire*, being situate on the North Side of the River *Trent*, was called *Mercii Aquilonis*, i. e. the Northern *Mercians*; and *Bede* tells us, that in his Time the Inhabitants of them both were computed at 7000 Families, which shews that they were pretty populous.

The Name of this Shire being derived from the chief Town of it, *Derby*, or (as 'tis commonly called) *Darby*, it will be most proper to speak of it when we come to that Place. It is called in Latin, *Darbia*, and in the *Saxon* Tongue, *Deopbi-scipe, Deorbyshire, or Derbyshire*. It is an Inland County, bordering on the East upon part of *Nottinghamshire* and *Leicestershire*, which last is also its Boundary on the South; on the West by *Staffordshire* and part of *Cheshire*, and on the North by *Yorkshire*. The Form of it is something triangular, but not Equilateral, being but six Miles broad in the South Parts, but about 30 in the North. It is about 38 Miles in Length, and 130

Miles in Circumference, and contains about 680000 Acres, and 21155 Houses, which are divided into 106 Parishes, and six Hundreds, wherein are 11 Market-Towns, and (as is supposed) 126900 Inhabitants.

It is divided into two Parts by the Course of the River *Derwent*, which rising in the North Borders of it, runs quite cross it, and empties its black Waters (so colour'd by the Soil it runs thro') into the River *Trent*, which glides by its Southern Coasts. The Soil on each Side of it is of a very different Nature, the East and Southern Parts being well cultivated, fruitful, and full of Gentlemen's Seats and Parks; but the Western, which is called the *Peak*, being mountainous and barren, yet is near as profitable to the Inhabitants as the other, by reason of its Mines and Quarries, of which, because we shall treat in our Natural History, we will say no more of them here, but pass on to take a View of the Towns which have any thing remarkable in them.

We shall begin with the Southern Parts, and here we find a remarkable Piece of Antiquity, *Greisley Castle*, and near it the Monastery of *St. George*, both of them now in Ruins. They were built by the *Greisleys*, the Lords of the Town, who derived their Pedigree from *William*, Son of *Nigel*, surnamed *de Greisley*, and have been a flourishing Family from the *Norman* Conquest to this Day; for we find *Geffrey de Greisley* a Knight of the Shire for this County to represent them in Parliament in the 28th Year of King *Edward I.* and *Thomas de Greisley* serving his Country in the same Post the se-

cond of King Henry V. *George Greisley*, of *Draklow* in this County, of whom *Sir Thomas Greisley Bar.* is descended, was created Baronet June 29, 1611. This Family did much increase their Honour and Estate by marrying the Daughter and Heir of the ancient Family of *Gastineys*.

Ascending Northward, we shall cross the *Trent*, and follow the Course of the River *Dove*, which runs on the West Side of the County, where we find several small Villages, but none of Note till we come to *Ashburn*, a Market-Town, where the Family of the *Cockains* have long flourished, of whom several of them served in Parliament as Knights of this Shire in the Reigns of King *Edward III.* *Richard II.* and the three *Henry's IV. V. and VI.* and *Sir Augustin Cockain* was a famous Poet in *K. Charles I.* and *II.'s* Reign. The Market is on Saturdays, but of no great Traffick.

Upon the same River, at a little distance Southward, is *Norbury*, famous for being the ancient Seat of the *Fitz-Herberts*, who have long lived here, and yielded some Men of Note, as *Nicholas Fitz-Herbert*, who was Knight of the Shire for this County the 26th of King *Henry VI.* and *Anthony Fitz-Herbert*, that great Lawyer, who was the Author of the Book, *De Natura Brevium*, or, *Of the Nature and Use of the divers Sorts of Writs*. Not far distant from this Place lies

Shirley, which was anciently the Estate of the famous Family of *Shirleys*, descended from one *Fulcher*. They much enabled as well as enriched themselves by divers Inter-marriages with the Heirs of the *Breuses*, *Bassets* of *Brailsford*, *Stantons*, *Lovets*, and other Families of Honour and Wealth in those Parts.

Hereabout also are several other little Towns and Lordships, which have given Names and afforded Seats to several famous Families, viz. of *Longford*, *Bradburn*, *Kniveton*, from whom the *Knivetons* of *Markaston* and *Bradley* are descended, one of whom was *Sir Lewis Kniveton*, who by his Study and Diligence much helped *Mr. Camden* in composing his *Britannia*; *Keidelfton*, where

(a) the *Curzens*, an ancient Family in this County, which some of them represented in Parliament in *K. Henry VI.'s* Reign, as also at *Croxton*, have their Seat; and *Radburn*, where *Sir John Chandos Kt.* who was Lord of it, began to build himself a noble Seat; but deceasing soon after he had laid the Foundation of it, it was transferred to the Family of the *Pools* or *Poles* by the Marriage of his Daughter and Heir, who still enjoy it. These *Pools* are ancient in this County, and several of them served in Parliament for it in the Reigns of King *Edward III.* and *K. Henry V.*

Leaving this West Side of the County, and passing Southward to the East; we find near the joining of the *Dove* and *Trent* the Town of *Repton*, called by our Historians *Repandum*, but by the Saxons *Dnepan-sun*, and by us at this Day *Repton*. It was anciently a large Town, but by time is reduced to so low a Condition, that it hardly deserves the Name of a good Village; yet History has preserved several Things remarkable which were transacted in it, viz. several of the *Mercian Kings* were bury'd here, as *K. Ethelbald*, an excellent Prince, and of a very peaceable Disposition; a very notorious Adulterer in his Youth, but being smartly reprov'd by *Boniface*, Archbishop of *Metz*, became so sincere a Penitent, that in Testimony of his sincere Sorrow he founded the Abbey of *Crowland*. He was slain in a Battle fought against *Cuthred*, King of the *West-Saxons*, at *Sekinton* in *Warwickshire*, by the Treachery of *Burhred* or *Bernred* his General, and buried in this Town A. C. 755. King *Whitnaff* also, or *Withlaffe*, who having been overthrown by *Egbert*, King of the *West-Saxons*, was forced to fly for his Safety, retired hither, and having lived some short time, dy'd, and was bury'd here. This Town was also famous for the last Contest between *Burdred*, the last *Mercian King*, and the *Danes*. He had before, by the Help of *Ethelwolf*, King of the *West-Saxons*, routed them under the Conduct of *Hungar* and *Hubba*, and dislodged them from *Nottingham*; but at length such

(a) There was one *Sir Robert Curzon* in King *Henry VII.'s* Reign so famous for his Valour both at home and abroad, that he was not only Knighted by that King, but *Maximilian the Emperor* created him a Baron of the Empire.

Numbers under three of their Kings, *Gedrun*, *Esketil*, and *Ammond*, enter'd his Kingdom, and having winter'd in this Town and Villages adjoining, so wasted and destroyed his Country, that he was forced to fly, and coming to *Rome* with his Queen, dy'd there, and was bury'd in the Church belonging to the *English* College in that City; whereupon his Queen put on the Habit of a Nun, and so continued to her Death.

At this Town also *Maud* or *Matilda*, Wife to *Ralph* Earl of *Chester*, founded a Priory of Canons Regular of the Order of *St. Austin*, *A.C.* 1172, which long since is utterly ruin'd; but since the Dissolution of the Monasteries, *Sir John Port*, of *Etwell* in this County, a religious Gentleman, by his last Will order'd a Free-School to be erected, appointing certain Lands in this County and *Lancashire* for the Maintenance of it, and an Hospital at *Etwell*, both which are in a prosperous Condition. A little Southward of *Repton* is

Bretby, a small Village, but remarkable for the Seat of the Earl of *Chesterfield*, from which, at a little distance N.W. stands

Melborn Town and Castle, formerly a Royal Mansion, but now an Heap of Ruins. Here *John* Duke of *Bourbon*, who was taken Prisoner at the Battle of *Agincourt*, was kept Prisoner 19 Years, under the Custody of *Nicholas Montgomery* the Younger. He was taken by *K. Henry V.* and released by *K. Henry VI.*

Scarce five Miles from hence the River *Derwent*, having finished its Course cross the County, (as was before said) joins the *Trent* between the Parishes of *Little* and *Great Wilne*. It carries a long Stream, but passes by nothing remarkable but the Palace of the Earl of *Devonshire*, called *Chatsworth's House*, which is indeed, what it is commonly reckon'd, one of the Wonders of the Peak; but being of a different kind, viz. of Art, and not of Nature, as the rest are, it seems necessary to put it in the Geography, and not Natural History with them. This noble and stately Seat, both large, neat, and admirable, was begun by *Sir William Cavendish* or *Cavendish* Kt. descended from the noble and ancient Family of the *Gernons*, famous in *Norfolk* and *Essex*, by a younger Branch, who settling himself at

Cavendish in *Suffolk*, took his Name from thence; but he dying before it was finish'd, his Lady *Elizabeth*, afterwards Countess of *Salisbury*, finish'd it according to her Husband's Model, which has been since her Time so mightily improved, and particularly by the last Earl, that as nothing seems possible to be added to its Beauty and Magnificence, so Art so much hath outstripped Wit, that both Oratory and Poetry can give you but a faint Resemblance of it; yet by adding both from the best Pens, *Dr. Leigh*, *Mr. Cotton*, and *Hobbs*, we will endeavour to give the best Description of it we can.

Dr. Leigh (*Nat. Hist. P. 44. 3.*) thus paints it to us with great Elegance: "*Chatsworth*, like a Sun in an hazy Air, gives Lustre to the dusky Mountains of the Peak, and attracts a general Congress to be Spectators of its Wonders. The Passage to it is of an easy Ascent, the Gate adorned with several Trophies; the Hill composes a stately Square, from which, thro' a Gallery upon Stone-Stairs, so artfully contrived, that they seem to hang in the Air, you have a Prospect of a most beautiful Chapel and Hall, full of choice and curious Paintings, the one containing the History of *Cesar* stabbed in the Senate, and the other a lively and admirable Draught of the Resurrection, both performed by *Seignior Vario*, that great Master of that Art. The Chambers are noble and great, most richly inlaid with the choicest Woods, and compose a very stately Gallery, at the upper End of which is the Duke's Closet, finely beautified with Indian Paint, and the various Figures of Birds, as they are drawn by the native Indians. Here also stands a stately Looking-Glass, which, when you approach it, reflects the whole Gallery back again, and so deceives the Sight, that the Walk seems to continue, tho' you are at the end of it. The next Curiosity is the Gardens, which are very delightful, pleasant, and stately, adorned with exquisite Water-works; as, 1. *Neptune* with his Sea-Nymphs, who seem to sport themselves in the Waters, (let out by a Cock in several Columns) which appear to fall upon Sea-weeds. 2. A Pond where Sea-Horses continually rowl. 3. A Tree exactly resembling

sembling a Willow, made of Copper, of which (by the turning of a Cock) every Leaf continually distils Drops of Water, and so lively represents a Shower of Rain. 4. A Grove of Cypress, and a Cascade, at the top of which stand two Sea-Nymphs, with each a Jar under her Arm, from whence the Water falling upon the Cascade, whilst they seem to squeeze the Vessels, produces a loud rumbling Noise, like the Egyptian or Indian Cataracts. 5. At the Bottom of this Cascade is another Pond, in which is an artificial Rose, thro' which (by the turning of a Cock) the Water ascends and hangs suspended in the Air in the Figure of that Flower. 6. There is also another Pond, wherein is Mercury pointing at the Gods, and throwing up Water. 7. Besides these Things, there are several Statues of Gladiators, with the Muscles of the Body very lively display'd in their different Postures. This Pile is not compleatly finished, tho' the late Duke of *Devonshire* was continually making Additions to it for 20 Years; but as 'tis, 'tis a magnificent Structure, and suitable to so great and illustrious a Family.

Mr. *Hobbes*, a Person famous for his Learning, but infamous for the ill Use he made of it, having been Tutor to *William*, second Earl of *Devonshire*, was entertained by him in his Family many Years. The Earl and his Lady respected him as a Scholar and Friend, but looked upon him as an Humourist, and a Person of pernicious Principles both in Policy and Religion, and so let him live in Plenty and Ease, without using his Assistance in any Affairs. His Course of Life was divided between Recreation and Study, the one for his Health, which was walking in a Morning, and the other for his Improvement in the Afternoon with his Pipe. He appeared to have little or no Regard for Religion, unless when he was afraid that the Bishops should sentence him to the Stake for Heresy, which appeared plain enough in his Writings, and then he kept pretty constantly to the Prayers and Sacrament, but never would endure the Sermon. He was governed much by his Fears, and refused no Compliance to avoid Danger; for he always liv'd in Fears of

Death, which at last he found, much against his Will, tho' he lived Years enough to make him weary of Mortality.

While Mr. *Hobbes* lived in this illustrious Family, his Philosophick Genius led him to take a View of the Wonders of the Peak with some Friends, and after his Return drew up an elegant Description of them in Latin Verse, beginning with that of this House, one of which we have thought fit to insert for the Satisfaction of Men of Learning, (such as he was) and a Poetick Genius.

Alpibus Angliacis, ubi Pecci nomine surgit
Derbenis Regio, montes ad Sydera tollens,
Stat Chatsworth, præclara Domus, Derwentis
ad undam.

Miranti similis portam præterfluit amnis,
Et Mons terga Domus rapidis defendit ab
Euris.

Summovet à tergo rupes gratissimus Hortus,
Pinguis odoratis ubi tellus floribus halat;
Arbor ubi in mediis Sylyis sibi libera visa
Dat fructus injusta suos, ubi frondea tecta
Arboreis præbent invito frigora sole
Porticibus, portiora tuæ (Mæro) tegmine fagi.

Ars ubi consocians lapides, simulavit ineptos

Informes scopulos, & frigida fontibus antra:
Libera nativis veniens à rupibus unda
Accedit portis per mille foramina cæca,
Atq; fugat missis subeuntes desuper imbre.

Hinc avecta creat sublimem Marmore
fontem

Atq; ingressa Domum promos conserva coquesq;

Adjuvat, in mediis surgitque Penatibus, alto
Insundens nitidam manibus de marmore
lympham.

Rejecto paulum fluvio, sese ingerit Horti
Angulus alterius, tecta atra à fronte videntis.
Disposita hinc gemino collucent Ordine
Sragna

Immersum tremulis undis quatientia Solem,
Queis magno numero salit, & lascivus in-
errat

Non intellecto conclusus carcere piscis.
Protenus in mediis miremur fluctibus Hortos
Aggere suspensos & dignam Cæsare molem.

Hinc ad tecta, solo surgente, ascenditur,
extra

Augusta aspectu, sublimia, Regia, & intra
Commoda, culta, capacia, splendida, ditia
tecta.

At

At tu marmoreis, quæ sunt descripta figuris
Ficta Poetarum, he cuncta, aut facta virorum,
Sed Dominum, mea Musa, colas, cui gente
verusta
Orto dat titulos Devonis, Derbia cunas, &c.

We need not give a Translation of Mr. Hobbes's Verses, because they are designed for Scholars, and to other Readers Mr. Cotton's Description will give near as full an Idea, which for their Sakes is here subjoined, with as little Alteration as possible.

On Derwent's Shore stands a stupendous Pile,
Like the proud Regent of the British Isle.
This Palace, with large Prospects circled round,
Stands in the middle of a falling Ground.
At a black Mountain's Foot, whose craggy Brow
Secures from Eastern Tempests all below;
Under whose Shelter Trees and Flowers grow,
With early Blossoms, spite of Frost and Snow.

This noble Fabrick's Front faces the West,
Turning her fair broad Shoulders to the East.
On the South Side the stately Gardens lie,
Where the scorn'd Peak rivals proud Italy.
The outward Gate stands near enough to look,
And see her Oval Front in th' Chrystal Brook.
Then a fair Lake, from Wash of Blood unmixt,
Before it lies, an Area spread betwixt.
Over this Pond, opposite to the Gate
's a Bridge of curious Structure, Strength and
State:

With Fish the breeding Waters do abound,
And better Carps are no where to be found.
A Tow'r of antique Model, the Bridge-Foot,
From the Peak-Rabble doth securely shut;
Which by some Stairs delivers you below,
Into the sweetest Walks the World can shew,
Where Wood and Water, Sun and Shade contend,
Which shall the most delight, and most befrend.
The Ponds, which here in double Order shine,
Are some of them so large, and all so fine,
That Neptune in his Progress once did please
To frolick in these artificial Seas;
Of which a noble Monument we find,
His Royal Chariots which he left behind.

The forenam'd outward Gate leads us into
A spacious Court, whence open to the View
The noble Front of the fine Edifice,
To a surprising Height is seen to rise.
On each Side Plats of ever-springing Green,
With an ascending paved Walk between.

In the green Plat, which on the Right Hand lies,
A Fountain of strange Structure, high doth rise:
Upon whose slender Top there is a vast
Prodigious Basin, like an Ocean, plac'd;
Which should it break or fall, I doubt we shou'd
Begin our Reckoning from a second Flood.
The Walk by Stairs, rais'd fifteen Steps high,
Lands you upon a Terrass that doth lie
Of goodly Breadth along the Building square,
Well pav'd, and fenc'd with Rail and Balister.

From hence, in some three Steps, the inner Gate
Rises in greater Beauty, Art and State,
And to the Lodge admits, and three Steps more
Sets you upon a plain and level Floor,
Which paves the inner Court, wherein doth rise,
Another Fountain of a fine Device,
Which large-limb'd Herpes, with majestick Port,
In their Habitments of War support.

Hence cross the Court, thro' a fine Portico,
Into the Body of the House you go,
But here I may not dare to go about,
To give Account of every thing throughout.
The lofty Hall, Stair-cases, Galleries,
Lodgings, Apartments, Closets, Offices,
And Rooms of State; for should I undertake
To shew what, &c. doth them so glorious make,
The Pictures, Sculptures, Carving, Graving, Gild-
ing,

'Twould be as long in writing as in building.
But that which crowns all this, and doth impart
A Lustre far beyond the Power of Art,
Is the great Owner, He, whose noble Mind
For such a Fortune only was design'd.

The Derwent turning Eastward from hence,
comes to Little Chester, which in ancient
Times was a City, tho' but a little one, as
the Name imports; and now is converted
into a small Village. 'Tis not to be doubt-
ed but that the Romans inhabited this Place,
and the Country adjoining, because several
Sorts of Coins of different Metals are found
hereabout, as of Copper, Silver and Gold;
but now it has not above 20 Houses in it,
and none of them ancient or remarkable. In
a clear Day the Foundation of a Bridge
may be seen, which cross'd the Derwent to
Dunby Hill, which overlooks the Village, and
is near

DERBY, the chief Town of this Coun-
ty. The Saxons call'd it Northporthing,
and the Danes (as Ælhelmerd, an ancient Wri-
ter, tells us) Deoraby. Mr. Camden is of

Opin-

Opinion that the *Derwent*, upon which it stands, gives it that Name, as that does to the County; but later Writers will have it to signify a Shelter for Deer, because there are many Arguments to prove, that the Place where it now stands was anciently a Park for Deer, viz. That the Arms of the Town are a Buck Couchant in a Park, and there is a Lane leading from the Town to *Nuns-Green*, called *Lodge-Lane*. The Town is neat, large, well built, and populous. We have no certain Account when it was built; but it appears by some ancient Charters, and certain Privileges that it enjoys, that it is ancient; for 'tis exempted from paying Toll in *London*, or any other Place except *Winchester*, and some few other Towns. The River *Derwent* waters the East Part of the Town with a full and brisk Stream, passing under a fair Stone-Bridge, on which stands a Chapel, anciently a neat Building, and dedicated to *St. Mary*; but in the Time of King *Charles II.* when he granted a Toleration to Dissenters, it was a little repaired, and turned into a Meeting-house for a time, but now is new built, and converted to a Dye-house. A little Rivulet called *Martin-Brook* runs on the South Part of the Town, which hath this worthy our Notice, that it hath nine Bridges over it before it falls into the *Derwent*. It is divided into five Parishes, each of which has a commodious Church; but that of *All-Saints* is the most famous for its Height and Architecture, and that it is said to have been built by the Contributions of the young Men and Maidens of the Country. In this Church there is a Monument for one *Richard Crasshaw*, of *London*, Esq; who died June 20, 1631. He is said to have been the Son of a poor Nayler in this Town, and to have gone to *London* in a Leather Doublet, where by his own Industry, and others Assistance, he managed his Affairs so well, that he died worth 10000*l.* and in Thankfulness to God's Providence disposed of 4000*l.* to pious and charitable Uses, as the Maintenance of Lectures, Relief of the Poor, &c. Here also the ever memorable *Elizabeth* Countess of *Salisbury*, who finished the first Model of *Chatsworth-House*, lies entombed in a Monument which she had provided for her self in her Life-time, and by it stands another noble Tomb for the Earl

of *Devonshire* and his Countess, but without any Inscription. She also founded an Hospital near the said Church for the Maintenance of eight poor Men and four Women. Hither Mr. *William Chappel*, Dean of *Cassels*, and Provost of *Trinity College* in *Dublin*, that great Ramist and close Disputant, who was commonly said to kill his Respondents, because at the Commencement at *Cambridge*, where one Dr. *Roberts* of *Trinity College* was Respondent, he pressed him so hard before K. *James I.* with his Arguments, that the Doctor fainted, withdrew from the Rebellion in *Ireland*, and having lived in Retirement some Years here, dy'd on *Whitsunday* 1642, and was bury'd at *Bilbörp* in *Nottinghamshire*, where his Interment and Monument will be related.

In *Edward the Confessor's* Reign, which began A. D. 1042, there were 143 Burghesses in it; but this Number was so much lessen'd in *William the Conqueror's* Time, as appears from *Domesday-Book*, that there was but 100 remaining, who at the Feast of *St. Martin* were obliged to pay 12 Trabes (or Thraves) of Corn to the King.

In the Times of the *Saxons*, when the plundering *Danes* pillaged and infested this Nation, they made it their chief Harbour, till *Ethelfleda*, the victorious Governess of the *Mercians*, took it by Surprise, and put them all to the Sword.

On the South East Corner of the Town stood formerly a Castle, but no Man now living can remember any thing of it, nor are there any other Remains but an Hill called *Cow-Castle-Hill*, and a Street leading to *St. Peter's*, bearing the Name, in ancient Deeds, of *Castle-Gate*, which seems an Evidence that a Castle was situate hereabout.

There was also anciently in this Town a Chapel dedicated to *St. James*, near which, in digging up some Cellars and Foundations of Houses, some Bones of Men of a large Size were found; and on the North Side of *St. James's-Lane*, in the Ground where the Chapel stood, was discover'd a Stone Coffin, with a Body of a prodigious Stature inclos'd in it; but upon the first Motion of it, the Corpse turned into Dust. The Coffin was cut according to the Proportion of the Body, with a Place for the Head, wide at the Shoulders, and so narrower down to the Feet.

The

The Trade of this Town is not very considerable, tho' it be a Staple for Wool, the great Manufacture of this Kingdom. Their greatest Commerce depends chiefly upon a retail Trade, in buying Corn, and selling it again to the High-land Countries, and in making Malt, of which they brew a pleasant Liquor, which they call Ale, and sell great Quantities of both to London. The Word Ale is derived from the Danish Oil: The Britains call it *Kwrm*, and *Dioscorides* *Curmi*, but falsely. This Drink is made here in such Perfection, that Wine must be very good to deserve a Preference. 'Twas of old accounted the Drink of the English, and peculiar to them, and very wholesome, tho' Henry of Auranche, Poet-Laureat to King Henry III. gives it a bad Character in these Verses:

Nescio, quod Stygiæ monstrum conforme
Paludi
Cervisiam pleriq; vocant, nil spissius illa
Dum bibitur; nil clarins est, dum mingitur;
unde
Constat, quod multas facies in Ventre reli-
quit.

In English:

Of this strange Drink, so like the Stygian Lake,
Men call it Ale, I know not what to make.
They drink it thick, and piss it wondrous thin:
What Store of Drugs must needs remain within?

But if we oppose Judgment to Wit, Ale will still keep up its Reputation; for the learned Turnebus, a Frenchman, in his Treatise of Wine, is of Opinion, that Men that use this Liquor (if they avoid Excess, which makes all things noxious) will live longer than if they drank Wine, as he thinks the long Life of some of the English does sufficiently evidence, tho' *Asclepiades* in *Plutarch* will rather have it ascribed to the Coldness of the Climate.

The Town is govern'd by a Mayor, nine Aldermen, a Recorder, 14 Brethren, and 14 Common-Council Men, and sends two Members to Parliament. The Assizes are usually kept here in the Town-Hall, which is a very beautiful Building of Free-stone. There are three Markets kept here every Week, viz. on Wednesday, Friday, and Sa-

turday, and seven Fairs yearly. It stands N. N. W. from London, at about 100 Miles distance, and is situate in the 53d Deg. 1 Min. of Northern Latitude.

This Place has had the Honour of giving the Title of Earl to several noble and great Families, but all of them since the Conquest. The first was (as Mr. Camden says, but he takes it upon Report) *William Peverell*, to whom succeeded his Son of the same Name, both Earls of Nottingham, but not certainly Earls of Derby. The first that had this Title conferred on him on Record was

Robert de Ferrarys or *Ferrars*, who having brought in and commanded the Derbyshire Men in the famous Battle of North-Merton in Yorkshire, 3 Steph. where the Northern Barons obtain'd a glorious Victory against David King of Scots, was for that good Service advanced to the Earldom of Derby, A.D. 1138. but died the next Year, and

Robert, his Son, succeeded him in his Estate and Honours. He styled himself, *Gomes Junior de Ferrarys*, and was a great Benefactor to the Monks of *Tutbury* and *Grovedon* in Leicestershire. He founded also a Priory at Derby for Canons of St. Austin. His Heir was

William de Ferrarys, who marrying *Margaret*, the Daughter and Heir of *William Peverell*, the last Earl of Nottingham of that Name, became Earl of that Town and Derby; but he enjoyed not these Honours long; for K. Richard I. returning from the Holy Wars, bestowed them (for what Reason is not known) upon his Brother

John Earl of *Moreton*, afterwards K. John; but it seems as tho' he was not dispossest'd long, for he attended K. Richard, 3 Regni, into the Holy Land, and being slain there at the Siege of *Acon*, his Son and Heir

William de Ferrarys, upon the Payment of 100 l. for a Relief, had Livery of all his Lands, and in the first of K. John was solemnly created Earl of Derby by a special Charter, the King himself girding on his Sword with his own Hands. This Earl was in great Esteem with King John, who made him several Grants of divers Manors and Lands. He had no Children, and so left his Honours to

William de Ferrarys, his Brother's Son. He was so sore afflicted with the Gout, that he

was forced to be drawn about in a Chariot, in which being overthrown from a Bridge at St. Neots in Huntingdonshire, he was so much bruised by the Fall, that he dy'd soon after, viz. March 23, 1254. and was buried in the Abbey of Merewale. His Son

Robert succeeded him, and being a Minor, was under the Guardianship of Queen Eleanor, Wife to K. Henry III. and Peter of Savoy. After he came of Age, he fell in with the discontented Nobility, and joining with the rebellious Barons, headed by Montfort Earl of Leicester, against the King, forfeited his Estate to the Crown, which King Henry gave to his Son Edmund, styled K. of Sicily and Apulia; but his Honour, which was also forfeited, was not dispos'd of till the Reign of K. Edward III. who granted it to

Henry of Bullingbroke, Son of John of Gaunt, his third Son, Duke of Lancaster. Dr. Heylin says, Edmund was made Earl of Derby at the same time that he obtained Robert's Lands; but Mr. Camden and Mrs. Dugdale are positive that Edmund had really nothing of the Title of Derby, and so the Honour was vacant till this Creation. In his Family it continued, till Henry VII. bestowed it upon

Thomas Stanley, Lord Stanley, then Lord High Constable of England, who not only had marry'd that King's Mother, Margaret Countess of Richmond, but crowned and proclaimed him King in Bosworth Field after the Death of Richard III. He was created within two Months after. He had several Sons by his first Wife, of which the eldest was George, who was honour'd with Knighthood by bathing with Prince Edward, the King's eldest Son, and after marrying Joan, the Daughter and Heir of the Lord Strange of Knokin, was summon'd to Parliament in his Father's Life-time, under the Name of the Lord Strange. He died before his Father, but left four Children, of which the eldest was

Thomas, Lord Strange, who succeeded his Grandfather. He attended K. Henry VIII. in his Expedition into France, and dying eight Years after, A. D. 1521, was buried at Sten in Middlesex, and had for his Successor

Edward, then his eldest Son living. This Earl accompanied Cardinal Wolsey in his Embassy to Francis the French King, to obtain

the Freedom of Pope Clement VII. then imprisoned by the Duke of Bourbon, his General in Italy, was in the Wars against James IV. King of Scotland, and a Party to the Articles of Peace made between King Edward VI. and him. He was also High-Steward at Queen Mary's Coronation, and Privy Counsellor several Years to Queen Elizabeth, in the 14th Year of whose Reign he died, and left

Henry, his Son, Heir of his Honour and Estate. He carried the Ensigns of the most noble Order of the Garter to the King of France, was one of the Peers before whom the Queen of Scots was try'd at Fotheringhay Castle, one of the Commissioners to treat of a Peace with the Duke of Parma, and Lord High-Steward at the Trial of the Earl of Arundel, 32 Eliz. He died the 25th of September, 1594. and was buried in his Chapel at Ormeskirke. His Son

Ferdinand succeeded him, but did not long survive him, and dying in an unusual manner, some thought him poison'd. He left only three Daughters; whereupon his Brother, and next Male Heir,

William succeeded him. The Daughters of his Brother Ferdinanda called in question his Title to the Isle of Man, and brought so good a Plea, that this Earl was forced to purchase the withdrawing their Claim, by paying them divers Sums of Money, and then he got his Title ratified to himself and his Posterity by an Act of Parliament, 7 Jac. He died Sept. 29, 1642. and was buried at Ormeskirke. His Successor was

James, his Son and Heir, an accomplish'd Person in Learning and Prudence, of which he gave an ample Proof in his constant Adherence to K. Charles I. and II. in their Wars with their rebellious Subjects; as did also his Lady Charles in defending her self in Latham House. But being at last taken by them, was beheaded at Boston in Lancashire October 15, 1651. and left for his Successor his eldest Son

Charles, who by Dorothy Helena, the Daughter of Baron Rupa, a German Nobleman, had several Sons, of whom the eldest,

William Richard George, succeeded him; but leaving no Issue Male,

James, his Brother, who had been in several Expeditions in Flanders, and was made Chan-

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, is his Heir, but has no Child.

From *Derby* the *Derwent* hastens towards the *Trent*, and in its Way passes by certain Lands anciently the Lordship and Estate of *Ralph de Montjoy*, who lived in the Reign of *K. Edward IV.* and then by a Village called *Elwaston*, where *Walter Blount*, a Person of great Eminency in the same Reign, being Treasurer of *England* and *Calais*, and afterwards created Lord *Montjoy*, was born. His Posterity answer'd the Glory of their Defacent and Family by their Virtue and Learning, and chiefly *Charles*, the Earl of *Devonshire*, and Lord *Montjoy*, who having commanded in the Fleet that routed the *Spanish Armada*, and defended *Ireland* against the Invasion of the *Spaniards* in *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, was made Earl of *Devon*, and Deputy of *Ireland*; by *K. James I.* and advanced to the Dignity of Knight of the Garter, as a just Reward of his Virtue and Loyalty in those troublesome Times. He so effectually prosecuted the War against *Tir-Oen* and his *Irish* Rebels, and *Spaniards*, that he brought *Tir-Oen* to submit, and put an end to a War that had cost the Crown of *England* above a Million of Money.

A little below this Village the *Derwent* falls into the *Trent*, which a little higher receives the River *Erewash*, which divides this County from *Nottinghamshire*, and passes by *Risely*, a Village where the Family of the *Willoughbys* have a Seat, of which it is said that Sir *Hugh Willoughby* was, who sailing towards *Greenland* to make Discoveries for the Advantage of Navigation in *Qu. Elizabeth's* Reign, was frozen to Death with his whole Company. Near this Place stands

Sandiacre, or (as some will have it) *S. Dinocr*, the Seat of the noble Family of the *Greys*, whose Estate here, Male Issue failing, came by a Female Branch to the *Hilary's*, by her Marriage to *Edward Hilary*, whose Son took on him the Name of *Grey*. His Daughters and Heirs, some few Years after, married to Sir *John Leak*, and Mr. *John Walsh*, both of them Families of Note in this County.

More up the River Northward lies *Codenor* or *Codenor*, anciently called *Coutenoure*, where the noble Family of the *Greys* had a Castle, and from which they were styled Lord *Greys*

of *Codenor*, of which Family was the last *Henry*, who much affecting the Study of Chymistry, obtained a Licence of *King Edward IV.* to practise the Transmutation of Metals by his Philosophical Skill, but without any Effect that we know of. He died without Heirs, and left his Estate to his Aunt *Elizabeth*, then married to Sir *John Zouche*, a younger Son of *William Lord Zouche* of *Haringworth*. A little higher is

Wingsfield, a very rich Manor, where *Ralph Lord Cromwell*, then Treasurer of the *Exchequer*, built a very stately House in the Reign of *King Henry VI.* according to the Architecture of that Age. Adjoining to this Town is

Alfreton, i. e. (as our Etymologists will have it) *Alfred's Town*, because they doubt not of the Truth of their Conjecture, who assert, that the noble and heroic King *Alfred* was the Founder of it. It has had divers Lords, which have taken their Name from it, as *Ralph de Alfreton*, and *Robert de Alfreton*, of whom the last built the little Monastery *de Bello Capite*, or *Blanchief*, which stands in the remotest Angle of this County towards *Nottinghamshire*. The Estate of this Family, for want of Heirs Male, was translated by two Daughters to the *Cadurci* or *Chaworths*, and *Lathams*, in the County of *Lancaster*. Their Arms were, two Cheverons Or, in a Shield Azure; which Coat the *Musards*, the Barons of *Starvelly*, bore also, but in different Colours. Their Estate by a Female Heir is settled in the *Freschevills*, a Family which has long flourished in this County. This Town has a Market on Mondays, and is famous for nappy Ale, esteemed a sound and wholesome Drink.

About two or three Miles from hence begin those wide and dangerous Moors, which extend many Miles in Length and Breadth throughout this County, and make the Roads difficult and hazardous to Travelers, by reason of the Rocks and Bogs which annoy the Roads, and are unavoidable almost by Strangers. Farther Northward, on the Edge of the County, is

Hardwick, in a mountainous Ground. Here was the Seat of an ancient Family of the *Hardwicks*, of whom *John Hardwick* was the last Heir. He left two Daughters only, of which *Elizabeth*, having much enriched her self by two Marriages, in which she had

no Issue, brought a good Addition to Sir *William Cavendish*, by whom she had several Children, whom by a fourth Marriage with *George Earl of Shrewsbury*, she matched to great Advantage in his Family. Her second Son becoming Heir to her Estate, by the Death of his elder Brother, was created soon after her Decease Baron of *Hardwick*, and not long after Earl of *Devonshire*, which Titles still remain in that noble Family, with the Addition of Marquess of *Huntington* and Duke of *Devonshire*, made by King *William III.* The said Countess laid the Foundation of two Houses near one another in this Place, which having been since compleated into a noble Seat, make a fine Appearance at a distance, by reason of their high Situation.

This Part of the County is called *Scarsdale*, from the Rockiness of it, for the Saxons called Rocks, *Skarrs*, which is still retained in the Northern Language, and the Dale or Valley being encompassed with Rocks, it is very properly called by that Name. The Hundred also bears the same Title, and both have the Honour to confer the Title of Earl upon the Family of *Leak's*, thus:

Francis Leak, or *Leak*, of *Sutton* in this County, a Gentleman of a large Estate, was created Baronet by King *James I.* in the 9th Year of his Reign, being the 6th of that Order, and afterwards Lord *Deyncourt* of *Sutton*, in the 22d Year of the same King. In the Civil Wars raised against *K. Charles I.* he was not only loyal, but bountiful in assisting his Majesty; whereupon he was created by the said King Earl of *Scarsdale*. He died at his House in *Sutton* in *Scarsdale*, April 9, 1655. and was succeeded by his Son

Nicholas, who by *Frances*, Daughter to *Robert Earl of Warwick*, had two Sons, *Robert* and *Rich*, in Memory of the *Warwick* Family so called.

Robert succeeded him. He was Lord Lieutenant of *Derbyshire*, Colonel of a Regiment of Horse, and Groom of the Stole to Prince *George of Denmark*; but lost them all because he would not concur in taking off the Penal Laws and Test. He was married, but died without Issue, and so his Honour and Estate descended to the present Earl,

Nicholas, his Brother *Rich's* Son, as the next Heir. He is Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Derby*, and *Custos Rotulorum*, but is not as yet married.

The chief Town in *Scarsdale* is *Chesterfield*, a Market and a Corporation Town, pleasantly situated between two Rivulets, the *Ibber* and the *Rother*, on the South Side of a Hill, in a fertile Soil. The Ruins of the Town-Walls, and the Saxon Name *Chester*, prove it to be a Place of Antiquity; but that Name is almost lost, and is only mention'd in Authors upon the Account of a Battel between *K. Henry III.* and the Barons, in which *Robert Ferrars*, the last Earl of *Derby* of that Family, was taken, and being degraded from his Honours by Act of Parliament, liv'd privately the rest of his Life; but his Posterity have since flourished under the Title of Barons. King *John* erected it into a Free Borough, and gave it to *William Briwer*, his particular Favourite. It is at present govern'd by a Mayor or Bailiff, and Aldermen. The Market is on *Saturdays*, and Fairs

It has the Honour to give the Title of Earl to the Family of *Stanhope* in the County of *Nottingham*; for Sir *John Stanhope*, of *Shelford* in *Nottinghamshire*, Treasurer of the Chamber to *Qu. Elizabeth*, and Constable of *Colchester Castle*, was Father of

Philip Stanhope, who (14 Juc. 1.) was advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Stanhope* of *Shelford*, and in the 4th of *K. Charles I.* was created Earl of *Chesterfield* in the County of *Derby*. He had many Children, and of them eleven Sons, of whom some were slain in the Civil Wars fighting for their Sovereign; others dy'd before him a natural Death, but left Children, viz. *Alexander*, *James*, who is now one of his Majesty's Chief Secretaries of State, and *Henry*, his eldest surviving Son.

Philip succeeded his Grandfather, and is at present Earl of *Chesterfield*. He hath by *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter of *Charles Earl of Carnarvon*, two Sons, *Philip* Lord *Stanhope*, and *Charles*, and two Daughters, the Ladies *Mary* and *Catherine*.

Walton stands near *Chesterfield* on the West. It was anciently the Seat and Possession of the *Bretons*, from whom it descended to the *Loudhams*, and from them to the *Filiambes*, a great

great Family in these Parts, several of which represented this County in Parliament, as *Ralph Foliambe* 1 Ed. II. *Thomas Foliambe* 2 & 4 Ed. II. &c. And on the East

Sutton, where the *Leaks* or *Lakes* have long had a Seat, and the present Earl of *Scarfsdale*, who is the Head of that Family, is now Owner of the Hall, and that noble Mansion. At a small Distance from this Town stands

Belfover Town and Castle, both seated upon a rising Ground, and anciently belonging to the *Hastings*, Lords of *Abergavenny*, by Exchange with King *Henry III.* who being unwilling that the Palatinate of *Chester* should be parcelled out among Women, gave other Lands instead of it to the Sisters of *John Scot*, the last Earl. From them it passed to the Family of the *Carvendishes*, Dukes of *Newcastle*, by the Heirs Female of which Family it came to the Earls of *Clare*; *John Holles* being, upon the Account of his Marriage with one of them, created Marquess of *Clare*, and Duke of *Newcastle*, May 14, 1692. Since his Death, *Thomas Lord Pelham*, Sister's Son to the said Duke, to whom he gave the greatest Part of his vast Estate, has been created Earl of *Clare* and Duke of *Newcastle*, and has the same Seat. North-West of this Town, among the Mountains, yet in the Hundred of *Scarfsdale*, lies

Dronfield, a small Market-Town, remarkable for nothing but for its high Situation. The Market is every *Thursday*.

Being now come to the Edge of the Peak, we shall take a short View of the Towns in it, which are indeed but few, and those scarce worth our Notice, the Excellency of this Part of the County consisting in its Mines and Waters, which properly belong to the natural History, in which we shall discourse of them.

Workefworth is the chief Town in the Peak, and the greatest Market for Lead in *England*, because near this Town and *Creich*, an adjoining Village on the other Side of the *Derwent*, are the Furnaces where they melt down their Lead-Ore with great Fires, and running it through Canals framed on purpose, make it up into great Masses, which they call *Sows*. It is observable, that these Artificers who refine and run the Lead, make use of that Season as most fit

for their purpose when the West Wind blows, as being the most lasting and constant of all Winds. Higher up the *Derwent*, upon the River *Wye*, which runs into it, stands

Bakewell, a Market-Town, called by the Saxons *Babbecanpell*, which *Marianus* tells us *Edward the Elder* made a Borough. It is very likely that it might take its Name from the Baths or Springs of hot Waters, called by the Inhabitants, *Buxton's Wells*, which the Germans call *Baden* or *Bade*. The Market is kept on *Mondays*. It is very probable that it is a Place of Antiquity, and flourished in the Time of the Romans; for near this Town, in the Grounds belonging to *Haddon-House*, was lately digged up this Altar, cut in a rough sort of Stone, such as the House is built with, with this Inscription:



With this were found one or two more Altars, but very broken and imperfect, and without any Inscription. Near *Bakewell* stands

Haddon, anciently the Seat of the *Vernons*, a famous Family in these Parts, some of which were Members of Parliament for this County as early as the 2d of *K. Edward III.* and continued so to the 29th of King *Henry VI.* Sir *George Vernon* of this Place was famous in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* for his great Magnificence and Hospitality, whereby he gained himself a Title among the Vulgar of, The King of the Peak. He left no Male Issue, and so this noble Inheritance was transferred by the Marriage of his Daughters to *John Mannors* and *Thomas Stanley*, the one a Descendant of the Earls of *Rutland*, and the other of the Earls of *Derby*. This *John Mannors* was the second Son of *Thomas*, the first Earl of *Rutland*; the

the Issue of whose elder Son failing in the 4th Descent, his Grandson *John Mannors*, Lord of the Manor of *Haddon*, became Earl of *Rusland*, in whose Posterity it still continues; but they are since advanced to the Honour of a Duke. The present Duke *John* has a noble Seat here, which he has adorned with fine Gardens. Higher up the *Wyre*, which forces it self a Passage thro' the Mountains, lies

Wormhill, a small Village, famous for nothing but certain Lands in it called *Wolvehunt*, because this Part of the Country being much infested with Wolves, which destroyed many of the Cattle fed in the grassy Vales and Hills, some Persons held their Lands here by this Tenure, that they should hunt and destroy the Wolves, as is manifest from certain Records yet extant in the Tower. More Northward we find

Castleton, which takes its Name from the Castle adjoining, a very ancient Building, and by its Situation impregnable, being built upon a steep and dangerous Rock, to which there is but one Way of getting up, and that so full of Windings, that it is two Miles to the top of it. It formerly belonged to the *Peverels*, and was called *De alto Pecco*, or the Castle in the Peak. King *Edward III.* gave it, with the Manor and Honour, to his Son *John Duke of Lancaster*, after he had restored the Earldom of *Richmond* to the King. Why this Castle was built, the wisest of Men can't guess, and therefore banter on it. Mr. *Hobbes*, tho' a grave Phi-

losopher, could not forbear his Censure on it thus:

— — — Deducto nomine Castrum,
Castrum non aliquo bellorum insigni labore,
Non magnum, non arcis opus spectabile,
nostris
Impar tormentis, nec inexpugnabile priscis.
Forsthan at Dominus sub Plumbi potentibus
olim
Latronum potuit subitos arcere tumultus.

Call'd from the Castle near it, 's *Castleton*,
Not famous for the warlike Deeds there done,
Not great, nor built with Art, nor ever could
Against the Cannon-shot it self uphold,
Nor be impregnable to those of old.
Under the Lords that kept the Mines of Tere,
It might of Thieves repulse the sudden Power.

Mr. *Cotton* gives it a more severe Character in these Verses:

Castleton is a Place of noted Fame,
Which from the Castle there derives its Name.
Near it 's a mighty Rock, raising on high
His craggy Head towards the azure Sky.
This, as the King of all the Mountains round,
Is on the Top with an old Tower crown'd:
An antick Thing, fit to make People stare,
But of no use either in Peace or War.

Burgh is a little Village by *Castleton*, yet frequented in the *Roman* Time upon the Account of the Baths, as seems evident from the Causey or Cart-Road called *Bathgate*, leading from hence to the Baths.

The Natural History.

THE Air of this County is generally very wholesome, but in the Peak is more subject to Winds and Rain than the other Parts, or *Cheshire* and *Lancashire*, and 'tis not unpleasant to see the Clouds riding on one another by the Sides of the Mountains, which by dashing upon them are frequently forced down in Showers. And 'tis very probable, that the Rarefaction of the Meteors in the Air, pent up between

the Hills and the Clouds, is the Cause of the frequent Winds in those Parts, as the artificial Winds made by the *Æolipylæ* may make evident almost to a Demonstration.

The Eastern Part of the Country is fruitful and pleasant, and being well cultivated, bears Plenty of all Sorts of Grain, but chiefly Barley, which makes many of the Inhabitants Maltsters, and creates by that means a good Trade for Malt and Ale. The

The Western Part, on the other Side of the *Derwent*, is nothing but Hills and Mountains, and therefore is called the *Peak*, or (as the *Saxons* termed it) *Peacland*, which signifies an Eminence. It is severed by the *Dore*, a swift and clear River, from *Staffordshire*; and tho' it be generally rough and craggy, and consequently barren, yet affords some Grass on the Hills, and Plenty in the Vales, which feeds great Flocks of Sheep and many other Cattle: But the Riches of this County are subterraneous, for out of the Mountains are not only dug up Lead-Stones, (as the Miners call them) in great abundance, but also *Stibium*, which in the Shops is called Antimony, is found here in distinct Veins. Mill-stones and Grind-stones, Marble and Alabaster, are dug up here, and in these Mines is sometimes met with a kind of white Fluor, which in all respects resembles Crystal. Here are also Mines of Iron, and Forges to form it, at which such great Quantities of Wood are daily consumed, that the Country grows almost barren of that sort of Fuel: But that which renders the Peak most famous is, what are generally called, The seven Wonders of the Peak, which Mr. Hobbes has compriz'd in the following Verse:

Ædes, Mons, Barathrum, binus fons, atrag; bina.

A wondrous House, high Mountain, horrid Pit,
Two Fountains and two Caves Peak has in it.

The first Wonder is *Chatsworth House*, the noble Seat of the Duke of *Devonshire*, before described, as not proper to be inserted in the Natural History.

The second Wonder is the Mountain called *Mam-Tor*, which is near *Castleton*, and under it are several Lead-Mines. This Hill is almost perpetually shivering down Earth and great Stones in such Plenty, and with such a Noise, (tho' the Air be never so calm) that they often affrighten the neighbouring Inhabitants, yet never visibly grows less, tho' it has thus continued for several Generations; but the Reason may be, the Extent of it is a great Breadth; so that tho' it is daily diminishing, it is not discernible by the Eye. Mr. Hobbes expresses himself upon this Wonder in these Lines:

Poli mons æmulus, alti
Tollitur, avulso præceps ceu fragmine murus,
Desuere æternum perhibent de vertice terram,
Nec tamen imminui montem. Mirabile dictu,
Constatet, si certa fides. Sed acutus, arenâ
Labente, agnoscens cumulus, tacito indicat
auctu
Continuum hunc fluxum, primum cœpisse ruinâ
Ingenti, æquatoq; habiturum culmine finem,
Quemq; vocant alii, correpto nomine Mantor,
Rectius hunc clivum videor mihi dicere
mam-Tor,
Quod sonat Angligenis Clivus mutilatus,
& ipse
Mons nomen magnâ mutilatus parte fatetur.

Mr. Cotton gives us also a Description of it in this manner:

Among Peak's Mountains, a great Precipice,
Unlike in Stature and in Substance, is
Not of firm Rock, like others, that here shroud
Their lowering Tops within a dewy Cloud,
But of a shodring Earth that from the Crown,
With a continual Motion, moulders down;
Spawning an Hill of looser Mould below,
Which will in Time fall as the Mother grows
And must perpetuate the Wonder so:
Which Wonder is, that tho' this Hill ne'er cease
To waste it self, it suffers no Decrease.
But the most cursory Beholder may
Visibly see a manifest Decay,
By jutting Stones, that by the Earth left bare,
Hang on the Sides suspended in the Air.
This haughty Mountain, by indulgent Fame,
Is made a Wonder, Mam-Tor is its Name:
That is, a Mother-Tow'r; but so speak
More properly, 'Tis th' Phoenix of the Peak.
For when this Mountain's by long Wastings gone,
Her Ashes will erect us such an one.

The third Wonder is *Eden Hole*, a vast and terrible Chasm, about seven Yards in Breadth, and double as much in Length. The Mouth of it is very wide and craggy, but the inward Recesses contracted and intricate. It is reputed a bottomless Abyss, because it could never yet be fathom'd by any Art of Man, tho' divers Attempts have been

been made to search its Depth and Nature. Mr. *Charles Cotton*, the Writer of the Poem upon the Wonders of the Peak, a curious and inquisitive Person, endeavour'd to find the Depth of it by plumbing it, and having let down a Line of 884 Yards long, of which 80 appeared to have sunk into the Water at the Bottom, yet could not reach any landing for the Plummets; but he confesses, that upon a second Trial, he could not make the Plummets sink down half so far as he had done before. The Earl of *Leicester*, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Days, was at the Charge of hiring and letting down a Man into it with a Basket of Stones, to observe its Frame, and try the Depth of it. He was let down about 200 Ells, and after he had remained at the length of the Rope awhile, was pulled up again, with great Expectations of some Discoveries: But when he came up, he was senseless, and dy'd within eight Days of a Phrensy, and so we are as much at a loss concerning the Nature of it, as we were before. Travellers and Strangers, who have the Curiosity to see these Wonders, usually cast into it great Stones, by the help of the Country Fellows, (that willingly offer themselves to be their Guides to shew them it) to form to themselves some Idea of its Depth, and they find, by laying their Ears close to the Mouth of the Pit, that they make a great Rattling and Noise by their Fall for a long time, which is lessen'd by degrees, till it gets beyond the Sphere of Hearing. Some, who will have the Winds begotten in the Bowels of the Earth, assert this Hole to be the Mouth by which they issue out into the Air; and others, who indulge Fancy more than Judgment, will have it the Mouth of Hell; both equally true: But the Poets make amends for their wild Conjectures, by their witty Descriptions of it, which we shall give you as follows.

Mr. *Hobbes* indulges his Poetick Fancy upon this Wonder thus:

Fovea Eldemia

Est ea terribilis scissæ telluris hiatus
In latere herborum collis, pascencia circum
Destituens armenta solum, rimæq; secundo
Monte patens, auras atro imbibitore se-
quaces,

Quod procumbentes oculis de margine
pronis
Cum inspicimus, vastum spectantes terret
inane,
Subiectumq; horrens animus videt infini-
tum,
Et quamvis tuti stetimus, tamen ora Bara-
thro
Demimus, & diro Regnantis Dite tenebris.
Tum lapides, toto sparsos conquirimus agro,
Verberare qui tandem per longa silentia missi,
Quis sit, eis, doceant (si quis sit) finis eundi.
Missi subsidunt lapides, feriantq; cadentes
Cæcæ (sed longo feriant post tempore)
rupem.
Inde docent decies repetito verberare saxum.
Tum vero immani defixum pondere saxum,
Sistimus ad limen, vi multa, & talia famur:
Umbrarum præfeste Deus, cruciatibus, ecce,
Securi nostræ sortis, jam hunc addimus
unum.
Pone sub hâc Rimâ tibi si qua sit Umbra re-
bellis;
Insignisve fide violatâ, subde Simonem,
Aut Judam (Judam, Iscariotem) subde
Gigantes,
Contriti fient umbrarum protenus umbræ:
Sic fati, lapidem admittimus; Ille per auras
Stagnantes, densâ mersus caligine fertur
In scopulum. Gemit horrendum percussa
caverna,
Collisq; crient alta suspiria moles.
Excussum primo, scopulus mox excipit alter
Audito sonitu, nobis minus, at magis Orco,
Territat erectis jam stantes auribus umbras.
Fertur ad hoc antrum venisse Lecestrius
Heros
Dudleius, notus Comes is Regnantis Elizæ.
Ille inopem quendam parvo (si credimus)
ære
Conductum mediâ jussit pendere cavernâ,
Demissumq; cavum propius scrutari al-
tum.
Postquam bis centum sub terram circiter ul-
nas
Mersus substiterat, funemq; retenderat om-
nem,
Ex antro trahitur, heroi responsa daturus.
Verum siue metus mentem expugnauerat
ingens,
Sive celer motus, siue arcem mentis abactæ
Spiritus Inferni possederat improbus Orci,
Haud dubiè furit infelix, ut lumina torva,

Mutatusq; color, pallor, tremor, omnia mon-
strant.

Ergo ubi non quædam intellecta profuderat
ulli,

Conticuit, manesq; dies post octo revisit,
At comes audito, quo pertinet usq; cavernâ
Horruit, & (non hac, neq; nunc) subiturus
abivit.

Mr. Cotton exercises his Muse much to
the same Sense in English Verse.

Near Tidewell doth another Wonder lie,
Worthy the greatest Curiosity,
Called Elden-Hole, but such a dreadful Place,
As raiseth Blushing in my Muse's Face.
Betwixt a verdant Mountain's falling Flank,
And within Bounds of easy swelling Banks,
That hem the Wonder in on either Side,
A formidable Scissure gapes so wide,
Steep, black, and full of Horror, that none dare
Look down into the Chasm but with Fear.
This yawning Mouth is thirty Paces long,
Scarce half so wide, and lined thro' with strong
And upright Walls of very solid Stone;
A Gulph wide, steep, black, and a dreadful one.
Critical Passengers usually sound
How deep this horrid Pit goes under Ground,
By tumbling down Stones sought thro'-out the
Field,
As great as the officious Boors can wield.
When one's turn'd off, it, as it parts the Air,
A kind of Sighing makes, as if it were
Capable of the trembling Passion Fear,
Till the first Hit strikes the astonish'd Ear,
Like Thunder under Ground; thence it invades,
With louder Thunders, those Tartarian Shades,
Which groan forth Horrour at each pond'rous
Stroke,
Th' unnatural Issue gives the Parent Rock;
Whilst, as it strikes, the Sound by turns we note,
When nearer, flat; sharper, when more remote,
As the hard Walls on which it strikes are found,
Fit to reverbate the bellowing Sound.
When, after falling long, it seems to hift,
Like the old Serpent in the dark Abyss;
And there ends our Intelligence: How far
It travels further, no Man can declare.
Tho' once a mercenary Fool ('tis said) expos'd
His Life for Gold, to find what lies inclos'd
In this obscure Vacuity, and tell
Of stranger Sights, than Theseus saw in Hell.
But the poor Wretch paid for his Thirst of Gain,
For being cran'd up with a distemper'd Brain,

*A faulting Tongue, and a wild staring Look,
He liv'd eight Days, and then the World for-
sook.*

*How deep this Gulph does travel under Ground,
Tho' there have been Attempts, was never found.
But I my self, with half the Peak surrounded,
Eight hundred fourscore and four Yards have
sounded.*

*And tho' of these, fourscore return'd back wet,
The Plummet drew, and found no Bottom yet:
Tho' when I went to make a new Essay,
I could not get the Lead down half the Way.*

The fourth Wonder is *Buxton Wells*, in
Number nine, so called from the Town
where they rise, standing near the Head of
the River *Wye*. *Leigh* in his Natural Histo-
ry says, the Water is hot, sulphurous, and
saline, yet not fetid, but very palatable,
because the Sulphur is not united with any
vitriolick Particles, and but very few saline.
It tinges not Silver, nor is it purgative, by
reason its saline Particles are dispensed in
such small Proportions. These Waters be-
ing drank, create a good Appetite, open
Obstructions, and if mixed with the Cha-
lybiat Waters there, would answer all the
Intentions of the Bath Waters in *Somerset-
shire*, and *St. Vincent's* near *Bristol*, which is
so famous for curing the Diabetes and
Bloody Urines. This Bath is of a temperate
Heat, and tho' by Reverberation it might
be brought to any higher degree, its own
natural Heat is more agreeable to the Con-
stitution of those Parts, and may be used
where hotter cannot. It is of good Effect
in scorbutick Rheumatisms, Distempers of
the Nerves, and most Diseases of the Body.
Multitudes of People, of all Ages and De-
grees, flock hither in the Summer to obtain
a Cure of their Diseases by bathing in them.
They spring out of a Bas like Marble, and
'tis pleasant to see the sulphurous Halitus
break out in Bubbles, and impregnate the
Water. They are inclosed with a fair Stone
Building, erected at the Charge of the Right
Honourable George Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and
the Town affords convenient Lodgings for
all Persons according to their Quality. The
unfortunate Queen of *Scots* honour'd this
Place with her Presence for some time, and
took her Leave of it in *Cæsar's* Distich, a
little alter'd.

Buxtona, quæ calidæ celebrabere nomine
lymphæ,
Forte mihi posthac non adeunda. Vale.

Buxton, whose Fame thy Baths shall ever tell,
Whom I, perhaps, shall see no more, Farewel.

These Fountains daily purge themselves by running out in a continued Current into the adjacent Meadows, where they add a recking Colour unto the other Waters, with which they unite their repid Streams. Not far distant from the hot rise two cold Springs; but the Partition being small, and not kept up, they are mixed; but the hot seems predominant.

That these Baths were eminent in the Times of the Romans, is certain; for Lucan and others acquaint us, that they were extraordinary hot, and the high Road, called the Roman Bath-gate, farther confirms it; but it is more especially evident from a Roman Wall, cemented with a red Roman Plaster, close to St. Ann's Well, where we may see the Ruins of the ancient Bath, its Dimensions and Length.

Mr. Hobbes gives us a short but witty Description of this Well thus;

Buxtonæ Divæ sacer est fons inclytus
Annæ;
Ambas miscet aquas, calidæ gelidæque mi-
nistra,
Tellus sulphureisq; effundit Pharmaca venis:
Hæc resoluta senum confirmat membra tre-
mentum;
Et refovet nervos lotrix hæc lymphæ gelatos:
Huc infirma regunt baculis vestigia claudi;
Ingrati referunt baculis vestigia spretis:
Huc, mater fieri cupiens, accedit inanis,
Plenaque discedit pusa, nec veniente marito.
Excipitur fermè quadrato fonte serena,
Nascens quinque pedes, unda, & vehit alta
natantes.
Spectator muris, & tecto excluditur imber.

Mr. Cotton renders them in English thus:

At Buxton is a Spring with healing Streams,
Hot, tho' close-housed from the Sun's warm Beams.

So fair a Nymph, and so extremely bright,
The teeming Earth did never bring to Light.
She does not rush into the World with Noise,
Like Neptune's ruder Sort of roaring Boys,
But boils and simmers up, as if the Heat
That warms her Waves, that Motion did beget.
But where's the Wonder? for it is well known,
Warm and clear Fountains in the Peak are none;
Tho' the whole Province with them so abound,
That every Yeoman has them in his Ground.
Take then the Wonder of this famous Place,
This tepid Fountain a Twin Sister has
Of the same Beauty and Complexion,
That bubbling six Foot off join both in one:
But yet so cold withal, that who will stride,
When bathing, cross the Bath but half so wide,
Shall in one Body (which is strange) endure
At once an Ague and a Calenture.
Yet for the Patients, they're as proper still
To cool the Hot, and to inflame the Chill.
Hither the Sick, the Lame, and Barren come,
And hence go healthful, sound, and fruitful home.
Saint Ann the Pilgrim helps, when he can get
Naught but his Pains from yellow Somerset.
Nor is our Saint, tho' sweetly humble, shut
Within coarse Walls of an indecent Hut;
But in the Centre of a Palace springs,
A Mansion proud enough for Saxon Kings,
Built by a Lord, and by his (a) Son of late,
Made more commodious, and of greater State.

The fifth Wonder is Weeding-Wall or Tydes-Wall, a Spring that ebbs and flows like the Sea, tho' not so noted as that near Gileswig in Yorkshre, whose Water ebbs and flows several times in an Hour; whereas the Ebbing and Flowing of this Well is uncertain, being sometimes once, at other times twice or thrice in an Hour, and sometimes not discernible for a considerable time, especially in dry Summers; and always upon the sinking of the Water, it makes a gurgling Noise within the Mountain, not unlike that which is made by pouring of Liquors out of Bottles, but much louder. The Diameter of the Spring is about a Yard, and the perpendicular Depth about the same Dimension, and the Water upon the Flux and Reflux rises and falls about three quarters of a Yard. Conjectures upon this Work of Nature are various: Some ima-

(a) William Earl of Devonshire.

imagine it to be caused by the Return of a Stone, that in an Aqueduct hangs in *equilibrio*, of which Opinion is Mr. *Hobbes*. Others think that a large Receptracle filled with Water, by subterraneous Winds from the opposite Part, is blown over, as *Le Grand*, and the *French* Virtuosi; but Dr. *Leigh* ingeniously conjectures, that within the Mountain is a considerable Cavity filled with Air, from which the Aqueducts which form the Spring, and have small Exits, run in spiral Lines. When the Water, which ascends out of the Earth, and composes these Springs, reaches the Cavity, it presses the Air to the end of the Aqueduct, which getting Vent by little and little, tho' obstructed by the Water of the Well, causes the Flux, and the hollow gurgling Noise is occasion'd by the external Air rushing in, and struggling with the Water to supply the Cavity of the Mountain, and so the Flux ceases. However, this is not dogmatically asserted, but propos'd only.

Mr. *Hobbes* not only acts the Poet, but Philosopher, on this Wonder, and writes;

Graminei collis gemino est fons ore perennis,
Quem, quoniam immensi mirandos æquoris æstus
Ludere in exigua fama affirmaverat unda,
Visum est observare diu, liquidosq; videmus
Attolli latices, sensimque irrepere saxis:
Jamque ferè pleno saltabat fervida fonte
Lympha; velut ravidus cum subditur ignis
aheno;
Nescia stare loco refugit sævum unda metal-
lum;
Cum, juxta fontem, condito rivulus ortu
Erumpit subito, superinfusoque liquore
Præstat aquæ solitos auctæ contingere fines;
Quò producta iterum decrescit, & illico rivi
Desuper immensi restinguitur impetus; &
quæ
Respuerat, repetit sitiens sua pocula tellus:
Distracti laticis pars effluit altera ripis,
Fontis perfuso infertur pars altera fundo:
Jamque humili fonti proprius vix constitit
humor;
Cum redeunt fluctus; iterum, ceu febrè la-
borat
Unda tremens, iterum æstuat, auctaque lym-
phis

Externis, iterum tropicam contingere metam
Sufficit, accepto velans sua littora fluctu;
Atque iterum residet. Miramur. Quærimus
unde:
Nam neque falsedo, neque quid commune
marinis
Hic reperitur aquis; Phœbes nil imputat
astro
Fons hic, temporibus nec tollitur, ut mare,
certis:
Æstibus his nullam præfigit Ephemeris ho-
ram:
Ergò, quid in causâ est? Paucis sic accipe.
Prodit,
Quæ tellure cavâ fontique illabitur, unda
Advens, non istuc proprio delata canali
Pervenit, atque volens alienos occupat or-
tus:
Sed, dum ductricis sequitur vestigia lym-
phæ,
Intrat in angustis subeunda meatibus antra:
Huc quoties humor tumefactâ defluit undâ,
Protinus aura locum conclusa tuetur, aquis-
que
Pernegat ingressus; exclusus defluus humor
Intumet, impatiensque moræ expatiatur, &
errans
Fertur in hunc locum, lentarum impulsor
aquarum:
Hinc fit post magnos guttis pluvialibus im-
bres
Transmissis, æstus fieri crebros, & in horas
Fluctu, ut nunc, vicibus tolli & subsidere
ternis:
Sed post continuis tellurem ardoribus ustam,
Vix semel in toto cerni hæc miracula mense.

Mr. *Cotton's* Muse opposes Mr. *Hobbes's* Philosophy, commending his ingenious Conjecture; but confutes it of a Mistake in these Lines;

Near Tides-Wall, at the Bottom of an Hill,
There creeps a Spring that makes a little Rill,
Which at first Sight to curious Visitors
So small, that it contemptible appears,
And yet no less of Wonder does comprize,
Than any of the other Rarities.
For now and then an hollow murmuring Sound,
Being first heard remotely under Ground,
The Spring immediately swells, and straight
Boils up thro' several Pores to such an Height,
As overflowing soon the narrow Shore,
Below does in a little Torrent roar:

M m m 2

Whilst

*Whilst near the Fountain's Mouth the Water sings,
Thorough the secret Conduits of the Springs,
With such an Harmony of various Notes,
As Grotto's yield thro' narrow Brazen Throats:
When, by the Weight of higher Streams, the lower
Are upwards forced in an inverted Shower.
But the sweet Musick's short, three Minutes
Space*

*To highest Mark this Oceanet doth raise;
And in less time retire the ebbing Waves,
To the dark Windings of their frigid Caves.
To seek investigable Causes out,
Serves not to clear, but to increase a Doubt.
In vain we seek the Cause of these strange Tides,
Which an impenetrable Mountain hides.
Hobbes hints the Cause, and thus doth's Thoughts
express:*

*(But seems to me to rationally guess)
He tells us first these flowing Waters are
Too sweet, their Fluxes too irregular,
To owe to Neptune these fantastick Turns:
Nor yet does Phœbe with her Silver Horns,
In these free-franchis'd subterranean Caves,
Push into crowded Tides the frightened Waves.
But that the Spring, swell'd by some smocking
Shower,*

*That teeming Clouds on Tellus' Surface pour,
Marches amain with a confederate Force,
Until some straighter Passage in its Course
Stops the tumultuous Throng; which pressing fast,
And forced on still with more precipitous Hast
By the succeeding Streams, lies gurgling there,
Till in that narrow Throat th' obstructed Air,
Finding it self into streight Limits pent,
Opposes so th' invading Element,
As first to make the half choak'd Gullet heave,
And then disgorge the Stream it can't receive.
Than this, of this Peak-Wonder I believe,
None a more plausible Account can give.
But here it may be said, If this were so,
It never would but in wet Weather flow:
Yet in the greatest Drought the Earth abides,
It never fails to yield less frequent Tides.
But whether this a Wonder be or no,
'Twill be one, Reader, if thou seest it flow.
For having been there ten times for the nonce,
I never yet could see it flow but once.*

Pool's-Hole is a sixth Wonder of the Peak. It is a remarkable Cave, the Entrance into which is at the Foot of a large Mountain, called Coitmoß, by a small Arch, so low for several Paces, that such as will venture into it, are forced to creep upon all Four for

a while; but then it opens to a considerable Height, not unlike the Roof of a large Cathedral. On the Right Hand is an hollow Cavern, commonly called *Pool's-Chamber*, where, by striking a Stone upon the Wall, a noisy Eccho rebounds. From hence your Guide (for there is no going without one) conducts you forward with a Candle over Ridges and Rocks of Stone, with no small Labour, but much eases your Toil, by shewing you many Representations both of Art and Nature, produced by the petrifying Water continually dropping from the Roof and Sides of the Rock; but you must at the same time be very careful, that when your Mind is busy in observing those Curiosities, you be not surpriz'd with a Stumble into a Ditch, as the Star-gazing Philosopher was. Here you see the Representations of most curious Fret-work, Organ, and Choir-work, and in other Places the Figures of Animals, as the Body of a Man, a Lion, a Dog, and many other Beasts, which a pregnant Fancy readily suggests. Here is also one thing called by some a Font; by others, Esquire Cotton's Haycocks, and other Things liken'd to a Chair, Flitches of Bacon, a Lantern, with many more Varieties. Advancing farther, you come to the Queen of Scots Pillar, (as your Guide calls it) clear and bright as Alabaster; beyond which is a steep Ascent, near a quarter of a Mile high, which terminates near the Roof in an Hollow, called the *Needle-Eye*, in which, when your Guide places his Candle, it represents a Star in the Firmament: And indeed the whole Prospect in this wonderful Cavity is much augmented by the Light of Candles. Near the Pillar it is usual for the curious Observer to fire a Pistol, whose Noise is so redoubled by the Hollowness of the Cave, that it sounds as loud almost as a Cannon. And now you return back another Way, where you pass many small Currents of Water, and being come out, are met by some poor Women with Water and Herbs to cleanse you from any Filth contracted by creeping and climbing in the nasty dark Cavern. There are different Conjectures about the Name of this Cave: Some say, that *Pool*, who gave it the Name, was a notorious Thief, who being outlaw'd because he fled from Justice, took up his Residence here, a Place worse than

than any Prison, saving that he was free from the Terror of Judge and Gaoler; but others suppose he was some Hermite, who resolving to live the melancholy Life of an Anchorite, retired into this dismal Cell, as his Bed-chamber for his Lodging, and Lantern for his Walk, may seem to prove. If any Queen of Scots retired into this Grotto, and gave a Name to the fore-mentioned Pillar, we may suppose she made it her Sanctuary or Asylum from her rebellious Subjects or other Enemies: But History failing us in these Points, we must rest contented with these Uncertainties, and hear

Mr. Hobbes pleasantly describing this Miracle in these elegant Lines:

Haud procul hinc spelunca Poli, sic dicta caverna:

*Insignis latro Polus, & si credere famæ
Debemus, furi par Caco, & fortè coævus,
Hæc usus latebræ, consuevit vivere raptis,
Atque viatores spoliandos ducere in antrum:
Verùm & ei solenne fuit conjungere furtis
Cædem: Sic textit scelera authoremque Caverna.*

*Hanc inspecturi, penitus, ductore perito,
Eximus pedites, collem petimusq; virentem.
Ipas ad montis radices concava tellus
Prostratis aditum perfusa foramine præbet
Exiguo, minùs at præmissis invia plantis:
Antrum horrendum, informe, ingens aperi-*

*tur, ubique
Asperaque apparet latronis & horrida saxi
Regia: percussum rutilo micat igne lacunar.
Progredimur, pedibusque admoto lumine*

*cautis
Saxa ingentia, rosida, lubrica, & ardua
scansu,*

*Transimusq; feros montes, vallesq; cavernæ.
Speluncam hanc credas habitatam Gorgone
primùm*

*Anguicomâ, & versa in rigidum sic omnia
saxum:*

Nam lapis est quodcunque vides: laqueari-

*bus altis
Quæ Sicei tibi terga suis pendere videntur
Dentibus hand cedent: Durum sunt utraq;
saxum.*

*Non est iste leo, leo, quamvis erigat hirta
Colla jubâ, sedeatq; antri ferus incola cæci.*

Sed fulvus lapis: ille senex qui rupibus as-

priis

*Innifus recubat cubito, pars rupis & ipse:
Quæque lacunari scintillant astra micante
Sunt nitidi illarâ gemmantes luce lapilli:
Guttaque, quæ saxi mucro nunc pendent*

*acuti,
Nunquid & illa lapis? Lapis illa vel est, vel
erit mox:*

*Admoti exceptam digito deprendimus esse
Nec lapidem nec aquam; verùm mediâ in-*

*ter utrumque
Naturâ, qualique tenax humore farina.*

*Sed jam curta specu suadebat abire lucerna;
Et prius ad lævam remeantes undique saxo
Obductum plano furis, nullog; madentem
Rore, Poli thalamum, lecti lasaniq; capacem
Inspicimus, superis & demum reddimur
oris.*

Mr. Cotton's Description of this Miracle is so large, that it is hoped the Reader will be satisfied with an Abridgment of it in his own Words.

*At an high Mountain's Foot, whose lofty Crest
O'erlooks the marshy Prospect of the West,
Pool's-Hole appears; so small an Aperture,
That Summer-Weeds do almost it obscure:
But such an one there is, so straight, that it
For Badgers, Wolves and Foxes, seems more fit,
Than Men, who venture in, tho' 't don't appear,
That they can find out any Business there.
But having fifteen Paces crept, or more,
Thro' pointed Stones and Dirt, upon all four,
The gloomy Grotto lets Men upright rise,
Altho' they be six times Goliath's Size.
There looking upward, your astonish'd Sight
Beholds the Glory of the sparkling Light.
Th' enamell'd Roof darts round about the Place,
Which from the Candle has deriv'd its Rays.
But here a roaring Torrent bids you stand,
And climb a Rock which lies on your Right Hand;
Upon whose Precipice, while you do crawl,
If you should slip, you're ruin'd by the Fall.
But in this Path, while you are trembling go,
Your Guides, to avert your trembling Fears, do
show*

*In the uneven Rack, the uncouth Shapes
Of Men and Lions, Horses, Dogs, and Apes:
But each resembling so the fancy'd Frame,
That any one of all may bear the Name.
Farther, just in your Way, a Stone appears,
Which the Resemblance of Haycocks bears.
These the wise Natives call the Founts. But there,
Descending from the Roof, dash yet appear*

A bright transparent Clud, which from above,
By those false Lights, does downward seem to
move;

And this, forsooth, the Bacon Flitch they call,
Not that it does resemble it at all;
For it is round, not flat. But I suppose,
Because it hangs in th' Roof like one of those,
And shines like Salt, Peak Bacon-Eaters came
At first to call it by that greasy Name.

The next thing you arrive at is a Stone,
In Truth a very rare and pretty one,
With a turn'd Foot, and moulding'd Pedestal,
Spherical Body, Crystal Spire, and Ball.

This very aptly they Pool's Lantern name,
Being like those in Admirals Poops that flame.

But moving forward o'er the glassy Shore,
You hear the Torrent now so loud to roar,
As if some noisy Cataract were near,
Or th' raging Sea had got a Chancel there.

But when you come to't, the Rill is not so wide,
But that a modest Maid may over stride.

The falling low with a precipitous Wave,
Causes this dreadful Echo in the Cave.

Beyond this Rill, and just before your Eyes,
You see a great transparent Pillar rise,
Of the same shining Matter with the rest,
But such an one as Nature does contest,

Tho' working in the dark, in this brave Piece,
With all the Obelisks of ancient Greece;

For all the Art the Chizzel could apply,
Ne'er wrought such curious Folds of Drapery.

Of this the Figure is, as Men should crowd,
A vast Colossus in a Marble Shroud:

And yet the Plaits so soft and flowing are,
As finest Folds from finest Looms they were.

The Queen of Scots, thro' Curiosity,
Took so much Pains this horrid Cave to see,
That she came up to this now famous Stone,
And naming it, declared it her own,
Which ever since so gloriously installed,
Has been the Queen of Scots her Pillar called.

Over the Brook you're now obliged to stride,
And turn on th' left Hand by this Pillar's Side.

But from this Place the Way does rise so steep,
Craggy and wet, you'll hardly Footing keep.

Having gone few'n'score Paces up, or more,
On the Right Hand you find a kind of Floor:

From whence, while down an Hole you downwards
look,

And see a Candle, the Guides left at the Brook.
You'll fancy from that dreadful Precipice,

A Sparkle ascending from the black Abyss:

From hence on th' Rock you slide, till come below,
Your Guides will then another Candle show,

Left in the Hole above, whose distant Light,
Seems a Star peeping thro' a sullen Night.
And being now conducted almost back,
Before you'll be permitted Leave to take
Of this Infernal Mansion, you must see,
Where Master Pool and his bold Teomanry
Took up their dark Apartment; for they here
Do shew his Hall, Parlour, and Bed-Chamber,
Withdrawing-Room and Closet, and with these,
His Kitchen, and his other Offices,
And all contriv'd to justify a Fable,
Which no Man will believe but th' silly Rabble.
And now if you'll thro' th' narrow Passage strain,
Then you shall see the cheerful Day again.

The last of the Wonders is what's call'd,
the Devil's-Arse, or Peak's-Arse, a wide sub-
terraneous Cavern, running under the Hill
near Castleton. At its Entrance 'tis large
and capacious; but the farther you go in,
'tis more narrow and contracted. The top
of it is very high, and appears to the Eye
to be a most graceful Arch, chequer'd with
Diversity of colour'd Stones. From it con-
tinually drops a sparry Water, which, like
that in Pool's Hole, petrifies. Within the
Arch are several small Buildings, where the
poorer sort of People inhabit, who are re-
ady at all times with Lanterns and Candles to
attend such Travellers as are curious to en-
quire into these Territories of Satan. These
People resemble the Troglodytes, or Cunicu-
lar Men, who (as Dr. Brown describes
them) lived under Ground like Rabbits.
This Cave, after you are got in a little
way, is very dark and slippery, by reason
of a Current of Water which runs along
it, and you are forced to stoop, because
the Rock hangs down sloping so low; but
having passed this Place, and a Brook adjoining,
which is not to be waded sometimes,
the Arch opens it self again, and brings
you to a second Current, with large Banks
of Sand in and by it. However, this is
passable, and you come in a little time to a
third Current, which is impassable, and
then the Rock closes. Gervase of Tilbury,
either out of his own Invention, or from
a groundless Report, tells us, that a Shep-
herd ventur'd over all these Currents, and
found a Passage into a delightful, plentiful
Country, wherein were vast Pools, and large
Rivers, with verdant Meadows and Pastures.
But tho' this Story be accounted fabulous,

yet

yet some are of Opinion, that if those Waters could be passed over, some new Discoveries might be made; but such a fruitless Attempt can allure no Adventurers, and so 'tis like to remain a *Terra incognita*, if any be there, for ever.

Mr. Hobbes, with his wonted Elegancy, describes this Wonder thus:

*Jam ventum est (pudet effari) Plutonis
ad anum,
Ut vocitant plerique, loci vocat incola
Peak's Arse:*
*Nobile suspensis aperitur rupibus antrum,
In speciemque patet furni, vel qualiter orci
Ora perhorrisco pinguntur hiantia riftu:
Attamen intramus fortes: tecta intus & al-
tos
Suspiciamus cumulos, detonsi munera prati:
Mox cælum attoniti miramur faxeum, ut
ingens
Sustineat montis nullo fulcimine pondus;
Laudamusque tuas, æterne Geometer, artes:
Cernimus & denso colatam fornice lym-
pham
Guttatim elabi, & solidâ tellure receptam:
Jam placet illatâ penetralia visere luce.
Primumque ingressis confuso lumine sensim
Accedunt cautes utrinque; diemque recur-
vis
Extingunt sinibus: tum admittentia sese
Arcto quadrupedes admittunt fornice saxa.
Erecto rursus, rursus mox corpore prono
Pergimus, alternâ pecudes hominesque fi-
gurâ;
Donec transverso tandem prohibemur ab
amne;
Amnem quem clausum fert sub tellure ca-
nalis
Hactenus: hic humili patitur spirare sub
arcu:
Huc nobis, ultrâ nulli licet ire, nec est fas.*

Mr. Cotton shews a great deal of Humour in describing this Wonder.

*Now to the Cave we come, wherein is found
A new strange thing, a Village under Ground;
Houses and Barns for Men and Beasts behoof,
With Walls distinct, under one solid Roof:
Stacks both of Hay and Turf, which yield a Scene,
Can only fume from Satan's Fundament.*

*For this black Cave's known in the Voice of Fame,
By th' Devil's-Arse, which is a coarser Name.
These subterranean People ready stand,
With each a Candle, some two, in their Hand,
To guide such Men who are to Search inclin'd,
The Intestinum Rectum of the Fiend.
First in your Way a soft Descent you meet,
Where the Sand takes th' Impression of your Feet;
And after some few Yards you passed have,
Brings you into the Level of the Cave:
Some Paces hence the Roof comes down so low,
The lowest Statures are compell'd to bow,
First low, then lower, till at last we go
On four Feet now, who went before on two.
Then straight it lets you rise upright, and then
Forces you to stoop down, and creep agen,
Till to a silent Brook at last you come,
Whose limpid Waves dart Rays about the Room.
But there the Rock its Bosom doth so low
Toward the Surface of the Water bow,
That when you pass it, two Dangers do surround,
Rising you break your Skull, stooping are drown'd.
Being o'er this dangerous Pass, above you now
Are high roof'd Vaults, a very stately Show.
The handsome Walls of differing Fabrick are,
One sloping, th' other perpendicular.
A curious Portal greets the wand'ring Eye,
shewing the Architecture's Symmetry,
Two Tuscan Columns, jutting from the Wall,
With each its proper Base and Capital,
Support a well turn'd Arch, and of one Piece,
With all its Mouldings, Frieze and Cornice.
This leads into an handsome Room, wherein
A Basin stands with Water Crystalline.
On this there many more small Grotto's are,
Which, were the first away, would all seem rare:
But now you must turn back again to go
Into the Chancel you forsook below,
Squeezing your Guts, bruising your Flesh and Bones,
To thrust betwixt massy and pointed Stones,
Until you reach a second River's Shore,
Four times as broad as that you pass'd before.
'Tis middle deep, and Waters something rough,
But every where 'tis fordable enough:
For th' Bottom's stony, but the Stream's so strong,
'Tis hard to keep your Feet, and move along.
And yet there is no Current here nor Spring
To occasion such an unexpected Thing.
For tho' the People do them Rivers call,
They're only Pools, made by the Waters fall.
When over this you're got, and Cloaths have
drein'd,
A welcome Shower on the thirsty Sand,*

of

Of which here Mountains are made by the Seas,
 Of Torrents wash'd from distant Provinces.
 Over these Hills we forward still contend,
 Till now again you see the Rock descend,
 Forming a Roof so even, smooth and sleek,
 Without a Crack, or Seam, or Chink, or Nick :
 Some twenty Paces long, and ten Foot high,
 As the mechanick Trowel may defy,
 Having a Cupulo, like a great Bell,
 Which does in Beauty that of Roan excel.
 Just beyond this a purling Stream we meet,
 A River called, tho' 'twill scarce wet your Feet.
 Taking this obvious Stream to be your Guide,
 Sand-hills and Rocks you find on every Side.
 But leaving them, you go not far, when there
 A sudden Noise will strike th' astonish'd Ear,
 Which really makes so terrible a Sound,
 As ne'er was heard above or under Ground.
 But 'tis not long before it doth appear,
 What is the Cause of this surprizing Fear :
 A murmuring Fountain doth her Streams distil,
 From th' very top of an aspiring Hill ;
 Which thence descending with an headlong Wave,
 Roars in the distant Windings of the Cave ;
 Like a Catarrh, that falling from the Brain
 Upon his Leathern Lungs, doth thus constrain
 The Fiend to cough so very loud, and tear
 His Marble Throat to fright th' Adventurer.
 Up the Chancel still you march, but are not gone
 Far, but you come to a large Vault of Stone,
 Curiously arch'd, and wall'd on every Side ;
 Some thirty Paces long, and thirteen wide,
 Scarce ten Foot high, which doth deprive the
 Place
 Of that Proportion that's the greatest Grace.
 This full of Water stands, but yet so clear,
 That thorough it the Bottom doth appear ;
 So smooth, and even laid with glitt'ring Sand,
 That it our Observation doth command.
 This the fourth River is, and is one more
 Than ever was discovered before.
 And if it hath a Shore, none can go to't
 With Arms and Legs, Fishes alone can do't.
 The Rock now closes, you return again.
 You've passed five hundred Paces by the Chain.

Besides these Wonders, we meet with
 some other Rarities belonging to the Soil
 here. Two Miles from Bakewell, upon the
 top of an Hill, is a Piece of Ground of
 this strange Nature : It is a Field which for
 the most part has very good Grass on it ;
 but if an Horse be put into it, it will fat

him or kill him in a Month's time, as the
 Opinion is thereabout.

A little distance from Pool's-Hole is a small
 clear Brook, memorable for its Composition
 of hot and cold Water, so united in the
 same Stream, that you may at once put the
 Finger and Thumb of the same Hand, the
 one into hot, and the other into the
 cold.

In these Parts, near a Village called Byrch-
 over, is a large Rock, and upon it are two
 tottering Stones ; the one is four Yards in
 Height, and 12 Yards about, and yet rests
 upon a Point so equally poised, that one
 may move it with a Finger. A Stone cal-
 led Main-Amber in Cornwall was placed after
 this manner ; but that being long since
 thrown down, this is the only one memo-
 rable for such a wonderful Position.

Not far from Buxton's-Wells are the Marble-
 Stones, (reckon'd by Mr. Brome) one of
 the seven Wonders, but contrary to the
 common Estimation : However, they may
 be an eighth, being so orderly disposed in
 several Rows, as shew them to be not the
 Work of Art, but the Production of the
 Almighty Architect and Author of Na-
 ture.

Near Brudwall, about seven Miles from
 Haddon, were dug up in sinking a Lead-
 Grove, a Piece of a Bone and Tooth of a
 wonderful Proportion, viz. the Tooth
 (tho' a quarter of it was broken of) was
 13 Inches and a half in Compass, and
 weighed three Pounds, ten Ounces, and
 three quarters ; and with these, among o-
 ther Pieces of Bones, a very large Skull,
 which held seven Pecks of Corn. The
 Conjectures of the Learned upon them are
 various, some supposing the Tooth and
 Bones to be a Man's ; (and why not, when
 a Skull so monstrous was found with
 them) but others have thought it the
 Dens Molaris of an Elephant, and for this
 Opinion, they produce some Elephants Bones
 found near Castleton. The most probable
 Conjectures about these Phenomena are,
 that they are the *Emvvia* of those Creatures
 brought hither by the general Deluge, and
 deposited by specifick Gravitation in the
 Earth, then render'd as fluid, as Mud. But
 Dr. Leigh is of Opinion, that these Repre-
 sentations of Creatures, and their Parts, as
 also

also the other Modifications of Matter, which are found in *Pool's-Hole*, and the Mines of this County, are purely the wanton Sportings, or *Lusus Naturæ*, of the *Fluor Stalactites*, caused by different Mixtures of Bituminous, Saline, and Terrene Particles. *Leigh Nat. Hist.* p. 64. 114. and *L.* 3. P. 41.

In several of the Mountains of this County there are several Cavities at their Bottoms, called by the Inhabitants *Swallows*, because into them run several Rivulets of Water, of which there is no Vent any where found. Dr. *Leigh* is of Opinion, that the subterraneous Rivers in the *Devil's-Arse* are formed out of this Conflux of Waters, received into large Cavities under Ground; and that those rapid Springs which issue out of the Mountains near *Castleton* proceed also from them. *Nat. Hist.* 191.

From the Soil we shall come to the Waters, of which, tho' something has been said in speaking of the Wonders of the Peak, yet many things remarkable concerning them are yet behind.

At *Quarndon* near *Derby* are certain Springs, much of the same Nature as those at *Tunbridge* in *Kent*, and the *Spaws* in *Yorkshire*, as strong of the Mineral, and as effectual in Operation.

At *Kedleston* there is a Well, said to be singular in curing old Ulcers, and especially the Leprosy.

The Springs at *Stanley* are accounted of much the same Nature as those at *Quarndon*, save that they do not taste so strong of the Mineral.

Near *Wirksworth* also, a Market-Town in this County, there are two Springs, the one hot, and the other cold, so near one to the other, that a Man may put one Hand into the one, and the other into the other at the same time.

The chief Rivers of this County are, the *Dove*, the *Darwent*, the *Erewash*, and the *Crawloe*. The *Trent* only runs a little way on the Southern Coasts, and will be more properly discoursed on elsewhere. The *Dove* parts this County from *Staffordshire*, and is so called by the Inhabitants from its Transparency, which (as some imagine) resembles the Silver Feathers of that Bird. 'Tis famous for a Fish called the *Grailings*, and *Trouts*, which are accounted the best

in *England*. The Current is thought for the most part to pass thro' a Lime-stone, which makes the Waters of it so fertile, that if it overflows its Banks in the Spring, it enriches the Meadows like another *Nile*, beyond Expression, which has given Occasion to this Proverb thereabout.

*In April, Dove's Flood
Is worth a King's Good.*

Mr. *Cotton*, in his Poem of the Wonders of the Peak, honours this River, so beneficial to this Country, with some elegant Strains of Wit in these Verses:

————— *Thy Murmurs, Dove,
Pleasing to Lovers, or Men fall in Love,
Wish thy bright Beauties, and thy fair blue
Eyes,
Wound like a Parthian, while the Shooter flies.
Of all fair Thetis Daughters none so bright,
So pleasant to the Taste, none to the Sight,
None yields the gentle Angler such Delight:
To which the Bounty of her Stream is such,
As only with a swift and transient Touch,
T'enrich her barren Borders as she glides,
And force sweet Flowers from their Marble Sides.*

It is something miraculous in this River, that it swells sometimes so much in twelve Hours time, to the Terror of the Inhabitants, that it carries away many of their Sheep and other Cattle, and yet in as little a time returns to its old Chancel; whereas the *Trent*, when it overflows its Banks, keeps the Field afloat four or five Days; but the Reason of this Difference is easily discerned; the first runs thro' a mountainous Country, which fills it with sudden Shots of Water; the other thro' a large extended Flat. The Waters of the *Darwent* are black, being so colour'd by the Soil it passes thro'. The *Erewash* separates this County from *Nottinghamshire*, and the *Crawloe* waters its Northern Parts. All of them breed Plenty of Fish, which is a great Pleasure as well as Profit to the People, even at some distance from them, because they store the other Rivulets, which run from all Parts of the Country into them, as the *Rother*, *Ilbe*, *Amber*, &c.

Over these Rivers are erected several famous Bridges, as that of *Burton* upon
N n n *Trent*,

Trent, which joins this County to *Staffordshire*, and has 35 Arches; as also that at *Swarflow*, which is over the same River, and near a Mile long, part of it being a Causey; *Monks Bridge* over the *Dove*, and *St. Mary's* at *Derby* over the *Darwent*.

As to the Minerals and Mines of this County, tho' others besides the Lead-Mines are found here, as is above intimated, yet none are much regarded but these, because they are so profitable and plentiful. About them all Application is used to encourage their Discovery, working, and Improvement of them, and for this End a Court is erected at *Wirksworth*, in which Wapentake or Hundred they are chiefly found, and the Ore melted and made into Soves, called the *Barmoot-Court*, consisting of a Master and 24 Jurors, who have Power to set out two Meers of Ground of 29 Yards in Length in a Pipe-work, and 14 Yards square in a Flat-work, to any Person that has found a new Rake or Vein in any Man's Ground, (except Orchards and Gardens) appointing the Owner or Inheritor one Meer, half at each end of the former, and other Fees and Perquisites according to Custom for Passage of Carts, use of Timber, and other Conveniences in digging and cleansing the Ore. And if any Mine be not orderly or diligently wrought, they can restrain all irregular Proceedings, and put in others to work in Mines that have been neglected any considerable time. All Controversies which may happen between the Owners of Lands and Miners, or between the Miners themselves, are impartially determin'd by the Bar-master or his Deputy and the Jurors within a few Days; so that the Profit of the Mines, which is every way great, is advanced by such speedy and regular Methods, as much enrich the Gentlemen of Estates, and keep the Poor continually employed, as well as make the Merchant and Miners themselves very wealthy.

But tho' other Minerals are not so plentiful, yet we can't pass them over in Silence, viz. the Sappherine or Azure-Spar is frequently found in the Lead-Mines, and the Alabastrites and Stalactites in *Pool's-Hole* and the *Devil's-Arse*. Green and white natural Vitriol are found in the Lead-Mines near *Castleton*. The Allom called *Trichites* is mixed with the Vitriol in the Lead-Ore.

The Cattle of this County do not differ from those of other Shires only in this, that being plentiful in fat and sweet Pastures, it sends out a fine Sort of Heifers into other Counties, which make very good Cows for the Pail and Dairy. The Peak also feeds great Numbers of Sheep, which the Inhabitants sell into other Countries, which do not breed any, to their great Advantage, as well as kill them for the Table.

This County being so famous for delicious Meadows and Pastures in the Eastern and Southern Parts, it can't be doubted that all the common Herbs flourish rather more in this County than in others. Those that are more rare, and grow either here only, or thrive more than others, are, The small fine-leav'd Mountain Chickweed, with a Milk-white Flower, in the Mountains about *Wirksworth*; common round-leav'd Garden Scurvy-grass on the Mountains at *Castleton*, near the Mouth of *Pool's-Hole*; Golden-Dock in the Meadows by *Swarflow-Bridge*, which are overflowed by the *Trent*; Giant-Throatwort in the mountainous Pastures under the Hedges; Pansies, or Heart's-Ease, in the Mountains and Stone-Walls; Pansies with a large yellow Flower, in the mountainous and boggy Pastures in the Peak; Red Whorts, or Bilberries, in the Mountains in the Peak; Club Moss, or Wolves-Claw, and Fir-leav'd Moss, in the same Mountains, where also the common Lady's-Mantle, or Bear's-Foot, as the Vulgar call it, is very plentiful.

BARONETS of this County, viz.

SIR Francis Leak, of Sutton, created May 22, 1611. made afterwards by King James I. Lord Diencourt, and for his Loyalty to K. Charles I. Earl of Scarisdale. Bar. 6.
 George Griefely, of Drakelow, Esq; created June 22, 1611. Bar. 29.
 William Kniveton, of Mircaston, Esq; created June 29, 1611. Extinct. Bar. 41.
 Henry Willoughby, of Rifeley, Esq; created June 29, 1611. Extinct. Bar. 46.
 Francis Tolejambe, of Walton, Esq; created July 24, 1622. Ext. Bar. 188.
 Henry Harper, of Calk, Esq; created September 8, 1626. Bar. 207.
 Simon Every, of Egginton, Esq; created May 26, 1641. Bar. 300.
 Sir John Curson, of Kedleston, Kt. (a Ba-

ronet of Scotland) created August 11, 1641. Bar. 341.

Sir Francis Rhodes, of Barlborough, Kt. created August 14, 1641. Bar. 346.

Edward Coke, of Langford, Esq; created December 30, 1641. Bar. 363.

John Gell, of Hopton, Esq; created January 29, 1641. Bar. 368.

Henry Hunlock, of Wingerworth, Esq; created Febr. 28, 1642. Bar. 424.

Sir William Boothby, of Bradley Ash, Kt. created July 13, 1660. Bar. 523.

John Pye, of Hooke, Esq; created January 13, 1664. Bar. 754.

Paul Jenkinson, of Walton, Esq, created December 17, 1685. Bar. 885.

The Ecclesiastical History.

THIS County, tho' small, yet being pleasant and fruitful, especially in the Eastern and Southern Parts, was a great Invitation to the Lovers of the Monastick Life to settle themselves in it, and accordingly we find many Monasteries founded and well endowed in it, tho' only the Names remain of some others. Here follows the best Account of them that is met with in the *Monasticon* and other Writers, viz.

Derby, where were, 1. A Collegiate Church, dedicated to *All-Saints*; but we find not who were the Founders of it. The Value of it is said to be 38*l.* 14*s.* Speed. 2. A Monastery; and, 3. A Nunnery, both dedicated to St. Mary, and founded by the Kings and Queens of this Nation; but neither their Orders nor Revenues are known. 4. A Cell dedicated to St. James, and found-

ed for Black Monks; but to what Abbey it belonged, is not known. 'Tis probable that all these Foundations were inconsiderable, because Towns were never esteemed a fit Situation for Religious Houses, which required some Breadth of Ground for Courts, Orchards, Gardens and Walks, and therefore we find the most celebrated Monasteries placed near the Town, as,

St. Mary de Pratiz, or St. Mary in the Meadows, a Monastery of *Benedictine* Nuns. The Founder of it is not known; but by the Inquisitions taken in several Reigns of the Revenues of Abbeyes, it is found that King Henry II. granted and confirmed to the Nuns of St. Mary de Pratiz near Derby, among other things, 27 Acres of Land in his Forest of the Peak, with large Commonage in the said Forest: As also, that K. Henry III. granted to the said Nuns and Priores an

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Aug.

Augmentation of one hundred Shillings *per Annum*, to be paid by the Bailiffs of the Town of *Nottingham*, out of his Majesty's Fee-farm Rents there; and upon an Extent in the 15th of King *Edward I.* it was found that the Site of the said Abbey, with a Garden and Curtilage, was worth yearly twenty Shillings, and that it held there in Demefne four Carucates of Land, each Carucate containing sixty Acres arable. This Nunnery at the Suppression was valu'd at 318*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* *per Annum*.

St. Hellens, near *Derby*, a Monastery of Canons Regular of *St. Austin*. To this House *Hugh* the Priest, Dean of *Derby*, (but Mr. *Speed* says, *Hugh Dean*, a Blacksmith of *Derby*) gave to the Prior *Albinus*, and the Canons there, all his Lands which he held in *Little Derby*, for the erecting of a Church and Habitation for them, with divers Lands of his Patrimony. His Heirs permitted the Monks to enjoy these Lands quietly; but when they ceased, *K. Henry III.* claimed the Advowson as an Escheat. Valued at the Dissolution at 248*l.* 14*s.* 5*l.* *per Ann.*

Derley, a Monastery of Canons Regular of *St. Augustin*, founded by the aforesaid *Hugh*, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. *Robert Sacheverel*, A. D. 1271, pass'd a Fine before *John de Rygate*, the King's Justiciary, for the settling of the Church of *Bolton* upon the Abbot of *Derley* and his Successors, reserving to himself the Presentation of a fit Chaplain to it to serve the Cure, and for his Reward to receive the small Tithes of *Bolton*. *Robert Fitz-Stephen*, the King's Chamberlain, *William Peverell*, Lord of *Nottingham*, *Robert Earl of Ferrars*, &c. were Benefactors to this House. *Walser* Bishop of *Coventry* confirmed all their Gifts, and gave them the Care of the Nunnery of *Virgins*, which the Abbot of *Derby* had erected at a Mile distance from them, exempting the said Abbey for ever from paying Tithes of their own Lands, and granting it to the said Abbot and his Successors to be Dean of all the Churches in *Derby* and *Derbyshire*. Valued at the Suppression at 256*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* *per Annum*.

Repindon, or *Repton*, a Monastery of Black Canons of *St. Augustin*, founded by one of the Kings of *Mercia*, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity and the Virgin *Mary*. *Ranulph* Earl of *Chester*, and Lady *Maud* his

Wife, with *Audamare de Valence* Earl of *Pembroke*, made such great Additions to the Buildings and Revenue, that they were reputed Co-founders of it. King *Henry III.* Anno Reg. 57. confirmed to the Canons of this House all the Lands and Possessions given them by the said *Ranulph* and others for the Support of themselves, and the Cell of *St. Giles's* at *Calc.* annexed to it by the said *Mercian* King and Lady. Valued at the Suppression at 118*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* as *Dugdale*, but at 167*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* as *Speed*.

Beau-chief, or *de Bello Capite*, a Monastery of *Præmonstratenses*, was founded by *Robert Fitz-Ranulph*, Lord of *Alferton*, *Norton*, and *Marnham*, who being one of those four Knights who murder'd *Thomas Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, erected this Abbey as an Expiation for that Fact, and dedicated it to him, as *St. Thomas* the Martyr. *Thomas de Cadurcis*, or *Chaworth*, descended by an Heir General from the said *Robert*, confirmed all the Donations of his Ancestors, and added other Lands of his own Gift. *K. Edward II.* Anno Reg. 9. recited and confirmed all these Lands, and all others given to this House by their several Benefactors. Valued at the Suppression at 126*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* as *Dugdale*, but 134*l.* *Leland*, and 157*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* *Speed*.

Dale, *Dopedale*, or *Stanley-Park*, East of *Derby*, was built on this Occasion: A Baker of *St. Mary's* Parish in *Derby*, a Person very religious, and a great Alms-giver, was admonished in a Dream to leave all he had, and betake himself to a solitary Life in a Place then called *Dopedale*, a desert and moorish Place. *Radulphus*, Son of *Germanus*, Lord of the Place, seeing this Hermite as he was hunting, and commiserating his Condition, granted him the Soil where his Hermitage stood, and the Tithe of the Mill of *Burg* for his Maintenance. *Serls de Grendon*, Lord of *Badeley*, who married *Radulph's* Daughter, improved this Hermitage to a Monastery, and built a sumptuous Church to it, and having plac'd in it certain Canons from the Cell at *Gulke*, procured them several Privileges from *Rome*; but the Monastery did not flourish, till *William*, the Son of the aforesaid *Radulph*, with his Daughter *Maud*, married to *Jeffrey Sawcemere*; but having no Child, joined with *William de Grendon*, his Sister's Son, then Patron of it, and

and settled a sufficient Endowment, viz. the Town and Park of *Stanley*, the Dominion of *Depedale*, and Lands in *Okebrook*, upon this House, and nine Canons, which they procured from *Newhu*, an Abbey of *Præmonstratenses* in *Lincolnshire*. *Hubert Fitz-Ralph*, and *Serlo de Grendon*, Heirs to the aforesaid *William*, confirmed the several Estates given by their Ancestors to the Canons of *Stanley-Park*. After this, Benefactors increased, and gave them other Possessions, which King *Henry III.* Anno Reg. 19. confirmed to them by the Name of the Abbot and Canons of *Stanley Park*. Valued at the Suppression at 144 l. 12 s. Dugd. Speed.

The *Monasticon* gives us a Catalogue of eighteen Abbots of this House, who govern'd it above 300 Years: The last of them, in whose Time the Suppression happen'd, was *Richard de Nottingham*, who had presided nineteen Years.

Mr. *Speed*, in his List of the Monasteries of this County, gives us the Names of several other Religious Houses not mention'd in the *Monasticon*; viz.

Chesterfield, dedicated to *St. Mary* and *St. Cross*. Value 19 l. per Annum.

Faverwell, an Abbey of Black Nuns, dedicated to *St. Mary*. No Value.

Greisley, a Monastery of Black Canons of *St. Augustin*, founded by *William*, the Son of *William de Greisley*, and dedicated to *St. George*. Value 39 l. 13 s. 8 d. per Ann.

Pollewerke, a Nunnery of Black Nuns, dedicated to *St. Edith*.

Yeveley or *Iweley*, and *Barrow*, a Priory. Value 107 l. 3 s. 8 d. And a

Preceptory of Knights Templars and Hospitaliers of *St. John of Jerusalem*. Valued at the Suppression at 93 l. 3 s. 4 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. per Annum.

The MARTYRS of this County.

This County being in the Diocese of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, of which *Dr. Ralph Bates*, a Person of a burning Zeal for the Popish Superstition in Queen *Mary's* Reign, tho' a learned Man, was Bishop, no doubt but the Inhabitants that would not conform to the Religion then in Vogue shared in the

Sufferings of those Times; but we having only a general Account of the Martyrs that suffer'd in that Diocese, without the Name of the Place or County to which they belonged, must be forced to give our Relation of them when we come to treat of those Cities, and speak of one Martyr only here, viz.

Jean Wast, of *All-Hallows* Parish in *Derby*, a very singular Example of Constancy and Piety. She was the Daughter of *William Wast*, a Barber and Rope-maker of the said Parish; and tho' born blind, learned to knit Stockings and Sleeves, by which, and assisting her Father and Brother in making Ropes, (for she never would be idle) she got her self a competent Maintenance. In King *Edward's* Days, being about 16 Years old, she was a great frequenter of the Churches, the Service being performed in a Language understood by all, and was much affected with the Sermons of the Protestants, who were then very zealous, and particularly of *Dr. Tayler*, who used to assert in his Preaching, That what he taught, he believed in his Conscience to be true, and would answer for it at the Judgment-Seat of God. She also spared so much out of her Labour as to purchase a New Testament, which she procured Persons, either by Friendship or Price, to read so long to her, that she had got many Chapters by Heart, and by both means had arrived at a good Knowledge of the Protestant Doctrines. In Queen *Mary's* Reign, being then about 22 Years old, she was accused to the above mentioned Bishop, of Heresy, in holding, That the Sacrament was only a Memorial or Representation of Christ's Body, and that the Elements were meer Bread and Wine, and not Christ's real Body, after Consecration; and that they ought not to be kept from time to time upon the Altar, but immediately receiv'd, &c. Being summon'd to answer to this Accusation, she said, That she believed as she had been taught in *K. Edward's* Time, which was according to Scripture; but afterward, being terrified with Threatenings from the Bishop and his Chancellor, *Dr. Draicott*, added, If the Bishop would take it on his Conscience, that the Popish Doctrine was true, and would answer for her before God, as *Dr. Tayler* had pro-

promised, she being a poor ignorant Woman, would submit. The Bishop promis'd he would; but the Chancellor told him, He ought not to engage in that manner for an Heretick; whereupon the Bishop retracted, and the Woman persisting in her Belief, received Sentence of Condemnation, and being deliver'd to the Bailiffs of the Town, to be kept till the Writ *de Hæretico comburendo* came down, was burnt in a Place called the *Windmill Pit*, August 1, 1556.

This County is in the Diocese of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, and contains in it six Deaneries, viz.

The Deanery of *Derby*, which hath its Archdeacon, and 27 Parishes in it.

Deanery of *Repton*, which hath nine Parishes.

Deanery of *Castellet*, which hath 17 Parishes.

Deanery of *Eastborn*, which hath 13 Parishes.

Deanery of *Chesterfield*, which hath 29 Parishes.

Deanery of *High Peak*, which hath 13 Parishes.

The CHARITY-SCHOOLS of this County are at

Etwall, where is a School for six poor Children, which are taught at the Charge of a private Gentlewoman.

Hiedge. All the poor Children in this Parish are taught at the Expence of a private Gentleman.

Melbourn. Here are about twelve Children cloathed, and taught to read and work, at the Expence of a private Person.

Merely. See *Smalley*.

Riseley. Here is a School erected by the Honourable Mrs. *Grey*, deceased, for the Instruction of all the poor Children in this Parish, which at present are twenty five. She also has bestowed other Charities.

Smalley, where a Gentleman gives 5 *l. per Annum* for the teaching of twelve poor Children; and it being a Chapelry to *Merely*,

the Minister of it applies the Offertory for the teaching of three or four more.

Spondon. Here is a School built and endowed with 5 *l. per Ann.* for the teaching of ten Boys. The Master teaches forty Children, and the Reverend the Prolocutor in Convocation has lately augmented the Master's Salary 4 *l. per Ann.*

Whitwell, where is a School for the teaching of all the poor Children in the Parish. It had been much neglected before the present Rector came, and the Master of it very hardly subsisted; but by his Care and Industry he has procured such Encouragement for the Master, that he now chearfully goes on in his Work, and teaches them to read and say their Catechism.

An E X T R A C T out of the Notitia Parliamentaria of Browne Willis Esq;

D E R B Y was in the Time of the Romans a part of the Country of the *Coritani*, and in the Saxon Heptarchy a part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, which contained fifteen entire Counties besides this, and was the largest of the seven Kingdoms. After Christianity was settled in it, the Bishop was first placed at *Lichfield*, and from thence some Time after removed to *Chester*, and at last to *Coventry*, where it now remains; from whence it is, that in ancient Writings they are called Bishops sometime of *Lichfield*, sometimes of *Chester*, and sometimes of *Coventry*, and now of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, (*Chester* being now made a See by it self.) *Derby* is still under the Jurisdiction of this Bishop.

In this County there never were any Boroughs that sent their Representatives to Parliament, except the County-Town of *Derby*. *Chesterfield* in *Scarsdale* was made a free Borough by King *John*, and given by him to his particular Favourite *William Brewer*. The Ruins of the Walls, and the present Name, shew it to be a Town both ancient and once popular; but there now remain no Footsteps of its ancient Privileges. *Bakewell* hath more plain Signs of its being a Borough. The Saxons call it *Babbecanpell*, it is probable from the Baths, *i. e.* *Buxton-Wells* near it; for the Saxons call Baths *Babe*, and *Baben*, (as the Germans do at this Day.) *Marianus* tells us, that King *Edward* the Elder made this Place a Borough. It is now incorporated, and has a Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder, and is the second Town in the County; but neither of these Places ever sent Members to Parliament, so that only the County and Town of *Derby* have their Representatives there.

The Knights chosen by this County were allowed by the Writs of Expences, when

they repaired to or returned from the great Councils and Parliaments, at the Places where they were generally held, as follows, *viz.* At *Cambridge*, two Days; at *Coventry*, one; at *York*, two; at *Gloucester*, three or four; at *Leicester*, one; at *London* and *Westminster*, four; at *Northampton*, two; at *Nottingham*, one; at *Sarum*, four or five; and *Winchester*, four or five.

The Names of the Knights who have served for this Shire, according to the Parliament-Rolls, begin at the 23d of King *Edward I.* and are continued down to the 12th Year of the late Queen *Anne*, except from the 17th of *K. Edward IV.* to the 33d of *Henry VIII.* of which the Writs and Returns are lost, and some few Places where the Names are not legible.

The Members serving in the present Parliament for the County of *Derby* are,

John Curzon Esq;
Godfrey Clarke Esq;

The Town of D E R B Y.

This Town of *Derby* is of great Antiquity, and is found to be a Royal Borough in King *Edward* the Confessor's Reign, having then in it 143 Burgesses, who were at the Normans Survey reduced to 100, and paid at the Feast of *St. Martin* 12 Traves of Corn to the King. It is a large, populous, and well frequented Town, having five Parish Churches, of which the fairest is called *All Hallows*, and was once Collegiate. It was a Royal free Chapel in *K. Henry III.*'s Days, when the Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield* was forbid to exercise any Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction there.

The Election of Members of Parliament is vested in the Free-men and sworn Burgesses, who at a Poll in 1710 were reckon'd near six hundred, and are since increased to

near nine hundred. The Returning Officer is the Mayor. The Corporation consists of a Mayor, nine Aldermen, fourteen Brethren, and as many Common-Council-Men, a Recorder, High-Steward, and Town-Clerk, according to the Charter of King *Charles I.*

According to the Charter given them by King *James I.* they were govern'd by two Bailiffs, who were to be elected on *Michaelmas-Day*, and had these Privileges granted them by several ancient Kings, as *Henry I.* and *II.* *Richard I.* and King *John*, confirmed to them and settled on them, viz. That the Bailiffs, Recorder, and Town-Clerk, or any three of them, shall have a Power to keep a Court of Record upon *Tuesday* every Fortnight, and to be Justices of Peace for that Year and the Year ensuing, to keep a Quarterly Sessions, two Court-Leets, and six yearly Fairs, and to take Toll, but pay none thro' the whole Kingdom, remitting half to the Dutchy of *Lancaster*.

In the third Year of King *John*, the Burgesses of *Derby* were returned into the Exchequer, as owing sixty six Marks for the Confirmation of their Liberties; and in his sixth Year, sixty Marks and two Palfreys

for holding the Town, at the usual Fee-farm Rent, and 10 *l.* Increase for all Services; and in the 12th Year, they accounted for 40 *l.* for the Fee-farm Rent of their Town: And in *K. Henry III.*'s Reign, that King granted the Burgesses of *Derby*, That no Jew should live in their Town: And in *K. Edward III.*'s Days, most of the former Privileges were confirmed, and that King added, That they might have a Coroner, and should not be impleaded out of their Borough, &c.

By a Charter dated Nov. 3. Anno 33 *Henry VIII.* that King gave to the Dean and Chapter of *Burton upon Trent*, in the County of *Stafford*, the Fee-farm Rent of the Town and Manor of *Derby*, which belonged before to the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, then in the Royal Family.

The Catalogue of the Burgesses of this Town begins the 23d of *Edward I.* and is continued to the 12th of the late Queen, excepting some few Omissions, either thro' Neglect or Defacements of the Rolls.

The Burgesses now serving in Parliament for this Town are,

The Hon. the Lord *Camden*,
Colonel *Stanhope*.

Abney

A B N.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
ney	High Peak	In the Parish of <i>Wirksworth.</i>				<i>Lowe Esq;</i>
Merwistley	Appletree	Ashborn	In the Parish of <i>Bradborne.</i>			
Wirk	Wirksworth	V. Chesterfield	6 18 8		Mr. Sam. Dudson.	<i>Morewood Esq;</i>
ERETON	Scarsdale					
Amanton	Appletree					
Mercur	Morleston					
Mercur	Morleston	Cur. Derby			Mr Jas. Horsington.	<i>Mundy Esq;</i>
Mercur	High Peak					
Mercur	Wirksworth					
Mercur	Scarsdale					
Mercur	Appletree					
Mercur	Morleston	Cur. Derby			Mr Hugh Broome.	
Mercur	Morleston					
Mercur	Reppington					
Mercur	Appletree					
ERBORN	Wirksworth	V. Ashborn	5 4 7	D. of Lincoln.	Mr Nat. Boothhouse.	<i>Brooke Bathby Esq;</i>
Mercur-Hall	Wirksworth					
Mercur	Appletree					
Mercur	High Peak	High Peak	Chapel in <i>Bakewell Parish.</i>			
Mercur	Scarsdale	R. Chesterfield	24 3 1	<i>Bourne Esq;</i>	Mr Sam. Bourne.	
Mercur	Appletree					
Mercur	High Peak					
Mercur	Morleston	R. Derby	29 15 0		Mr Tho. Holden.	
Mercur	Scarsdale					
Mercur	Appletree	C. Ashborn			Mr Ralph Burison.	
Mercur	High Peak					
Mercur	High Peak	High Peak		<i>Gosle Esq;</i>	Mr <i>Monko.</i>	
Mercur	Wirksworth	C. Ashborn	Chapel in <i>Bradborne Parish.</i>		Mr Rob. Getcliffe.	
Mercur	Scarsdale	R. Chesterfield	10 1 5		Mr James Cooke.	
Mercur	Scarsdale					<i>Pole Esq;</i>
Mercur	Scarsdale	C. Chesterfield			Mr Edw. Galran.	
Mercur	Morleston					
Mercur	Morleston	V. Derby	5 6 8		Mr Tho. Buntin.	
Mercur	Appletree					
Mercur	Appletree	R. Gatteller	4 12 9	<i>Snappan Esq;</i>	Mr John Allen.	
Mercur	High Peak	Chapel in the Parish of <i>Bakewell.</i>				
Mercur	High Peak					
Mercur	High Peak					<i>Jas Askenbush Esq;</i>
Mercur	Scarsdale					
Mercur	Scarsdale					
Mercur	Scarsdale	V. Chesterfield	6 11 9		Mr Marm. Drake.	
Mercur	Scarsdale					
Mercur	Appletree	C. Derby	In the Parish of <i>Duffield.</i>			
Mercur	High Peak	High Peak	In the Parish of <i>Bakewell.</i>		Mr Gow. Ferno.	
Mercur	Appletree	R. Ashborn				<i>Brown Esq;</i>
Mercur	Wirksworth	R. Ashborn		<i>J. Barresford Esq;</i>	Mr Ch. Hardestree.	<i>Jo. Barresford Esq;</i>
Mercur	Appletree					
Mercur	High Peak					
Mercur	Wirksworth	In the Parish of <i>Duffield.</i>				
Mercur	Appletree					

B I G.	Hundred	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seat
Biggin Grange	Wirksworth					
Birchers	Scarsdale					
Birchill	High Peak					
Birchover	High Peak					
Bishop's-Edge	High Peak					
Blackwell	High Peak	V. Chesterfield	2 0 0			
B'ackwell	Scarsdale	V. Chesterfield	5 4 1		Mr. Sampf. Rogers.	
BOLSOVER	Scarsdale	V. Chesterfield	5 19 4			
Bolsover Castle	Scarsdale					
Bonteshall	Wirksworth	R. Estborn	9 16 0	D. of Lincoln.	Mr. E. Farnsworth.	D. of New
Bowths	High Peak					
Bothemshall	High Peak					
Bowden-Edge	High Peak					
Bowden-Hall	High Peak					
Bowlton	Morleston					
Boylston	Appletree	R. Casteller	6 0 1	Mr. Gilbert.	Mr. Tho. Alsop.	
Boythorp	Repton					
Brackenfield	Scarsdale					
Bradbourn	Wirksworth	V. Estborn	8 3 4		Mr. Rob. Getcliffe.	
Bradley	Appletree	R. Estborn	5 19 8		Mr. Ws. Hawford.	My
Bradley-Ash	Wirksworth					
Bradeshall	Morleston					
Bradshaw-Edge	High Peak					
Bradway	Scarsdale					
Bradwell	High Peak					
Brailesford	Appletree	R. Casteller	9 19 1	Earl Ferrers.	Mr. Bottesby.	
Braiston	Morleston	R. Derby	3 19 5			
Bramford	High Peak					
Brampton	Scarsdale	Chesterfield	In Dispute between the Dean of Lincoln and Inhabitants.			
Braington	Wirksworth	C. Ashborn			Mr. Ben Norcliffe.	
Bredshall	Appletree	R. Derby	28 2 7	Sir John Harpur.	Mr. Gilb. Mitchell	
Bredshall	Appletree					
Priory						
Bretby	Reppington G.			E. of Chesterfield.	Mr. Will Browne.	
Bretby Manor	Reppington					E. of Che
Brimington	Scarsdale	Chapel in the Parish of Chesterfield.				Harry Had
Brisingcote	Reppington					
Hall						
Broughton	Appletree	V. Casteller	6 13 4		Mr. Tho. Manlove.	
Church						
Broughton	Appletree					Mr. Ri. Stal
Well						
Bubnall	High Peak					
Bubton	Appletree					
Bumford	High Peak					
Burgh	High Peak					
Burnaston	Appletree					
Burrows	Appletree					
Burrows	Morleston					
Burrows-Ash	Morleston					
Butterley	Morleston					
Buxton	High Peak	C. High Peak			Mr. Jos. Walker.	
Buxton Wells	High Peak	A famous Hot Bath.				
Caldwell	Reppington	C. Reppington	Chapel in Stapenhill Parish, sine Curato.			Sir John Hay
Calke	Reppington	Reppington				

A. L.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Reppington						
Scarfdale						
Wirksworth						
High Peak						
Scarfdale						
Wirkinton	R. Estborn	5 1 10	Sir Phil. Gell.	Mr. Sam. Brough.	Sir Phil. Gell.	
High Peak						
High Peak	V. High Peak	6 7 6		Mr Thomas Roe.		
Reppington						
High Peak						Horton Esq;
High Peak						
Appletree	Derby	Chapel in Spendon, fine Cur.				
High Peak						
High Peak	High Peak					
High Peak	High Peak					
High Peak	V. High Peak			Mr. James Cooke.		
High Peak						D. of Devonshire.
Reppington	C. Repton			Mr. Tho. Buxton.		
High Peak	C. High Peak	Chapel in Bakewell Parish.		Mr. Wilson.		
Scarfdale	V. Chesterfield	15 0 1½	Dean of Lincoln.	Mr. Will. Higgs.		
Morleston						
Reppington	Chapel in the Parish of Clifton Campole in Com. Stafford.					
Reppington			Godfrey Clerk Esq;			Godfrey Clerk Esq;
High Peak						
High Peak	In the Parish of Glossop.					
Appletree	In the Parish of Ashborn.					
Morleston						
	R. Chesterfield			Mr. Geo. Chantrey.		
High Peak						
Morleston						
Morleston						
High Peak						
Appletree						
Morleston						
Reppington	In the Parish of Lullington.					
High Peak						
Scarfdale						
High Peak						
Morleston	V. Derby	6 10 10		Mr. Tho. England.		
Wirksworth	In Wirksworth Parish.					
Wirksworth						
Reppington	V. Reppington	5 0 0	The Crown.	Mr. John Daniel.		
Reppington						E of Dorset & Mid.
Appletree	R. Casteller	13 6 1	E. of Chesterfield.	Mr. Rob. Sherwyn.		
Appletree						
High Peak						
Appletree	R. Casteller	4 16 1		Mr. Corn. Sutton.		
Morleston						
High Peak	R. High Peak	19 6 1	Dean of Lincoln.	Two Rectories, Mr. H. Aldridge both.		

D A R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Darley Abbey	Morleston	C. Derby			Mr. Will. Taylor.	John Lowe
Darley Hall	Scarsdale	St. Peter's	8 0 0	Sir Woolst. Dixey.	Mr. Hen. Cantrell.	
Denby	Morleston	St. Alkmond's		Corpor. of Derby.	Mr. Sam. Sturgis.	
DERBY	Morleston	St. Michael's	4 14 11		Mr. Jo. Bradbury.	
		All-Saints				
		St. Werburgh's				
Derwent	High Peak	A Chapel, which has no Preaching in it.				
Dethyck	Wirksworth	C. Chesterfield	Chapel in Dronfield Parish.			
Dinting	High Peak	V. Casteller	12 2 1	D. of Devonshire.	Mr. Geo. Cockayne.	
Dore	Scarsdale	Reppington				Sir Will. G.
Doveridge	Appletree					
Drakelow	Reppington					
Draycot	Morleston					
DRONFIELD	Scarsdale	V. Chesterfield	10 2 1		Mr. Chr. Collis.	
Duckmanton	Scarsdale	V. Chesterfield	5 0 0	Ld. Ja. Cavendish	Mr. Steph. Ward.	
cum Sutton.		V. Derby	8 4 0	Bp. of Lichfield.	Mr. Tho. Galt.	
Duffield	Appletree					
Dunston	Scarsdale					
Eaton Cold	Wirksworth	Chapel in Swaley Parish.				
Eaton Dividale	Appletree					
Eaton Long	Morleston					
Eaton Parva	Morleston				Mr. Will. Woodcock.	
Edal	High Peak	C. High Peak			Mr. Will. Street.	
Edensor	High Peak	V. High Peak	4 13 4	D. of Devonshire.	Mr. Potter.	
Edlaston	Appletree	R. Eftborn	3 18 3	Dean of Lincoln.	Mr. John Portman.	
Eggington	Morleston	R. Chesterfield	40 13 4	Mr. Pole & others	Mr. Wil. Woodcock.	
Eggington Hall						Sir John Edg.
Ekington	Scarsdale	V. Chesterfield	5 1 1		Mr. Sam. Gardner.	
Elmeton	Wirksworth	V. Chesterfield			Mr. Folj. Blackman.	
Elton	Morleston	V. Derby	5 5 9		Mr. Sutton.	
Elvaston	Morleston	V. Derby	5 3 9		Mr. An. Blackwell.	
Etwall	Appletree	V. Casteller	8 0 0		Mr. Ja. Chetham.	
Etwall Hall	Appletree					Rowl. Cotton
Eyam	High Peak	R. High Peak	13 15 5		M. Al. Hambleton.	
Fairfield	High Peak	High Peak			Mr. Jos. Walker.	
Fernhouses	High Peak					
Fernylee	High Peak					
Finderne	Morleston	Chapel in Mickleover Parish.				
Flaghouses	High Peak					
Follow	High Peak					
Formarke	Reppington	C. Repton			Mr. Will. Spayne.	
Formarke Hall	Reppington	Reppington				Sir Walt. B.
Foston	Appletree					Mr. Bates.
Foscholes	High Peak					
Fritchley	Morleston					
Furland Hall	Scarsdale					
Glapwell	Scarsdale					
Gledles	Scarsdale					
Glossop	High Peak	V. High Peak	12 19 8		Mr. Will. Bagshaw.	
Goythouses	High Peak					
Grangefield	Appletree					Mr. Rob. D.
Gratton	Wirksworth					

Parish.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Low	High Peak					
Reppington	Reppington	C. Repton	— — —	Mr. Allen.	Mr. John Carey.	
Reppington	High Peak	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	D. of Rutland.
High Peak	High Peak	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
High Peak	High Peak	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Morleston	Morleston	V. Derby	4 9 5	— — —	Mr. Henry Francis.	
Morleston	Morleston	V. Derby	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Morleston	Morleston	R. Derby	8 0 0	— — —	— — —	
Scarfdale	Scarfdale	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
High Peak	High Peak	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Scarfdale	Scarfdale	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Wirksworth	Wirksworth	Chesterfield	— — —	— — —	— — —	D. of Devonshire.
Scarfdale	Scarfdale	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Morleston	Morleston	V. Estborn.	10 0 0	D. of Devonshire.	Mr. Tho. Johnson.	
Wirksworth	Wirksworth	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
High Peak	High Peak	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Reppington	Reppington	R. Repton	3 2 1	— — —	Mr. Th. Desborough.	
Reppington	Reppington	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Scarfdale	Scarfdale	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
High Peak	High Peak	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Appletree	Appletree	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
High Peak	High Peak	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
High Peak	High Peak	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	Eyre Esq;
Reppington	Reppington	V. High Peak	7 0 5	— — —	Mr. R. Sleigh.	
High Peak	High Peak	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Appletree	Appletree	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Appletree	Appletree	C. High Peak	Chapel in Glossop Parish.	— — —	Mr. John Sale.	
Appletree	Appletree	Ashborn	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Morleston	Morleston	Chapel in Duffield Parish.	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Scarfdale	Scarfdale	V. Chesterfield	4 18 9	— — —	Mr. Edw. Revell.	
Wirksworth	Wirksworth	Vide Hayfield.	— — —	— — —	— — —	
High Peak	High Peak	V. Derby	9 10 0	— — —	Mr. D. Grotton.	
Morleston	Morleston	In Shirland Par.	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Scarfdale	Scarfdale	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
High Peak	High Peak	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Appletree	Appletree	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Wirksworth	Wirksworth	C. Ashborn	— — —	— — —	Mr. Benj. Norcliffe.	
Wirksworth	Wirksworth	In Duffield Par.	— — —	— — —	— — —	A. Bradshaw, Gent.
Appletree	Appletree	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Appletree	Appletree	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Appletree	Appletree	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
High Peak	High Peak	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Appletree	Appletree	V. High Peak	13 13 4	— — —	Mr. J. Creswell.	
High Peak	High Peak	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Wirksworth	Wirksworth	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	Sir Phil. Gell.
Wirksworth	Wirksworth	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Morleston	Morleston	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Morleston	Morleston	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	

H O R.	Hundred.	Deanery	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent	Seats.
Horsely	Morleston	C. Derby	-----	-----	Mr. Will. Taylor.	
Horsely	Morleston					
Wood-house	Scarfdale					
Houghton	Scarfdale	Chesterfield	Chapel in Dronfield Parish.			
Hounsfield						
Hucklow	High Peak					
Magna	High Peak					
Hucklow Parva						
Huckney,	Scarfdale	V. Chesterfield	6 0 4	D. of Devonshire.	Mr. Roger Lord.	
alias Hall-						
Hucknall						
Hassington	Wirksworth					
Grange						
Idesley-Hay	Appletree					
Ilkeston	Morleston	V. Derby	5 7 9	-----	Mr. H. Courtman.	
Ingleby	Reppington					
Inkerfell	Scarfdale					
Ireton Kirk	Wirksworth	R. Estborn	7 10 10	Dean of Lincoln.	Mr. John Browne.	
Ireton Parva	Appletree					
Ireton Wood	Appletree					
Kedleston	Appletree	R. Derby	-----	Sir Nath. Curzon.	Mr. Tho. Wright.	
Kedleston Hall	Appletree					Sir Nath. Curzon.
Kiddlefley	Morleston					
Kilborn	Morleston	Derby				
Killamarsh	Scarfdale	C. Chesterfield	-----	-----	Mr. Steph. Ward.	
Kinder	High Peak					
Kniveton	Wirksworth	C. Ashborn	-----	-----	Mr. Gretorex.	
Lady-Hole	Appletree					Mr. Gressley.
Langford	Appletree	R. Casteller	14 19 5	Sir Ed. Cooke.	Mr. Cha. Birch.	
Langford	Appletree	V. Casteller	3 8 3	Sir Ed. Cooke.	Mr. Lu. Budworth.	
Langford-Hall	Appletree					Sir Ed. Cooke.
Langley Kirk	Morleston	R. Derby	-----	-----	Mr. Cha. Wilmot.	
Langley Hall	Morleston					Meynel
Langley	Morleston					
Meanly						
Langworth	Scarfdale	R. Chesterfield	4 0 1	-----	Mr. John Newton.	
Over						
Lea	Wirksworth					
Lees-Hall	Appletree					
Linton	Reppington					
Litchurch	Morleston					
Litton	High Peak					
Lockow	Appletree	C. Derby	-----	Mr. Henry Gilbert.	Mr. Henry Francis.	
Lockow Hall	Appletree					Gilbert
Longston	High Peak					Wright
Ludworth	High Peak					
Lullington	Reppington	V. Repton	4 11 9	The Crown.	Mr. Pyke.	
Mackworth	Morleston	V. Derby	9 3 0	-----	Mr. J. Horsington.	
Makely	Appletree					
Makeney	Appletree					
Malmerton	Appletree					
Mapperley	Appletree					
Mappleton	Wirksworth	R. Ashborn	United to Ashborn.		Mr. No. Boothouse.	
Marketon	Morleston					
Marshall	High Peak					

Parish.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Appletree	V. Casteller	7 15 1	D. of Devonshire.	Mr. Geo. Gretton.		
Appletree	Chapel in Cudley Parish.			Mr. Rob. Sherwin.		
Wirksworth	R. Estborn	11 2 5		Mr. Jos. Erne.		
Reppington	C. Repton			Mr. John Carey.		
Reppington	V. Repton	9 13 4	Mr. Coke.	Mr. Jo. Troughton.		
Reppington						
High Peak	Chapel in Glossop Parish.			Mr. Byran.	Coke Esq;	
Wirksworth	C. High Peak				Ja. Chetham Esq;	
High Peak	C. High Peak			Mr. John Rose.		
High Peak						
Scarsdale						
Reppington						
Appletree						
High Peak						
Scarsdale						
Morleston	R. Derby	13 6 8	Mr. Sacheverel.	Mr. Will. Wilson.		
Morleston						
Scarsdale	R. Chesterfield	11 9 10	E. of Scarsdale.	Mr. R. Heathcoat.	Sacheverel Esq;	
Scarsdale						
Appletree	R. Derby	9 12 8	Dean of Lincoln.	Mr E. Faralworth.		
Scarsdale						
Scarsdale						
Reppington						
High Peak						
Reppington					Rob. Harding Esq;	
Reppington	C. Repton		Sir John Every.	Mr. Wi. Woodcock.		
Appletree	R. Estborn	15 15 11	Mr. F. xherbert.	Mr. An. Trollope.		
Appletree						
Reppington	Chapel in St. Peter's Parish, Derby.					
Scarsdale						
Scarsdale	V. Chesterfield	9 15 4	Mr. Revell.	Mr. Tho. Elcock.		
Scarsdale	R. Chesterfield	6 13 4		Mr. Carv. Newill.	Mr. Offley Offley.	
Scarsdale						
Morleston	V. Derby			Mr. Ste. Grognot.		
Wirksworth						
Scarsdale						
Appletree						
Reppington						
Morleston						
High Peak						
Appletree						
Appletree						
Reppington	C. Derby			Mr. Hugh Broome.		
Reppington					Wilmot Esq;	
Morleston	V. Derby	9 11 6		Mr. John Ward.		
Morleston	C. Derby		Chapel in Mickleover Parish.			
Scarsdale						

OUT.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Outseates	High Peak					
Owlecotes	Scarsdale					
Oxcroft	Scarsdale					
Packington	Reppington	In Leicester Diocese.		E. of Huntingdon.	Dr. Hutchinson.	
Padfield	High Peak					
Padley	High Peak					
Padley	Morleston					
Palterton	Scarsdale					
Parwich	Wirksworth	C. Ashborn	In Ashborn Parish.		Mr. Maddocks.	
Pentridge	Morleston	V. Derby	6 0 0	D. of Devonshire.	Mr. Milward.	
Pettills	Wirksworth					
Pilbury Grange	Wirksworth					
Pillsley	High Peak					
Pillsley	Scarsdale					
Pindale End	High Peak					
Pinkston	Scarsdale	R. Chesterfield	6 0 8	Mr. Coke.	Mr. Rob. Selden.	
Pleasley	Scarsdale	R. Chesterfield	11 4 5		Mr. Hen. Chappell	
Postern	Appletree					
Quarndon	Morleston	C. Derby			Mr. J ^a . Horsington.	
Radburn	Appletree	R. Derby	8 3 4	Sam. Pole Esq;	Mr. Pole.	
Radburn Hall	Appletree	Derby				Sam. Pole Esq
Rauenston, al.						
Ravenstone	Reppington	R. Reppington	5 1 0		Mr. Tho Pestell.	
Rawston	Appletree					
Renishall	Scarsdale					
Repton	Reppington	C. Repton			Mr. John Choyse.	
Repton Priory	Reppington	Reppington				Madam Th
Riber	Wirksworth					
Ridge Hall	High Peak					
Ripley	Morleston	In Pentridge Parish.				
Risley	Morleston					
Risley Hall	Morleston					
Roadnook	Scarsdale					Mr. Spatman
Rodfley	Appletree					
Romley	Scarsdale					
Rosleston	Reppington	C. Repton		Chapel in the Parish of Walton upon Trent.		
Router	High Peak	High Peak				Tho. Eyre Esq
Rowesley	High Peak					
Rowesley Hall	High Peak					
Rowland	High Peak					
Rowthorn	Scarsdale					
Rowthorp	Scarsdale					
Sandy-Acre	Morleston	P. Derby	10 17 0		Mr. Ste. Grognet.	
Sawley	Morleston	V. Derby			Mr. Fran. Collyer.	
Scatcliff	Scarsdale	V. Chesterfield	5 0 0		Mr. Roger Lord.	
Scropton	Appletree				Mr. Manlove.	
Sedfall	Appletree					
Shallcross	High Peak					
Sharlow	Morleston					
Shatton	High Peak					
Sheldon	High Peak					
Sherbrooke	Scarsdale					
Sherrow Hall	Appletree					
Shipley	Morleston					
Shirland	Scarsdale	R. Chesterfield	7 15 5	D. of Shrewsbury.	Mr. Will. Sleigh.	

H.L.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Stalls.
Key	Appletree	V. Casteller	6 13 4	—	Mr. Tho. Catterall.	
Key	Appletree					
Key	High Peak					
Key	Appletree					
Key	High Peak					
Key	Morleston	C. Derby	Chapel in Worley Parish.		Mr. Wm. Wilson.	
Key	Wirksworth					
Key	Reppington	C. Repton	—	—	Mr. John Orme.	
Key	Reppington	C. Ashborn	—	—	Mr. Bry. Harding.	
Key	Appletree	—	—	—	—	Ralph Doney Esq;
Key	Wirksworth					
Key	Scarsdale					
Key	Scarsdale					
Key	Scarsdale					Fitzherbert Esq;
Key	Appletree	R. Casteller	4 18 10	Mr. Fitzherbert.	Mr. Luka Flint.	
Key	Appletree					
Key	Reppington					
Key	Scarsdale					
Key	Appletree	V. Derby	6 14 6	Henry Gilbert Esq;	Mr. Sam. Fletcher.	
Key	High Peak					
Key	High Peak					
Key	Scarsdale					
Key	Appletree	C. Derby	—	—	Mr. Sam. Fletcher.	
Key	Morleston					
Key	Scarsdale					
Key	Reppington	R. Reppington	6 12 8	—	—	Earl Ferrers.
Key	High Peak	R. Repton	—	Mr. John Harpur.	Mr. Al. Hammond.	
Key	Morleston	V. Repton	—	—	Mr. Mu. Courtman.	
Key	Reppington					
Key	Reppington	V. Repton	—	—	Mr. Abr. Swayne.	
Key	Morleston					
Key	Scarsdale	R. Chesterfield	12 7 4	—	Mr. R. Heathcote.	
Key	Scarsdale					
Key	Appletree					
Key	High Peak					
Key	Wirksworth	Chapel in Hartington Parish				
Key	High Peak					
Key	Appletree					Mr. John Hard.
Key	High Peak					
Key	Reppington	R. Reppington	9 10 4	Mr. Brown.	Mr. Geo. Gretton.	
Key	Scarsdale					Will. Brown Esq;
Key	Scarsdale					
Key	Appletree					
Key	Appletree	R. Casteller	14 13 1	Henry Vernon Esq;	Mr. Sam. Sturges.	
Key	Appletree					Henry Vernon Esq;
Key	Scarsdale					Ld. Jas. Cavendish.
Key	Scarsdale	R. Chesterfield	7 16 5	—	Mr. Steph. Ward.	

SUT.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seat.
Sutton upon the Hill }	Appletree	V. Casteller	4 16 8		Mr. John Tataham.	
Swadlingcote	Reppington				Mr. Fran. Collyer.	
Swaley	Morleston					
Swanwick	Scarsdale					John Turner
Swarkston	Reppington	R. Derby	5 0 0	Sir John Harpur.	Mr. Tho. Jackson.	
Swarkston Hall	Reppington			Sir John Harpur.		Sir John H.
Taddington	High Peak	In. Bakewell Par.				
Tansley	Wirksworth					
Tapton	Scarsdale					
Therlesbouch	High Peak					
Thorney-Lee	High Peak					
Thorp	Wirksworth	R. Eftborn	6 1 6	Dean of Lincoln.	Mr. Th. Hinchman.	
Thorset Hall	High Peak					
Thurleston	Morleston					
Thurvafton }	Appletree					
Nether }						
Thurvafton }	Appletree					
Over }						
Tibshelf	Scarsdale	V. Chesterfield	4 5 3	Mr. Gladwin.	Mr. Will. Heald.	
Tickenhall	Reppington	C. Derby			Tho. Bate, B. D.	
TIDES- }	High Peak	V. High Peak	7 0 6		Mr. Allen.	
WALL. }						
Tiffington	Wirksworth	C. Ashborn		Mr. Fitzherbert.	Mr. Hen. Aldrich.	
Tiffington Hall	Wirksworth					Fitzherbert
Totley	Scarsdale					
Trinity Chapel	Scarsdale					
Trusley	Appletree	R. Casteller	5 6 8	Mr. Coke.	Mr. Geo. Gretton.	
Trusley Hall	Appletree					Will. Coke E
Tunsted	High Peak					
Tupton	Scarsdale					Lem. Gladwin
Turndick	Appletree	C. Derby		Chapel in Duffield Parish.		
Twiford	Appletree	C. Repton		Chapel in Barrow Parish.		John Harpur
Underwood	Wirksworth.					
Unston	Scarsdale					
Wadshelf	Scarsdale					
Wakebridge }	Scarsdale					
Hall }						
Walton up- }	Reppington	R. Reppington	17 2 7	E. Ferrers.	Mr. Walt. Horton.	
on Trent }						
Walton	Scarsdale					
Walton Hall	Reppington					Earl Ferrers.
Walton Hall	Scarsdale					Sir John H.
Warelow	High Peak					
Warmfandale	High Peak					
Washington	Scarsdale					
Watstanwell	Scarsdale					
Weddingwell	High Peak					
Wendesley	Wirksworth					
Weston Un- }	Morleston					
der-wood }						
Weston up- }	Morleston	R. Derby	11 16 0		Mr. Rob. Holden.	
on Trent }						
Whalay	Scarsdale					
Wheatcroft	Scarsdale					

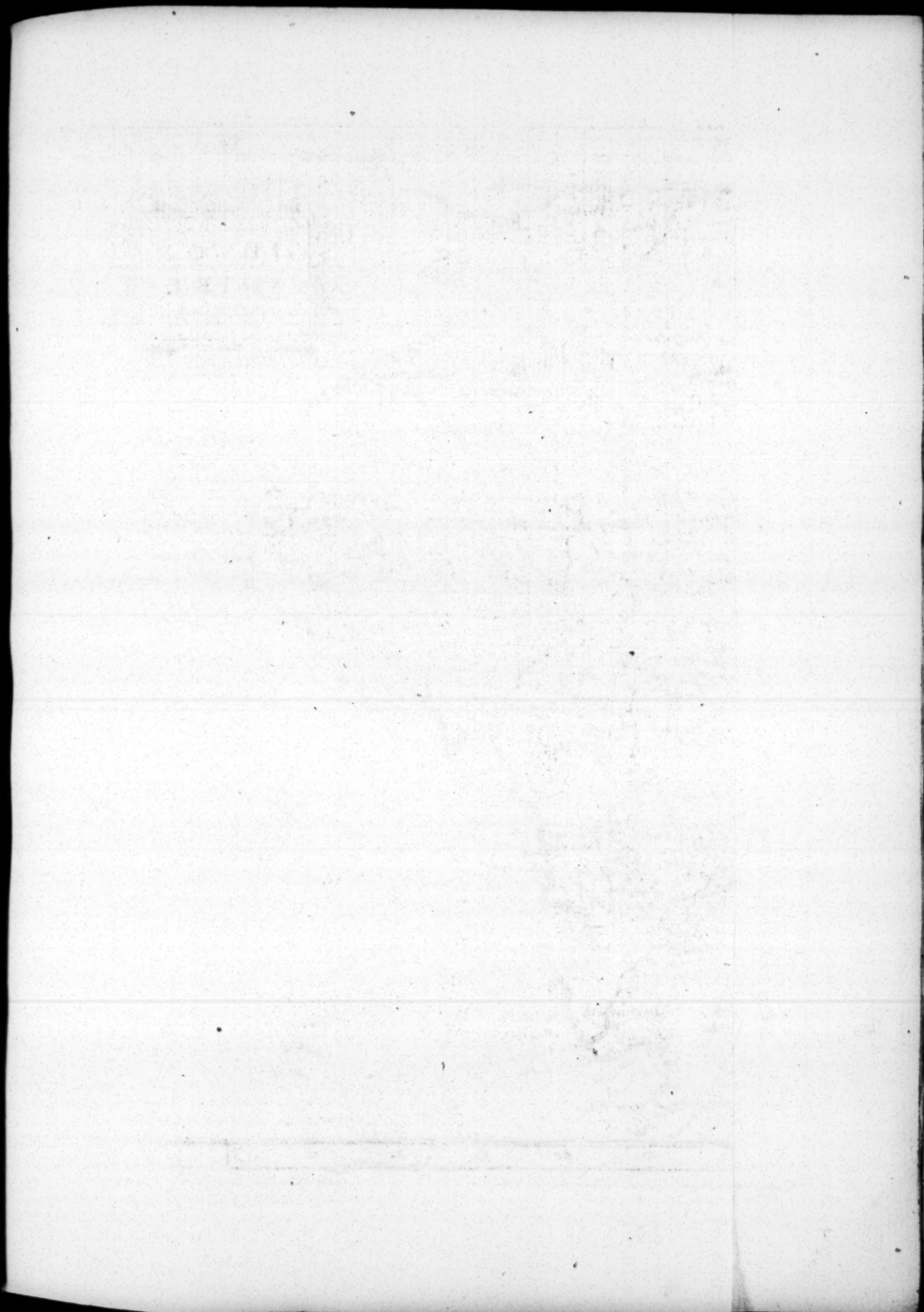
H. E.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
High Peak						
High Peak						
Scarfsdale	R. Chesterfield	7 10 10			Mr. Tho. Callis.	
High Peak						
Scarfsdale	R. Chesterfield	20 3 4			Dr. Henry Felton.	
Wirksworth						Sir John Statham.
Scarfsdale						
Morleston	V. Derby	4 17 2			Mr. John Choyse.	
Morleston	Chapel in Sawley Parish.					
Morleston						
Reppington	C. Repton			Sir Ed. Abney.	Mr. Orme.	Sir Edw. Abney.
Morleston						
Appletree						
Scarfsdale	C. Chesterfield			Sir Tho. Humlock.	Mr. Mat. Furnes.	
Scarfsdale						Sir Tho. Humlock.
Scarfsdale						{D. of Shrewsbury and others.
Scarfsdale	R. Chesterfield	21 6 3	E. of Scarfsdale.	Mr. Mat. Powell.		
Scarfsdale	V. Chesterfield	6 13 4			Mr Will. Hill.	
Reppington	In Burton Parish in the County of Stafford.					
Wirksworth	C. Ashborn	Chapel in Yolgreaue Parish.			Mr. John Alsop.	
Wirksworth	V. Estborn	42 7 9	Dean of Lincoln.		Dr. John Inett.	
Scarfsdale						
High Peak						
Scarfsdale						
Scarfsdale						
High Peak						
High Peak						
Scarfsdale						
High Peak	In Bakewell Par.					
Wirksworth						Mr. Bateman.
Appletree						
Appletree						
Appletree						
Appletree	Chapel in Shirley Parish.					
High Peak	V. High Peak	9 4 5			Mr. Edw. Moore.	

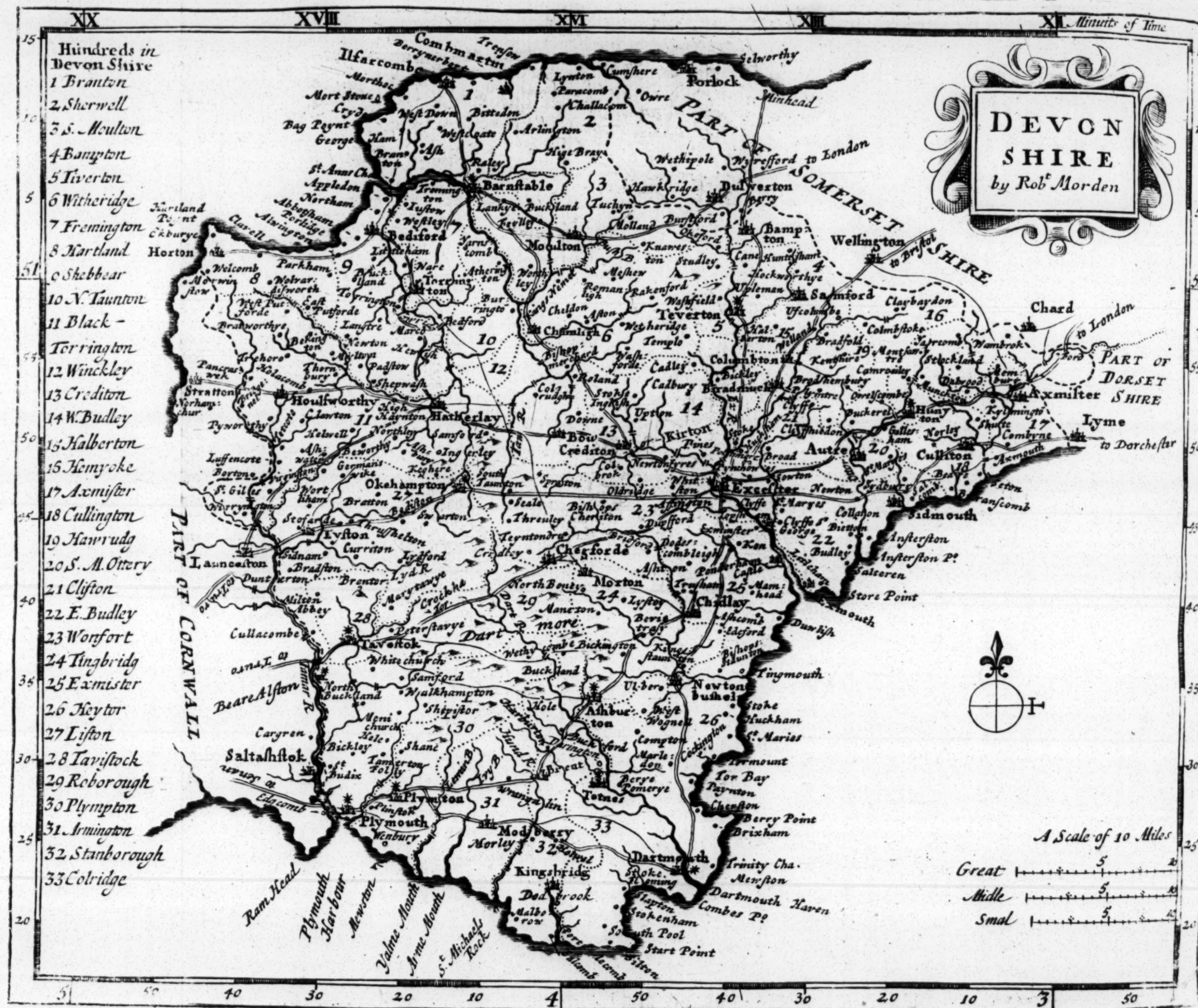
DARBYSHIRE	Darby.	Ashborne.	Wirksworth.	Alfreton.	Chesterfield.	Tiddefwell.	Castle in Peak.	Chaple in Firth.	Buxton.	Banckewell.	Hoveston Ca.	Chatsworth.	Harley Hall.	Chabering For.	Norbury.	Newton Soney.	Croxall.	Cubley.	Harrington.	Clowne Church.	Eckington.	Darley.	Swarfston.	Somershall.	Codnor Ca.
Edall N.W.	26	20	19	20	15	6	3	5	8	10	24	11	13	5	22	30	35	24	14	18	15	14	30	26	23
Boulfouer Ca. N.E.	16	17	12	7	4	16	17	21	19	12	13	10	12	18	20	22	28	21	17	3	5	10	19	23	9
Codnor Ca. N.E.	8	12	7	3	10	18	20	22	20	13	4	12	11	20	14	13	20	14	15	12	13	10	10	16	13
Somershall S.W.	10	6	11	16	21	19	23	22	18	16	12	17	14	21	4	8	10	2	12	25	25	15	11	120	
Swarfston S.E.	4	12	12	13	10	24	27	28	25	20	7	20	17	26	12	5	10	10	18	22	13	17	122		
Darley N.W.	13	9	5	7	7	8	11	13	11	4	10	3	2	10	12	17	23	13	7	12	11	98			
Eckington N.	20	20	15	11	5	14	14	18	18	12	17	10	12	16	22	25	32	23	17	3	118				
Clown Church N.	19	20	15	10	6	17	17	21	20	14	15	12	14	18	23	25	32	24	19	121					
Harrington N.W.	15	7	8	13	13	8	11	10	7	6	14	8	5	9	8	17	21	11	120						
Cubley W.	9	4	9	14	19	18	22	21	18	15	10	16	23	27	3	7	11	11							
Croxall S.W.	12	15	18	21	28	29	32	32	26	25	16	26	23	30	13	7	120								
Newton Soney S.	6	10	12	15	21	24	27	27	24	20	9	20	17	26	10	11									
Norbury W.	10	4	8	14	18	16	19	18	15	13	11	14	11	17	113										
Chabering For. N.W.	22	10	15	17	14	2	3	3	4	7	20	8	9	130											
Harley Hall N.W.	14	8	6	9	8	7	10	12	9	3	12	3	119												
Chatsworth N.W.	16	11	8	9	6	6	8	11	9	3	13	120													
Hoveston Ca. N.E.	4	9	6	6	12	19	21	23	20	14	106														
Banckewell N.W.	16	10	8	11	9	5	8	9	7	121															
Buxton N.W.	22	14	14	18	16	4	6	3	130																
Chaple in Firth N.W.	24	17	17	20	17	5	5	131																	
Castle in Peak N.W.	24	17	16	18	13	4	130																		
Tiddefwell N.W.	21	14	13	16	12	127																			
Chesterfield N.	16	15	10	7	117																				
Alfreton N.	9	11	6	108																					
Wirksworth N.W.	8	5	112																						
Ashborne N.W.	8	11																							

DERBYSHIRE
sends
IV Members
to
Parliament,
has
IX Market Towns,
and
106 Parishes;
is divided
into 6 Hundreds,
containing about
1920000 Acres of Ground,
56000 Houses, and near
283000 Inhabitants, being in
Circumference 200 Miles.

The Arms of Derby







Devonshire.

DEVONSHIRE is the Eastern Part of that Country which in the Times of the *Britains* was inhabited by the *Danmonii*. It is called by the *Cornish Britains*, *Deunan*, and by the *Welch-Britains*, *Duffnynt*, i. e. deep Valleys, because most of the Towns, Villages, and other Habitations, are situate in low Bottoms. The *English-Saxons* gave it the Name of *Deuonjrype*, or *Devonshyre*, from whence the Latin *Devonia* is derived. Mr. *Camden* asserts, that it was vulgarly called *Denshire* by Contraction; but it does not appear that that Name was generally used either there or in the other Parts of *England*.

There are good Evidences to prove, that the *Romans* were in Possession of this County, for there is a Fosse-way that runs quite cross it, and divers *Roman* Coins have been digged up in several Places in it, viz. a Golden Coin of *Nero's* at *Exeter*, another of *Theodosius's* at a Place near *Barnstaple*, several Silver ones of *Severus* and other Emperors, besides a great many Brass ones; but we have no particular Account of their Transactions.

The *West-Saxons* made *Exeter* for some time the Seat of their Kings, and when they removed from thence, committed it to the Custody of certain Earls, which were at that time Officiary only, a Dignity superior to Honorary Earls, yet not equal to those settled in the Counties by the Conqueror.

The *Danes* greatly infested this, with the other Counties lying on the Sea-Shore in these Parts, and have left behind them, up-

on several high Hills, a rude kind of Fortification, called *Danes Castles*; but when they became Masters of the Island, they made some Amends for their former Barbarities; for King *Canute* took Charge of the greatest Part of it himself.

The Land grows much larger here than in *Cornwal*, tho' still washed by the Sea on the Northern and Southern Sides, being in the widest Place 54 Miles broad, and 61 long. It is bounded on the North by the *Severn* Sea, or *Bristol* Chancel, on the East by *Somersetshire*, on the South by the *English* Chancel, and on the West by *Cornwal*, and contains in it 33 Hundreds, 38 Market-Towns, 394 Parishes, 1910000 Acres, 56310 Houses, and about 337860 Inhabitants.

This County, and the famous Men of it, have been so fully described by Mr. *Risden* and Mr. *Prince*, two Natives of it, that we must not pretend to give an Account of all Places remarkable in these Sheets, but shall, by a brief Survey, gratify the Reader only with what is more necessary or curious, and refer him to those large Volumes for a more particular Inquiry.

We shall begin with the Western Part, which joins with *Cornwal*, and is separated from it by the River *Tamar* only, and taking a View of the Southern Coasts, proceed by the Eastern Border to the Northern Shore, bringing in the Inland Towns, by ascending up the Rivers on or near which they are situate.

The River *Tamar* first offers it self, running with a swift Stream almost quite cross this Side of the County, which in a direct Line

Line is here 35 Miles broad, but double as much in the Meanders or Windings. A British Poet thus sings of it:

Hinc Anglos, illic cernit Tamara Britannos.

*On this Side Tamar do the English dwell,
But on the farther they are Britains all.*

It rises in the Hills near *Welcomb*, at a little distance from *Hartland-Point*, and holding its Course Southward, passes by *Souldan* and *Pancraswell*, and waters

Holdsworthy, a little Market-Town, whose Market is on *Saturdays*. It gave Name to an ancient Family, who were the Lords of it; but now the Manor belongs to the *Prideaux's* of *Soldon*, who have purchas'd it of the Crown. From hence the River runs by *Tamerton*, *Luffincote*, and *St. Giles* in the Heath, which hath on its Side a pretty Brook called *Cary*, which gave Name to a good Family in these Parts, and then comes to the little River *Lid*, upon which, at a little distance, stands

Lidston, or *Lydston*, a small Market-Town in Mr. *Camden's* Time, but now disused; yet it seems to have been anciently of some Account, because it gives Name to the whole Hundred, but never so considerable as

Lidford, its neighbouring Village, now indeed contemptible, but formerly so famous a Town, that it appears from the Conqueror's Survey-Book, it had this, with other Privileges, not to be rated at any other Time, or for any other Cause, and in the same manner as *London* was. It had then (a) 140 Burgesses, and the Custody of the Castle there was always committed to Men of the greatest Quality, which argues that it was a Place of great Honour and Importance. The Causes of its Decay are not known; but all the Marks of its Greatness are lost; 'tis not so much as a Corporation, has no Mayor; and tho' it once sent Burgesses to Parliament, 'tis now

discharged from that Obligation *propter Paupertatem*, i. e. in Consideration of its Poverty; yet the Parish, for the Largeness of Lands and Liberties, may compare with any in the Kingdom, the whole Forest of *Dartmoor* lying in the Verge of it. The River *Lid* being here at the Bridge pent up with Rocks, has made it self so deep a Fall by its continual working, that the Water is not to be seen, but only the Noise of it is heard, to the great Admiration of Passengers that go over it. Westward, two or three Miles from this Town, lies

Brent-For, an high rocky Place, as the Name signifies. On the top of this high Hill is a Parish-Church dedicated to *St. Michael*, whose Church-yard doth hardly afford Earth enough to bury the Dead. It serves as a Sea-mark for Sailors that bear with *Plimouth-Haven*. Hard by this Place is a Village named

Gubbins, whose Inhabitants, by Mistake, are represented by Dr. *Fuller*, in his *English Worthies*, as a barbarous Sort of People, rude, and lawless as the *Scythians*; which false Information he took upon Trust from some not well affected to them.

The little River *Teave* has its Source hereabouts in several Streams, which unite near the Town of *Tarvisstock* or *Teavisfok*, an ancient Borough, and the chief Town of the Hundred called by its Name. *Malmesbury* describes this Place thus: It is pleasant for the Convenience of Wood, fine Fishing, and an uniform Church. The Banks of the River lie along just by the Shops, which, by the Force of its Current, washes away all the Filth and Rubbish of the Town. It was of great Note when *Orgaricus*, (or *Horodogarius*, as *Pol. Virgil* calls him) Duke of *Devonshire*, kept his Court here, and was made more famous by the celebrated Beauty of *Elfreda*, his Daughter, whom King *Edgar*, the first unresisted Monarch of this Land, was so much enamour'd with, that he made way to her Bed by the Slaughter of her Husband *Ethelwold*.

(a) Mr. *Risden* quotes the Original Record; — Rex habet Burgum de *Lidford*, & Burgenses ibidem tenet viginti & octo infra Burgum, & quadraginta & unum extra Burgum, &c. i. e. The King is Owner of the Borough of *Lidford*, and has there twenty eight Burgesses within, and forty one without the Borough, &c. so that the Additions to *Camden* seem to be mistaken in the Number of Burgesses. *Risd. contin. p. 182.*

as he was hunting with him near *Warlewood*.

Ordulph, the Son of *Orgar*, by the Admonishment of a Vision from Heaven, is said to have built a Monastery here about A. D. 961, (of which we shall treat at large in the Ecclesiastical History) and lies buried here with his Father, and *St. Rumon*, a Person much spoken of as Bishop of this Place. *Ordulf* (called also *Mausolus*) was of that huge Growth, Bulk, and Gigantick Strength, that he is said to have broken Bars of Gates, and to have strided over Rivers ten Foot wide.

In this Monastery was anciently established a Lecture to be read in the *Saxon* Language, for the Preservation of the Antiquities, Laws and Histories, written in that Tongue, from Oblivion, which was continued down to the fifteenth Century. The School in which it was taught is still in being; and tho' not then used, 'twas not forgotten; for we find, that in the beginning of the late Civil Wars, a *Saxon* Grammar was printed in *Tarvisstock*. *Sir Henry Spelman* founded a *Saxon* Lecture in *Cambridge* for the same good End; but it is come to nothing.

The Abbot of this Monastery, grown rich and proud, his Ambition affected a Mitre, and by the Assistance of the Pope, and Favour of the King, he got to be admitted a Baron in the higher House of Parliament, which enabled him to maintain a Contest with *Hugh Oldham*, Bishop of his Diocese, who by his means died excommunicated.

The Government of this Town is by a Mayor, Aldermen, and Bailiffs. The Coinage of Tin and Stannary-Courts are kept here every Month. The Market is on *Saturdays* weekly, and well frequented, and four Fairs are yearly held on *Michaelmas-Day*, *Epiphany*, *St. Mark*, and on the Decollation of *John the Baptist*, and it sends two Members to Parliament: But the greatest Honour done this Place was, that King *William III.* dignified the Earl of *Bedford*, descended of *John Russel* of *Berwick*, near *Bridport* in this County, with the Title of Marquess of *Tarvisstock*, and Duke of *Bedford*.

Two Miles from hence is *Lamerton*, in the Church whereof is the ancient Monument of the *Tremains*, and among others

the Effigies of *Nicholas* and *Andrew*, Twins, who being alike in Lineaments of Body, suffer'd the same Pain, tho' at a distance, desir'd to sleep, eat, drink, and walk together, and were slain together at *New-Haven* in *France*, A. D. 1663.

Nearer to the Sea is *Bear-Ferris*, so named from the Family *de Ferraris*, who were anciently famous in this Country. In this Parish were Silver Mines in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* which were lately re enter'd by *Sir John Maynard*, but have since been discontinued.

The *Tamar* having receiv'd the *Teave* into its Chancel a little lower, passes by some inconsiderable Villages, and empties it self into the Sea a little distance from the Mouth of the River *Plim*, which tho' the less River, yet has had the Fortune to give Name to the Town, which stands between them, it being called

Plimouth. Its ancient Name was *Sutton*, i. e. *South-Town*, from its Situation, and it seems to have been divided into two Parts, the one called *Sutton-Prior*, and the other *Sutton Vantort*, because the one belonged to the Priory of *Plimpton*, and the other was the Lordship of the *Valtorts*. In the Time of the *Saxon* Heptarchy, it was called *Tamerworth*, (as we find it in the Life of *St. Indractus*) but now the Name of *Plimouth* has prevailed, and 'tis known by no other.

It was no inconsiderable Place so long ago as the Reign of *K. Edward III.* for the *French* designing as great a Mischief to this Nation as they could readily do, landed here on purpose to burn it; but *Hugh Courtney*, then Earl of *Devon*, being then but 30 Years of Age, courageously opposed their Landing with some few Gentlemen of the Country, and their Neighbours, and having slain 500 of them, put the rest to flight, and so bravely freed his Country.

After this, it much decay'd, and dwindled into a small Village, inhabited by Fishermen only; but about two Ages ago, the Convenience of the Haven increased it to a Town so large, that 'tis now not much inferior to a City for the Number of Inhabitants, and Greatness of Trade; for the Haven is so large, that it will admit of the greatest Ships without striking Sail, and yield them a safe Harbour, tho' of never so great a Bulk. It is also sufficiently fortified.

fied against the Attacks of any Enemies; for not only the Isle of *St. Nicholas*, (called by *Mr. Camden* by Mistake *St. Michael*) which contains two Acres of Ground or more, and lies before it, is well fortified; but at the Town it is guarded on both Sides by a Bastion and Castle, built (as 'tis thought) by the *Valtorts*, and upon Occasion may be blocked up with a Chain crossing it. In the Island of *St. Nicholas*, General *Lambert*, one of *Cromwell's* best Officers, was confined after the Restoration, and liv'd there above twenty Years.

King *Charles II.* to add to the Strength of this Place, built a Royal Citadel, consisting of five regular Bastions, and 165 Guns, to which the Guns of the other Fortifications being added, make up 253. King *William* also made two Docks here, which were begun in 1691, and finished in 1693.

The Town was divided into four Tribes or Wards anciently, who were governed by a Mayor, ordained by King *Henry VI.* and under him a Captain to each Ward, who had under him several inferior Officers (as *Mr. Camden* tells us); but this Government is now changed into a Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Common-Council, who have the Regulation of all Affairs belonging to the Corporation. The Markets are kept Weekly upon *Monday* and *Thursday*, and the Fairs on

The Government of the Fort is in the Hands of a different Commander, placed there by the King, who is at present

The Management of the Customs is also entrusted to its proper Officers, viz. a Collector, Customer, Comptroller, Searchers, Land-Waiters, and other Officers, and the Dock has belonging to it a Clerk of the Check, a Store-keeper, Master-Shipwright, a Master-Attendant, and Clerk of the Survey; all of them under the Direction of a Commissioner for Sea-Affairs, who is at present

The building of the Dock has much enriched this Port, being made in the late Wars a Rendezvous for all outward-bound Convoys, and convenient for the homeward-bound Ships to put in, and provide themselves Pilots up the Chanel, as also for the

Men of War to lie by while they wait for a Wind.

The Merchants here drive a considerable Trade to *Virginia*, the Sugar-Islands, and the *Streights*. Their Pilchards, which they take in great Numbers on their Coasts, and order after the same manner as they do in *Cornwall*, they send into *Spain* and *Italy*, where they are a beneficial Commodity.

This large and populous Town had but one Church for a long time, which, tho' it was very spacious, was not sufficient for the Inhabitants. It belong'd before the Dissolution to the Priory of *Plimpton*, whose Abbot was Parson of it, and put in a Vicar to supply the Cure; but since the Surrender of that Priory, it was purchased by the Town, and the Revenues are bestowed upon a Preacher and a Curate. Another Church was erected and consecrated in the Reign of *K. Charles II.* to the Honour of God, and the great Convenience of the People for Divine Worship.

But this Place is not only famous in itself for its Commerce and Wealth, and being the Mother of a Town of the same Name in *New-England*, but for several of its Natives, who deserve a particular Character here, viz.

Sir Francis Drake, who in Maritime Achievements (as *Mr. Camden*, his Contemporary and Acquaintance, speaks) was, without Dispute, the greatest Captain of his Age. He was born in this Town, and being bred to the Sea-Employments, was sent on many prosperous Expeditions into the *West-Indies*, where he surpriz'd *St. Jago* and *St. Domingo* in *Hispaniola*, took *Carthage* Sword in Hand, and blocked up the Bay of *Mexico* for two Years together; with continual Defeats upon our Coasts, where, with a small Fleet, he took, sunk and fired, ten thousand Tun of the *Spanish* Shipping in their own Bays, and under their own Forts, and that in the Sight of their own Admiral, the Marquis *de Santa Cruz*, against the *Spanish* (invincible) Armada, as they call'd it, which he miraculously discomfired, taking some, burning and sinking others, and dispersing them so one from the other, that they never united, and many of them never return'd home; and last of all, his sailing round the World by his own Conduct, tho'

tho' with infinite Hazards, and many Changes of Fortune, which he performed within the Space of two Years and ten Months. Upon which last, one thus poetizes:

*Drake, pererrati novit quem terminus Orbis,
Quemq; semel mundi vidit uterq; Polus;
Si taceant homines, facient te sidera notum,
Sol nescit comitis immemor esse sui.*

O Drake, who sailing round the World hast been,
And both the Lines and both the Poles hast seen;
If Men are silent, Stars will tell thy Praise,
And Sun adorn's Companion with his Rays.

Sir Francis, by his own Contrivance, and at his own proper Charge, brought to this Town a large Stream from a great distance, thro' many Windings and Turnings, which is a great Benefit to the Inhabitants, carrying several Mills, and serving for many other necessary Uses.

Sir John Hawkins, and Sir Richard his Son, were both Natives of this Town, and both equally famous for their great Undertakings and Exploits by Sea in the West-Indies, Spain, Guinea, and other Parts of Africk. Sir John was thought to be equal in Fame with Sir Francis Drake; but it was by such as knew neither their Persons nor their Actions thoroughly, for Sir Francis much excelled; tho' to the Praise of both it must be spoken, they raised themselves by their own Merit. Sir Richard came nothing short of his Father, but more unfortunate. He wrote a Volume of his own Travels, Actions and Hardships, (Demonstrations of a brave Man) and promis'd another; but Death prevented him. Mr. Cavendish also began his Voyage from this Town, to make some further Discoveries of the unknown Parts of the World.

Esphoge, a learned and married Priest in the Reign of K. William Rufus, flourished in this Place; for before A. D. 1102, the Clergy were not prohibited to marry in England; but about that Time *Anselm*, Archbishop of Canterbury, introduced that Violence to Scripture and humane Nature, which (as Henry of Huntingdon speaks) tho' it was thought by some a Matter of great Purity, yet by others was looked upon as

dangerous to the Clergy, who by affecting Purity, were likely to fall into Unclean-ness.

This Town was honour'd by K. Charles II. in giving the honourable Title of Earl to Thomas Windsor Hickman, whom that King having created Lord Windsor in the 17th Year of his Reign, made Earl of Plymouth in the 34th, A. D. 1681. He was succeeded in his Honour and Estate by his Grandson

Other, (his Son of the same Name dying before him) who is the present Earl, and by Elizabeth, the Daughter and Heir of Thomas Whitley of Cheshire, Esq; hath two Sons, Other Lord Windsor, born June 30, 1707. and Henry.

Between this Town and the Sea is an Hill called the *Haw*, on the top of which is a delicate Level or Plain, which affords a very pleasant Prospect on all Sides, and a curious Compass for the use of Mariners. From this Hill 'tis fabled, that *Corineus* wrestling with the Giant *Gogmagog*, threw him headlong down; which if not true, was a good Subject for the Poet's Fancy to work on, who thus speaks,

Hor. avidum, &c.
With those rude Monsters bred in Wars and Blood,
Brave *Corineus* clogg'd the Stygian Flood:
High in the Air huge *Gogmagog* he shook,
And pitch'd the vile *Antæus* from his Rock.
His hated Carcass on the Waves was cast,
And *Cerberus* started at his monstrous Ghost.

More into the Land, and not far from the River *Plim*, stands

Plimpton, a pretty populous Market-Town. The Market is on Saturdays, the chief Town of the Hundred so called, and Capital Seat and Barony of the *Redverses*, or *de Ripariis*, now called *Rivers*. It was given to them by K. Henry I. and they had a Castle here, of which many Tenants held their Lands adjoining by a certain Tenure, which the Lawyers call *Castle-Garde*, because they were bound to defend it, and repair the Walls of it when it was needful. They were after created Earls of Devonshire. There were some deformed Remains of this Castle in the last Age. This Town was account-

ed the chief Honour of the Earldom of Devon, having eighty nine Knights Fees appendant to it; but afterward it passed with the Earldom of Devon, and other large Estates, to the Family of the Courtenays by Marriage. Next to this Town stood anciently

Plimpton St. Mary, a considerable Manor, when *William Warlewast* begged it of King *Henry I.* to add to the Church of *Exeter*. He found here a College of Secular Canons, consisting of a Dean and four Prebendaries, founded (as is supposed) by one of the Saxon Kings; but because they would not part with their Wives at the Bishop's Command, he displac'd them, and erected it into a Priory of Canons Regular, which continued till the Dissolution, and then the Glory of the Town fell with it. The Lands belonging to the Priory came to the Family of the *Snellings*, who now enjoy it. Lower near the Sea is

Plimstock, which anciently belonged to one *Child*, who having no Issue, gave it to the Church in which he should happen to be buried. It happen'd that he being a hunting in a very cold Season upon *Dartmore* Forest, lost his Way in the Night, and was starved to Death. The *Tavistock*-Men hearing it, seized his Body to bury it in their Abbey-Church, which the People of *Plimstock* endeavour'd to prevent, by possessing themselves of a Bridge over which they were to pass; but the *Tavistock*-Men run up a slight Bridge, (still called *Guile-Bridge*) and conveying the Body to their Abbey, secured his Lands to themselves, and so this Town belonged to *Tavistock*-Abbey till the Dissolution. Keeping the Sea-Shore, and going Eastward, we pass by some small Villages, and come to

Wembury, where *John Hela Esq;* Son of *Sir Francis*, has a noble Mansion-House, built upon an advanced Ground, by which means all the Offices are contrived under it; but the greatest Piece of Ingenuity is, a large Pond strongly walled and gated, which at every Flood opens, and stores it with Fish, and the Ebb shutting it, leaves them for the Provision of his Family. This Town formerly belonged to *Plimpton* Priory, and the Church was dedicated to *St. Werburgh*, the Holy Daughter of *Wulpher* King of *Mercia*. It was purchased at the Dissol-

ution by one *Rider*, and by his Grandchild sold to *Sir John Hela*. *George Monk*, Duke of *Albemarle*, and his Son *Christopher* after him, had a Seat in this Place.

The River *Alm* or *Talm* empties it self into the Sea at a little distance from hence, upon which we meet with a Place of some Antiquity, taking its Name from it, viz.

Tampton, where *Ethelwold*, a Saxon King, had his chief Palace, and *Lipsum* his Lieutenant was interred. This Manor afterward became the Possession of *Matthew Fitz-Herbert*, a noble Soldier, who was one of the Magnates or Barons who assisted at the making the *Magna Charta*, and the Treaty of King *John* and his Barons in *Runnymede*. From his Posterity it descended by a Daughter to *Sir Ralph Mounthermer*, and by his Daughter to *John Montacute*. A little higher on this River lies

Woodland, whose Lords bore the same Name, and one of which Family, *Sir Walter Woodland*, was a Servant to the Black Prince, and knighted by him. Returning again to the Shore, we find near the *Alm's* Mouth

Cellaton, which *Beatrice de Vallibus*, who was Lady of it, gave to the Church of *St. Saviour* at *Torr*, to pray for the Health of King *Richard I.* and *K. Henry* his Father, and of the Soul of her Lord and Husband *William Brigwell*. This Estate was passed with a Daughter to *Winand de Raleigh*, in *K. Henry III.*'s Time, and continued in that Name down to *Sir Walter Raleigh* Esq. that eminent Soldier and Scholar, who lived in *K. James I.*'s Reign. The Shore now leads us to the River *Arw's* Mouth, upon which, at some distance from the Sea, lies

Armingtoun, i. e. a Town upon the *Arw*. It gives Name to the Hundred, and the *Pe-verells*, *Carvays*, *Fitz-Stephens*, *Bausteds*, and *Stowars*, have in their several Successions been Lords both of the Town and Hundred, in which lies

Modbury, anciently called *Muribury*, a Place for Multiplicity of ancient Houses, and Fruitfulness of Soil, inferior to few in this County, and hath been formerly distinguished into *Great* and *Little Modbury*. The chief Manor here belonged to the *Paltons*, who conveyed it to the *Akeshons*, and they to the *Champernowns*, descended from them. In ancient Deeds they are called, *De Campo* &c.

Arnulphi. It is a Borough and Market-Town, and hath its Market on *Thursdays*, and Fairs on *St. George's* and *St. James's* Days. They are well furnished with all Necessaries for the Country, and for that Reason much frequented, yet something the more, because the Town is noted for nappy Ale.

Wimpston, the Seat of the *Fortescues*, is an Hamlet in this Parish, and from them is descended Chancellor *Fortescue*, the Author of the famous Book, *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*, i. e. Of the Praises of our English Laws; Sir *Henry Fortescue*, a great Commander in the French Wars under King *Henry V.* who made him Governor of *Meaux* in *Berry*. Another *Henry* was Lord Chief Justice in *Ireland*, and much esteemed for his Virtue and Sincerity in that high Station; and Sir *John Fortescue*, who, for his great Learning and Wisdom, was Chancellor of the Exchequer and Dutchy of *Lancaster*, and Privy-Counsellor to Queen *Elizabeth*. *Hugh Fortescue Esq;* a Descendant of this Family, is now Owner of it, and has much increased his Estate, by marrying the Daughter of *Hugh Boscawen Esq;* Privy-Counsellor to *K. William III.*

Between this and *King's Bridge* there is a fair Bridge over the River *Avon* or *Avon*, about a quarter of a Mile long, and at the Mouth of it stands *St. Michael's Rock*, which is several Acres over, and on which are to be seen the Remains of an old Chapel, to which this ancient Rhyme refers.

*Where Avon's Waters with the Sea are mixt,
St. Michael firmly on a Rock is fixt.*

King's Bridge is a pretty Market-Town, pleasantly situated. The Market is on *Saturdays*. Mr. *Crispin*, a late Citizen of *Exeter*, founded and endowed a Free-School here.

Dodbrook joins to it, wherein is a particular Custom of paying Tithes to the Parson of a certain Liquor called *White Ale*. From this Town, which stands almost even with the Shore, descending from the *Plim's-Mouth*, the Land runs out into a wide and large Front, called by the Seamen, *The Start*, or *Start-Point*, from the Saxon Word *Stæont*, *Start*, a Promontory, and gathering in again, leads us to the Mouth of the

River *Dart* or *Dart*, which rises in the Forest of

Dartmoor, a mountainous Part of the Country, made into a Forest by King *John*, and not only confirmed by his Son *K. Henry III.* but for avoiding sundry Inconveniencies, he set out the Bounds of it in a Charter of Perambulation. It is twenty Miles long, and fourteen broad, and in that Extent yields many Advantages to the neighbouring Inhabitants, for it affords Pasture all the Summer to near 100000 Sheep, and a proportionable Number of other Cattle, and great Quantities of Turf for Winter-Firing, which to provide 'tis wonderful to see, how busy the By-dwellers are; but the Inhabitants of it are the most ignorant and rustick People in the West of England; Strangers indeed to Luxury and Excess, but as much to good Manners. In King *John's* Days, there were Tin-Mines found and wrought in this Forest, that have been long discontinued. From these Hills, which consist of a blackish Mould, both rocky and healthy, and supply the North, West, and Southern Parts, with many pleasant Rivers, the River *Dart* forces its Passage thro' dirty Places by a steep and strong Current into the Sea, and in its way washes some Towns of Remark, viz.

Sciredun, and *Siplegh*, where (as we find in ancient Records) *David de Sciredun* held Lands by this Tenure; To find two Arrows whenever our Lord the King should come to hunt in that Forest. From hence it runs to

Asburton, a Market and Borough Town, a great Thoroughfare upon *London Road*. Its Market is kept on *Saturdays*, and it sends Members to Parliament; and passing by

Dirtington, the Barony heretofore of the *Marvins*, who were also Lords of *Keims* in *Wales*, it comes to

Totness, an ancient, but little Town, and formerly of great Note. It would take up much Time to enlarge upon the Antiquities of it. *Jeffrey of Monmouth* asserts, that the *Trojan Brutus*, from whom he will have the whole Isle descended, first landed here, and gave it this Name, *Tona at Brita*, i. e. All at East, which by Time was alter'd into *Tontenels*, and by Contraction to *Totness*; but 'tis hardly credible that *Brutus* spake French, and therefore *Leland's* Opinion is more probable,

bable, that its Original Name was *Dodonesf*, which signifies a Rocky Town, for it stands on a rocky Hill declining to the River, and by Time is converted into *Totness*.

It was anciently well walled in, as the Remains of the Foundations of the Walls and Gates evidently prove; but it has suffer'd so many Alterations by *Romans*, *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Normans*, that 'tis no Wonder that nothing of its ancient Glory appears.

The Conqueror gave this Town, with other large Estates, to *Judael de Totness*, that noble Norman who accompanied him hither. He made it his principal Seat, and erecting a Castle, which is now in Ruins, held it as the chief Place of his Barony. In his Time it had this Privilege, (according to *Domesday-Book*) that it did not geld but when *Exeter* gelded, and then it yielded forty Pence, and was to serve upon any Expedition by Land or Sea, as did *Barnstable* and *Lidford*.

King *John*, in After-times, granted this Town the Power of chusing a Mayor for their chief Magistrate, and *Edward I.* endowed it with many Privileges, which it still enjoys. From *Judael de Totness* it came by Female Heirs by the *Brewers*, *Breoses*, and *Cantelupo* Lord of *Abergawenny*, to the Lords *Zouche*, who repaired the Castle, and made the Town much more beautiful and strong. It continued in this Family thro' many Successions, till *John*, Baron *Zouche*, being banished for siding with King *Richard III.* King *Henry VII.* gave it to *Peter Edgcomb*, a Man of high Birth and Wisdom, as a Reward of his faithful Services.

The Market is kept here on *Saturdays*, and the Fairs on

It sends Representatives to Parliament.

One *Roger Newman* founded a Priory in this Town, and dedicated it to the Virgin *Mary*, and placed in it *Cluniack* Monks.

Just over against *Totness*, on the other Side of the *Dart*, is

Berry-Pomery; so called from the *Pomery's*, one of the noblest Families in these Parts, who built a Castle at a little distance from it, now known by the Name of *Berry-Castle*. This Family derive their Pedigree from *Radulph de Pomery*, who in *William* the Conqueror's Days held *Wich*, *Dunwinesdon*, *Bramerdine*, *Pudeford*, *Horewood*, *Toreland*, *Helcomb*, this Town, and many others.

The River *Dart* having passed *Totness*-Bridge, where it has heaped up much Sand, brought along with it from the *Stannaries*, has nothing on each Side of it worth Notice, (the Villages being small and poor) but fertile Meadows and Lands, till it draws at last, tho' but slowly, to its Mouth, where, upon an Hill, stands

Dartmouth, a Sea-Port, Borough, Corporation, and Market-Town. It has a commodious Haven belonging to it, which, upon Occasions, may be chained, and is defended at all times by two Castles. The Shipping of this Port, and Trade of the Town, was the most considerable in the County, (except that of *Exeter*) till *Plimouth* became of late so prosperous and flourishing; but now 'tis much lessen'd. However some Foreign Commerce is still maintain'd, and the King has his Officers there to take care of the Customs.

King *Edward III.* made it a Mayor-Town, and it has been ever since govern'd by a Mayor and Aldermen. The *Zouches* were the first Lords of it; then *Nicholas de Tenkesbury* had it, and afterward the *Brients*. It has been several times invaded by foreign Enemies. The *French* burnt it in the first Year of *Richard I.* and again in the Reign of *Henry IV.* When they had set Fire on *Plimouth*, they attempted to do the same to this Town, but were repulsed, not so much by the Bravery of the Men, as Women, who, like Amazons, oppos'd them, and took Monsieur Castle, their General, three Lords, and twenty three Knights, with the Slaughter of many others.

The Market is on *Fridays*, and it sends Representatives to Parliament under the Names of *Clifton-Dartmouth-Hardness*, which shews that anciently these three Towns were but one Borough, united by reason of their nearness, but all of them are compriz'd in *Dartmouth*. The Fairs are on

In this Town lived one *Hawly*, a Man of great Wealth, whose House was called the *Haw*. He was as generous and hospitable as rich, which made his Neighbours express their hearty good Wishes to him in this Rhyme:

Blow the Wind high, or blow the Wind low,
It ever blows good to *Hawley's* Haw.

This

This Town hath had the Honour to give the Title of Baron to *George Legg*, the Son of *William Legg Esq.* who was Master of the Horse and Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to his Royal Highness *James Duke of York*, and Governor of *Portsmouth*, whom King *Charles II.* in Consideration of his own and his Father's Services, created Baron of *Dartmouth*. He was succeeded in his Honour and Estate by his only Son

William Legg, who in the Reign of our late gracious Sovereign Queen *Anne* being sworn one of the Lords of the Privy-Council, and appointed one of her Principal Secretaries of State, was farther dignified with the Title of Viscount *Lewisham*, and Earl of *Dartmouth*, which he now enjoys. He has Issue by the Lady *Ann Finch*, Daughter of the Rt. Hon. *Heneage*, late Lord *Guernsey*, now Earl of *Aylisford*, three Sons, *George Legg*, Viscount *Lewisham*, *Heneage*, and *Henry*, and one Daughter.

Stoke-Flemming is hard by *Dartmouth*. It takes its Name from a Nobleman of *Flanders*, who was formerly the Lord of it, and went by a Daughter of the Family of the *Mohuns* to the *Carews*. In this Parish, on the low Land called *Black-Pool*, the Lord *Castle* came first ashore, and fired several Villages before he attempted to take *Dartmouth*, as is above mentioned.

From *Dartmouth* the Shore rises Northward to *Berry-Point*, where the Sea presses in upon the Land, and makes a Bay about twelve Miles in Circuit, called at this Day *Torbay*, from the Village adjoining, anciently the Seat of the *Bruers*, who, in the Reigns of King *Richard I.* and King *John*, were Men of great Note, and afterwards of the *Wakes*. *William Lord Bruer* built an Abbey here, and placed in it Canons of the Order of the *Præmonstratenses*, to pray for the Souls of the Kings of *England*, his Father's, his own, and all his Predecessors and Successors. *Vespasian* is said to have landed here when he came to make War upon *Arviragus*, King of *Britain*, who was very powerful in these Western Parts of our Isle. But this Bay is more particularly memorable for being the Place where his Majesty the late *K. William* (then Prince of *Orange*) landed on the 5th of *November*, 1688. to rescue this Nation from its Fears of Popery, as tho' God had pecu-

liarly set apart that Day, to shew his special Favour and Protection of the Protestant Religion, then as much in Danger as by the Powder-Plot, and more feared. During the late Wars with *France*, the Royal Navy of *England* often rode in this Bay, which had the Honour of giving the Title of Baron to the late Rt. Hon. *Arthur Herberts*, Earl of *Torrington*, and Baron *Herberts* of *Torbay*. He was descended of a younger Branch of the Family of the Lord *Herberts* of *Chisbury*, and was Admiral of that Fleet which brought the Prince of *Orange* to *England*, and soon after conducted the Princess safely over to him, then made King; for which Services, and others done soon after, he was created by their Majesties Baron of *Torbay*, and Earl of *Torrington*. He was twice married, but left no Issue, so the Honour is extinct. Near this Bay stands

Mary Church, which, as we are assured by Tradition, was the first Church founded in this County after its Conversion. More up into the Country lies

Morely, or *Morlegh*, where anciently hath been a Fort, tho' tis now little better than an Heap of Stones, called by the Name of *Stanborough*, which it seems was once so famous, as to give Name to the Hundred in which it stood. In King *Edward I.*'s Reign, one *Sir Peter Fishacre Kt.* held Lands in this Parish, and a Controversy happening between him and the Parson about Tithes, he in the Debate was transported so much with Passion, that he killed the Parson in his Fury, and being closely prosecuted for the Fact, was compelled to answer for it at *Rome*, where he was enjoined by the Pope for his Penance to build a Church at *Morely*, which he accordingly did, and lies buried in the Wall arched over. Higher toward the Forest of *Dartmore* stands

Wythicomb, or *Wydecomb*, of which the *Clavels*, a Family as ancient as the Conquest, were Lords, and so continued to the Time of *Richard II.* when it became the Inheritance of the *Raleighs*, a Family so famous as to become an Adjunct to its Name. Of a Rock in this Parish, which the Inhabitants call a *Torr*, the Hundred of *Haytor* has taken its Name; and on an high Hill called *Croken-Torr*, the King's Court of Parliament for the Stannaries of the Duchy of *Cornwall* is kept. In the 14th Year of King *Charles*

Charles I. a violent Storm of Thunder and Lightning happen'd in the Time of Divine Service, and a Ball of Fire fell into the Church in the midst of the People, which killed three Persons, wounded sixty two, overturn'd all the Pews and Seats, and did as much Damage as amounted to the Value of 300*l.* A like Storm happen'd in 1689 at

Crews-Morthard in this County, to fall upon the Church, which rent the Steeple, melted the Bells, Lead, and Glass, and suffer'd nothing to escape it but the Communion-Plate. Returning again to the Shore near *Torbay*, we meet with

Cockington, at the distance of two Miles from it, where the Family of the *Cary's*, different from the *Carews*, have long flourish'd in great Repute. From them the Barons of *Hunsdon* are descended, as also the Families of the late Earls of *Dover* and *Monmouth*. *Robert Fitz-Martin*, Lord of *Camois*, had this Manor and Church in the Reign of King *Henry I.* which he gave, with two Fardings of Land, to the Abbey of *Camois*, for the Safety of his Parents Souls. The Posterity of this *Martin* styled themselves *De Cockington*. A little higher on the Shore, and nearer the *Teign*, stands

Hacomb, or *Huckham*, where formerly lived *Jordan Fitz-Stephens* Kt. denominated from this Town, *De Hacomb*, by whose Daughter *Cecil* it came first to the Family of the *Archdeacons*, and from them to *Hugh Courtney*, whose Daughter *Jane* marrying to *Nicholas*, Baron *Carew*, had many Children by him: *Thomas* the eldest proved undutiful to her; whereupon she settled this fair Inheritance upon her three younger Sons by *Carew*, (from whom the three Families of *Carews* of *Hacomb*, *Anthony* and *Berry*, are descended) and upon *John Vere*, her Son by a second Husband, from whom the late Earls of *Oxford* came. Hence we come to

Teignmouth, or *Tinmouth*, a small Village at the Mouth of the River *Teign*, of which it takes its Name. The *Danes*, who were sent to make a Discovery of the Situation of *Britain*, in order to their intended Invasion, first landed here about *A. D.* 800. and having killed the Governor of the Place, took it as a Presage of their future Victory, which they pursued with the greatest Cruelty thro' the whole Isle. The *French* also

burnt it in the late War, it being a poor defenceless Place, and having few Houses but what were thatch'd, and so very combustible: But as the *French* got little Honour by their Enterprize, having burnt nothing worth preserving but the Church-Bible, so the Inhabitants lost nothing, for they procured a Brief, which every one was so willing to give to, that they got themselves Money enough to build better Houses, and to relieve their former Poverty. More into the County, near the Rise of the *Teign*, stands

Chegsford, where anciently flourished the famous Family of the *Prows*. Near it lies

Moreton, a small Market-Town, whose Market is on *Saturdays*. It borders on the Skirts of *Dartmore*, and hath long been in the Tenure of the Family of *Moringe*, who anciently wrote themselves *de la More*, and have matched into the Family of *Mart*. Following the Stream, we pass by many small Villages, and come to

Chidleigh, or *Chudleigh*, which gives Name to the large Family of the *Chidleys*, and has by *K. Charles II.* been honour'd with yielding the Title of Baron to the noble Family of the *Cliffords*; *Sir Thomas Clifford*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*, being created Baron *Clifford of Chudleigh*, *April* 23, 1671. *Hugh* Lord *Clifford* now enjoys his Honour and Estate, and has a numerous Issue of five Sons and six Daughters.

The Bishops of this Diocese had a sumptuous Seat here before the Reformation, with the Manor thereunto belonging; but now there is nothing of them remaining, but one small Part of the Structure in Ruins. The Bishops, when they resided here, were very generous to this Town, for they purchas'd them a weekly Market, viz. on *Saturdays*, well frequented, and two Fairs yearly upon *St. Barnabas* and *St. Martin's* Days. Nearer to the Mouth of the River we find

Bishop's Teignton, so called because it belonged anciently to the Bishops of *Exeter*. Here was a famous Sanctuary, which none durst violate, tho' it protected many wicked People, as others of that Nature did thro' Corruption; and upon that Account *John de Grandison*, a *Burgundian*, and Bishop of the Diocese, in the Reign of *K. Edward III.* built a fine House here, that his Successors (for

(for so are the Words of his Will) might have a Place to lay their Heads, if at any time their Temporalities should be seized into the King's Hands: But his Design was not answer'd, for his Successors have lost this House, and almost all the other Revenues belonging to their Bishoprick.

Six Miles from the *Taig* North-Eastward, the River *Ex*, called by *Ptolemy*, *Isc*, and by the *Britains*, *Isc*, flows into the Ocean at a very large Mouth. Whence it took this Name, it is not certain; some say from *Iscow*, which signifies Elders; others from *Heske*, as the *British* call Reeds; but these last not being found here, the first Derivation is more probable. The Head of this River lies in *Exmore*, a filthy barren Ground, near the *Severn* Sea, the greatest part of which is in *Somersetshire*. Several Monuments of Antiquity are found on it, viz. Stones set in the Form of a Triangle in some Places, and in the Form of a Circle in others; and one among them is inscribed with *Saxon*, or rather *Danish* Letters, to direct Travellers upon that Road. Not far from this Moor the *Dunsbrook*, a little River, falls into the *Ex*, after it has passed

Dulverton, a Market-Town of some Note in these Parts. The Market is kept there on *Tuesdays* and its Fairs are

The *Ex* proceeding in its Course first Southward, comes to

Tiverton, called so by Contraction from *Twisford-Town*, because it has two Fords over the River to it, an ancient Borough and Market-Town, and very considerable for the Woollen Manufacture, which brings it both Gain and Glory. The Market is on *Mondays* for Kerseys, of which the best Sort are called *Tiverton Kerseys*; but for other Commodities on *Tuesdays*; and Fair on *St. Michael*. It is govern'd by a Mayor and Aldermen, and has its Representatives in Parliament.

It was the chief Lordship which King *Henry I.* conferred upon *Richard Rivers*, his Cousin, before he created him Earl of *Devonshire*, from whom it descended to the *Courtneys*. They had their Castle here, with two Parks near adjoining, and were Lords and Patrons of the Town and Church. The Parish is large, and the Benefice was great; but the Parson complaining that it was but small, when at the largest, the Earl finding

out the Injustice of his Complaint, divided it into three Parts, *Tidcomb*, *Clare*, and *Pis*, allotting each of them 100 Marks, as it still continues, and is a Competency for them all. This Castle and Manor, by a Match with the Coheirs of the *Courtneys*, descended to the *Trelownys*.

Fire hath been twice fatal to this Town, viz. *April 1598*, when it began on the Market-Day, and by reason of the Violence of the Wind, and the Amazement of the People who were in the midst of their Business, the whole Town almost was in a small time consumed, several Persons being burnt in their Shops and Houses. There were 600 Houses burnt, with great Wealth in them; but the Church, chief Place, and two Alms-houses, escaped, tho' one of them stood in the midst of the Flames. It was scarcely re-edify'd, when another Fire happen'd, as destructive, the same Building again being freed. Surely the Finger of God was in it. It was again re-edify'd more magnificent than before, and King *James I.* settled a Mayor for their chief Magistrate, and a Fair yearly on *St. Michael's-Day*.

Peter Blandel, (or *Blandon*) a wealthy Clothier in this Town, and a Native, hath built a School, which is a great Ornament to this Place, and endowed it with a liberal Maintenance for a Schoolmaster and Usher, appointing a Feast to be kept on *St. Peter's-Day* yearly in Memory of him, for which he gave moreover a sufficient Allowance.

He gave also two Fellowships and as many Scholarships to *Sidney-College* in *Cambridge*, and one Fellowship and two Scholarships to *Bulioi-College* in *Oxford*, for the Benefit and Assistance of the Scholars bred up in his School in this Place.

In the Church of this Town is a Chapel built by the Earls of *Devon*, and appropriated for their Burials, but now demolished, wherein was a Tomb for *Edward Courtney* Earl of *Devonshire*, and his Countess, having on it their Effigies of Alabaster richly gilded, which Time has not so much defaced, as Men, with this Inscription:

Ho, ho, who lies here?
The I, who died Earl of Devonshire;
With Kate my Wife, so me full dear,
We liv'd together fifty five Year.

That

*That we spent, we had; that we left, we lost;
That we gave, we have.*

From *Tiverton* the *Ex* runs thro' a pretty rich Soil for some Miles, and then is enlarged by the Streams of two little Rivers, on each Side one, the *Creden* on the East, and the *Columb* on the West, upon each of which stands a considerable Town, viz.

Crediton, or *Creden-Town*, in Latin *Cridian-tum*, now by Contraction *Kirton*, standing on the *Creden*. The Saxons called it *Credian-tum*, and in their Times there flourish'd a Bishop's See here, of whose Bishops an Account shall be given in the Ecclesiastical History.

The Church here is a very goodly Fabric, of about 200 Foot in Length, retaining still the Form and Majesty of a stately Cathedral, and in it some of the Bishops have been interred, about one of whose Monuments was legible, not long before the last Century, this Inscription engraven on a Brass Fillet, which went round the Stone:

*Quisquis es, qui transieris, sta, perlege, plora,
Sum quod eris, fueramq; quod es, pro me, precor, ora.*

*Who'er thou art that passest by,
Stand still, read this, and weep;
I am, what thou shalt be; was, what thou art,
Pray for me, I beseech.*

But now (as Mr. Prince assures us, who searched for them) there is no Footsteps of any Funeral Monument of any of them in it. *Worth. of Dev. p. 9.*

In this Town *Winifrid* or *Boniface*, Archbishop of *Mentz*, commonly called the German Apostle, because the *Hessians*, *Thuringians*, and *Frisians* of Germany, were converted to the Christian Faith by him, was born. He was Legate of the Apostolick See under several Popes, and was martyr'd by the Pagans A. C. 354, and his Day in the Roman Kalendar is June 5.

It is now remarkable only for its Market, ho' but a thin one, which is kept on

belonging to the Bishops of *Exeter*, situate here. Within the Memory of our Ancestors it was noted for a College of twelve Prebendaries, and a Chapel dedicated to *St. Lawrence*, on whose Day the Fair is yearly kept; but now they are both demolished, and nothing but Ruins remaining, being alienated, together with the Bishop's Palace, to the Family of the *Killegrews*, so that there are now no Footsteps of the Bishop's possessing any thing here, but the Name of a large Meadow, called, *My Lord's Meadow*. The Popish *Devonshire* Rebels, who rose in *Edward VI.*'s Time, assembled here, and fortified themselves in it; and when the Gentlemen of the County went to treat with them, they us'd them very roughly, and retiring from thence, laid Siege to *Exeter*. Westward of this Town lies

Bow, a little Market-Town, the Market on *Thursdays*, and a Fair on *Ascension-Day*. It seems to be so called from its Crookedness. The Court for the Dutchy of *Lancaster* is commonly kept here, and by it

Calumpton, which stands upon the River *Columb* or *Culme*, which having been enlarged with several Rivulets from above, runs here with a large and full Stream, and gives a Name to this Place, being the chief Town near it. It was the King's Demesne in the Saxon Heptarchy, and bequeathed by *Alfred*, the Saxon King, to his youngest Son *Ethelward*, with other fair Lands in this County, *Somersetshire* and *Hampshire*.

In After-ages, this Manor was given to the Abbey of *Buckland* in this County, which being surrender'd into the King's Hands, became the Possessions of *Sir John St. Leger Kt.* who sold it to *Tho. Risdon Esq;*

This Town hath an indifferent Market on *Saturdays*, with certain Fairs yearly on

The Church is a very fair Building, with a rich and curious gilded Rood Loft, yet preserved as an Ornament, tho' the idolatrous Image be removed, besides a goodly Tower, and tunable Ring of Bells to grace it. Near this Town, upon the same River, stands

Bradminch, anciently called *Brainet*, when *Britswold* before the Conquest, and *William Chievr* in the Conqueror's Days, were seized of Lands here. This is a Barony, and was always

always Parcel of the Dukedom of Cornwall, of which the Dukes were always entitled Barons of *Braines*. This Town consists of three Parts, the Fee, the Manor, and the Borough. The Fee consists of Freeholders, who are to attend at the Lord's Court twice a Year to make their Presentments. The Manor consists of such as hold their Lands of their Lord by Fine, which they pay every three Weeks, as they can agree: The Borough, to whom the Lord has granted a Charter, by which they challenge a Power to chuse a Mayor yearly, who has the Government of the Town, who by his Place is a Justice of the Peace, as are likewise his next Predecessors. It did anciently send two Burgesses to Parliament; but upon Complaint that it was a Burden to them, they were excused upon the Payment of five Marks.

Other Privileges they retain, viz. the Cognizance of all Pleas in all Causes within the Borough, Searches, Tumbrel, Pillory, View and Redress of Bread, and free Warren, for which the Mayor makes an Account and Payment yearly at the Audit kept by the King's or Duke's Officers.

This Town hath a weekly Market on and yearly Fairs
on with
Toll and View of Frank-pledge.

Silverton lies on the Borders of *Bradnech*, and is remarkable for being a part of the King's Demesnes, held long by the Crown by the Name of *Subfreton*, as we find in *Domesday Book*, till they were given to the *Beauchamps*, Barons of *Hatch*, whose Heir sold them to Sir *John Wadham*, Judge, from whom they are descended to Mr. *Chidley*.

Bramford lies a little lower, but on the other Side of the *Ex*. This Town was the Possession of *Ulvoe*, the Saxon, who lived in the Confessor's Time, and held it by the Name of *Bramforton*. It was afterward bestowed upon the Bishop of *Constance* in *Normandy*; but hath been long the Lands of the ancient Family of the *Espears*, who hold it to this Day. How it became alienated from the Church, is not known. Crossing the *Ex* again, just at the Union of the River *Columb* with it, stands

Stoke-Canon, which was given to the Church of *Exeter* by King *Canute the Dane*, to make Expiation (perhaps) for the Rava-

ges his Father *Swain* had made in that City, and to that Church some Years before. This Gift was fairly represented in a Window in the Parish Church, and not long ago very visible, viz. A King with a triple Crown, and this Inscription: *Canutus Rex donat hoc Manerium Eccles. Exon.* Next

Poltimore offers it self, long since the Seat of the *Poltimores*, Knights, who bore for their Arms a Griffin Segreant, Or, in a Field, Azure. *Richard Poltmore* sold these Lands to *William Pointington*, a Canon of the Church of *St. Peter's*, from whom it came to the ancient Family of the *Bampfilds*, who now enjoy it, and have much enriched themselves by the Marriage of the Heirs of divers good Families hereabouts, as of the *Cobhams*, *St. Maure*, and lately of the *Coplestons*. Here the *Ex* or *Ifc* is swelled to a considerable Bigness, and being divided into several Cuts or Channels, for the Conveniency of Mills, brings us down to the City of

Exeter, so called from the River *Ex*, according to the old Verse of *Alexander Neckam*, once Prior of *St. Nicholas* in this City.

*Exoniæ famâ celeberrimus Ifcia nomen
Præbuit*

The *Ex*, a River of great Fame,
To *Exeter* has given Name.

This City is called *Ifca* by *Protony*, *Ifca Danmoniorum* by *Antonine* in his Itinerary, *Exan-certer*, and *Mankton*, from the Multitude of Monks there. At this Day it is called *Exeter*, contracted from *Excester*, i.e. a Castle on the *Ex*; by the *Latins*, *Ex nia*; by the *Welch*, *Caer isk*, *Caer nth*, and *Pencæer*, i.e. a chief City. *William of Malmesbury* gives us this Description of it: This City, tho' the Ground about it be wet and filthy, and will scarce bear a Crop of bad Oats, often yielding empty Ears without any Grain in them, yet by reason of its Stateliness, the Richness of the Citizens, and Resort of Strangers, all kind of Merchandize is so plentiful in it, that nothing necessary is wanting.

It stands in the 50th Deg. 46 Min. of Northern Lat. about 150 Miles from *London*, upon the East Side of the *Ifc* or *Ex*,

on an Hill of an easy Ascent, encompassed with a Ditch and very strong Walls, having many Towers between. An ancient Charter says, That King *Athelstan* brought it first into Subjection to the *English*, and having fortified it with Towers and Stone-Walls, changed its Name from *Monkton* to *Exeter*, and founded a Monastery in it, dedicated to God and St. *Peter*, whose Monks were to be free from all Secular Impositions, except building Bridges, and attending the King when he went upon any warlike Expedition in Person.

The Town is a Mile and a half in Circuit; with Suburbs shooting out here and there for a long way. It hath six Gates, and four principal Streets, which all meet in the midst of the City, called commonly, but corruptly, *Carfax*, for *Quater-ways*, ~~in~~ the four Ways, and divide the whole into four Quarters, in every of which there be divers Streets and By-Lanes, and Suburbs appertaining. It is well water'd, being full of Springs in the Out-Parts, which being convey'd by Leaden Pipes into certain Conduits built in several Places of the City, afford a liberal Supply of Water for all Occasions to the Inhabitants. The two chief Conduits are, that in the Cathedral Church-yard, and that in the middle of the Town, where the four Streets meet, called of old the *Carfax* Conduit, but now the Great Conduit.

Who was the Founder of this pleasant City, is not known, and so we cannot run up to the Original, but describe it as we find it. It contains fifteen Parish Churches, thirteen of which were in *Oliver's* Time exposed to Sale by the common Cryer. The Cathedral, which is the chief of them, and stands in the East Quarter of the City, is now a magnificent Building, dedicated to St. *Peter*. King *Athelstan* built it for the use of the Monks of St. *Benedict*, for whom he erected a Religious House adjoining; but when *Edward* the Confessor removed the Monks to *Westminster*, which he had newly built, and transferred the Bishoprick of *Kinton*, to which he had just before united that of St. *German* in *Cornwall* hither, it became the Cathedral of the See of *Exeter*; yet for a long time received no Additions, tho' now 'tis but a small Part of it, and is known by the Name of Our Lady's Chapel.

Leofrick, and some other of the first Bishops, affected Piety more than Magnificence, and contented themselves with necessary Buildings, without Pomp and Superfluities; but After-ages thought Grandeur begot Reverence, and thereupon the Bishops began to improve their Churches, and enlarge their Palaces. *William Worlewast* was the first Bishop who began this Work. He laid the Foundation of the present Choir, which *Robert Chichester* may be supposed to have finished; for Bishop *Godwin* in his Life says, *In Ecclesia Structura & Ornatumulum Pecunie impenderit, i. e.* He spent great Sums upon the Buildings and Ornaments of his Church. From this Time the succeeding Bishops were continually making greater or less Improvements of the Church, till it is come to be one of the finest Cathedrals in this Kingdom. *John* the Præcentor made other Additions, which *Henry Marshal*, his Successor, finished. *William Brewer*, the ninth Bishop, made it his Business to provide Revenues for the Dean and Prebends, which he augmented so as to maintain twenty four of the latter. About this Time flourished *Josephus Isaacus*, a Poet of very lively Wit, whose Pieces were very highly approved of by the Ancients. His Poem of the *Trojan* War has been twice published in *Germany*, under the Name of *Cornelius Nepos*. About sixty Years after *Peter Quirvil*, the 13th Bishop, began the Nave of the present Church, to which *John Grandison*, the 17th Bishop, made an Ile of each Side. *Edmund Lacy*, the 22d Bishop, built the Chapter-House, and about the same time the Dean and Chapter built the Cloister; so that the Cathedral, as it now stands, was about 400 Years in building, and yet appears so uniform, as if it were all built at one time, and by one Man.

In this Church there are two very fair Towers, standing the one on the North Side, and the other on the South, and dividing the higher Ile from the lower. In the first are four small Bells, and a Clock-Bell called St. *Peter's* Bell, which weighs 6100 Pounds, with a very fair Clock and Dial to it: The other hath eight Bells, serving for daily use, which were escheated, with all the Goods of the Church, in the sixth Year of King *Edward VI*.

In the Choir is remarkable the Episcopal Seat, a very stately, high, and admirable Work, and the rest of the Cathedral is much adorned with the Tombs and Monuments of many noble and worthy Personages. The Organ in this Church is accounted the largest in England, the biggest Pipe being 15 Inches diameter, which is two more than that of the celebrated Organ at *Ulm*.

Adjoining to the Cathedral is the Bishop's Palace, who hath a Way from thence into it. It is the only Dwelling that remaineth of fourteen fair Houses belonging to that See, that were once well furnished with all Things necessary, the rest being alienated by an ill disposed Bishop about the Time of the Reformation. The Dean and Chapter also have each of them a fair House about the Church-yard, called, *The Close*, because they are inclosed by certain Gates from the City, and within that Circuit are two other Churches to attend the Cathedral.

The Dean, Chantor, Chancellor, and Treasurer, are the four Dignitaries of the Church. The Dean is the Chief, has Power to assemble the Chapter, and hath the first Vote in it. To these are added four Archdeacons, viz. *Exeter, Totness, Barnstaple*, and *Cornwal*. The Sub-Dean is a principal Man in the Government of the Church. The Prebends have handsome Incomes, but the Residentiaries most.

This City abounded with Religious Houses before the Dissolution, and other lesser Suppressions. Within the Circuit of the Cathedral were three, one for the Monks, supposed to be founded by King *Ethelred*; another for Nuns, which is now called the *Kalendar Hay*; and a third for the Monks of *St. Benedikt*, founded by *K. Athelstan*, and is that part of the Cathedral that is now called *Our Lady's Chapel*. Within the East-Gate stood the Priory of *St. John* for Regular Canons, built (as is said) by *Gilbert* and *Robert Long*, Brothers; *St. James's Abbey*, replenished by *Dominicans*; and *St. Nicholas*, a Monastery of Black Canons of *St. Benedikt*, founded by *William the Conqueror*. The Abbot of *Battel* built a Priory here, which he dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, and made it a Cell to his Abbey; and without the South-Gate was a Priory of Grey Friars *Franciscans*. So that 'tis no Wonder that

this City bore the Name of *Monkton*, when so many Monasteries were in it.

At the upper end of the City stands an old Castle, called *Rougmont*, a Place famous for its Antiquity and Situation, which commandeth the whole City and Territories round about, and has a pleasant Prospect to the Sea. It is said to have been for some time the Seat of the *West-Saxon* Kings, who are supposed to have built it, and afterwards of the Earls and Dukes of *Cornwal*; but now it belongs to the King's eldest Son, as Duke of *Cornwal* and Prince of *Wales*. The Buildings are now much ruined, except a Part that is kept up for the Assizes, Quarter Sessions, and County-Court.

The City was in ancient Times very populous, and chiefly inhabited by Clothiers, and Weavers of Broad-Cloth for *Spain* and *Portugal*; but afterwards Merchants, Serge-masters, and Kersey-Clothiers, settled here, together with all Sorts of Tradesmen and Mechanicks. The Government of this City was at first in four Bailiffs, called by the *Saxons* Portgreeves; but afterwards they were styled Provosts and Stewards. Their Council consisted of thirty six Persons, but was reduced by King *Henry VII.* to twenty four, and the Mayor order'd to be chosen out of them, who, with the Provosts or Bailiffs, is to determine all Causes between Party and Party, for which they kept a weekly Court on *Mondays* in the Guild-Hall of the City, a fair and convenient Building; but now these Names are changed into a Mayor, Aldermen, four Bailiffs, and a Common-Council. The City is also divided into its several Companies, which are ruled by their own Officers, annually chosen, which much facilitate the Work of the Mayor and Aldermen in their Administration of Civil and Criminal Causes.

It was incorporated by *K. John*, and made a County by King *Henry VIII.* and ever since hath continued to send its Representatives to Parliament. There are kept weekly two Markets, viz. on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*; but in Summer-time Things necessary for Man's Sustenance are sold in Plenty every Day.

In the South-Gate are two common Prisons, and a Compter for such as be arrested

upon Actions at any Man's Suit. In the Suburbs is a Work-house, ordained for the Employment of idle Vagrants in hard Labour, which is maintained by a Stock of Money appropriated for that Use. There are also divers Alms-houses, viz. *Grindons* for Women, *Hursts*, *St. Ann's Chapel*, the *Maudlin*, and the *Winnards* without *South Gate*; all which have their competent Allowances for the Poor in them.

There was anciently a Sea-Port at *Exeter*; for the Sea flowing up to the very Walls of it, Ships of Burden could load and unload at the Place now called, *The Water-Gate*. But *Hugh Courtney*, the Earl of *Devon*, being offended with the Citizens, took that Opportunity to advance the Trade of his Manor of *Topsham*, casting into the Chanel great Heaps of Sand and Earth, called in those Times *Wears*, by which the Navigation was for a long time so obstructed, that all Merchandize was brought to this City by Land from *Topsham*, which is three Miles distant; nor could the Citizens gain the Removal of them, tho' they obtained an Act of Parliament for that End, because the Earl's Power and Interest was so great. However they preserved the Duties accruing to the Town, which were paid at *Topsham*; and lately in the Reign of King *Charles II.* they made such Works thro' the *Dams*, tho' at a vast Expence, that Lighters of the greatest Burden can now come up to the City-Key.

This City was under the Jurisdiction of the *Romans*; but the Time is unknown. The Story of *Vespasian's* besieging it eight Days in the Reign of the Emperor *Claudius*, is one of *Jeffrey of Monmouth's* Fables, as is *Pendas* of *Matthew of Westminster*; but in the Times of the *Antonines*, it is probable it flourish'd under their Command, because *Antoninus's* Itinerary continues the Roads in these Parts to this City, and no farther. When the *Romans* left *England*, the *Britains* in Possession became absolute Masters of it, and kept it against the *Saxons*, when all the Eastern Countries had submitted to them, near three hundred Years after their first Usurpation; but yet 'tis likely that the *Saxons* were in Amity with the *Britains*, and liv'd mix'd with them, because when the *Danes* had besieged and taken it, King *Alfred*

with his *Saxons* went against them, and routing them, saved the City.

Some Years after this, King *Aethelstan* entirely subjected this Place to the *Saxon* Government, for he forced the *Britains*, who lived in equal Power with the *Saxons*, to fly beyond the *Tamar* into *Cornwall*; and to secure it to himself, encompassed it with a Wall of square Stone, and a Ditch, with other Bulwarks. His Successors bestowed many Privileges upon it, and among others this, That this City should not geld, but when *London*, *York* and *Winchester* did, and then it paid half a Mark of Silver for a Knight's Fee. And in case of an Expedition by Land or Sea, it was to serve after the Rate of five Hides of Lands, as appears from *Domesday-Book*. *Edward the Confessor* also, for the greater Dignity of this Town, removed the Bishop's See from *Kirtan* hither.

This Place hath often suffer'd great Calamities from divers Enemies and Invaders. The *Danes*, A. D. 875, coming out of *Normandy*, arrived in the River *Ex*, and spoiled it with great Outrage: Their Trenches towards the North remain to this Day. Again, *Swain* King of *Denmark* hearing of that great Massacre which the *English* had made of the *Danes* upon *St. Brice's Day*, landed here with a great Navy, and besieged the City, which opposed him with great Bravery, till by the Treachery of one *Hugh*, a *Norman*, whom Queen *Emma* had made Governor of it, he became Master of it, and in Revenge put the Men to the Sword, ravished the Women, massacred the Children, burnt the City, razed the Walls, beat down the Churches, and so left it in Ruins.

It was a long time before it could in any measure recover it self; yet when it began a little to flourish again, *William the Conqueror* came and laid close Siege to it. The Citizens, who were always of approved Loyalty, shut up their Gates against him, and galled him equally with their bitter Reflections, as with their Weapons, till a part of their Wall falling down, (by the Act of Providence as the Historians say) they were forced to surrender upon as good Terms as they could obtain. The Conqueror was not severe, but only alter'd the Gates of the Castle in Sign of Victory, and obli-

obliging them to take an Oath to be his faithful Liege Subjects, departed. At this time (it is said in the Survey-Book) the King had in this City 300 Houses, it paid fifteen Pounds a Year, and that eight and forty Houses were destroyed after the King came into England.

In the Reign of K. Stephen, Baldwin Rivers, Earl of Devon, revolting to Maud the Empress, fortified this City and Castle against him, but was forced, after a long Siege, to yield by Famine. After this, it was pressed with three other Sieges, viz. Sir Hugh Courtney, a Gentleman of the Devonshire Family, who siding with K. Edw. IV. against Henry VI. besieged this City and took it, the Lords and Gentlemen of the contrary Party flying to Calais, and so King Edward took Possession of it soon after, stay'd there three Days, and then returned to London.

In the Reign of K. Henry VII. Perkin Warbeck, pretending to be Duke of York, second Son to Edward IV. laid Siege to Exeter, and batter'd it with Ordnance, the Citizens defending themselves with equal Vigour, till Edward Courtney, Earl of Devon, drove them from before the Town. This Loyalty and Bravery of the Citizens was highly extolled by the King, who going thither in Person, bestowed upon the City the Sword which he then wore, to be borne before their Mayor, as also a Cap of Maintenance. He lodged at the Treasurer's House in the Close, and stay'd there several Days.

Lastly, in the Reign of King Edward VI. the Rebels of Devonshire and Cornwall, pretending to be offended at the new Religion, as they call'd the Reformation, came before this City July 2, 1544. and having summon'd the Citizens to surrender, threaten'd to plunder them, unless the Gates were forthwith open'd to them; but they were deny'd resolutely. They were headed by Humphrey Arundel Esq; and some other Gentlemen, and the Citizens were assisted by divers Gentlemen of the Country, then in it. The Rebels began the Siege by stopping up all Passages for Provision, cutting their Conduit-Pipes, and breaking down all the Bridges, and then fell to battering it

with their Cannon. The Citizens as bravely defended themselves, and tho' miserably pinched by Famine, yet held out, till the Lord John Russel, who had a Seat there, defeated the Rebels in several Battels, and so raised the Siege. This Deliverance happen'd upon the 6th of August, which was then appointed for a Day of Thanksgiving for that City, and is still kept there under the Name of *Jesus-Day*. K. Edward VI. to reward their exemplary Loyalty, gave them the rich Manor of the *Ex Island*. Mr. Miles Coverdale, afterward Bishop of this See, was Chaplain to the Lord Russel, and preached the first Thanksgiving Sermon in the Camp.

In the late Civil Wars, this City was garrison'd for the King, and held out till his Affairs grew desperate every where. The Queen was deliver'd here of the Princess Henrietta, afterward Dutches of Orleans; but hearing that the Earl of Essex was marching with his Army toward it, she committed the Princess to the Care of the Lady Dalkeith, and fled into France. The Earl turned his Forces another way, and so the City remained safe under its Governor Sir John Berkley, till the Lord Fairfax besieg'd it, and then that Knight surrender'd it upon Articles, and the Princess was left to the King's Disposal in any part of the Island.

Soon after the Appearance of General Monk, in Opposition to the illegal Powers, then usurping the Supreme Authority, the People of this City grew impatient for a free Parliament, and several Tumults happen'd in their City upon that Account.

When K. William, then Prince of Orange, landed at Torbay, he sent a Detachment to take Possession of this City; but the Bishop, Dr. Lamplugh, flying to London, the Magistrates, deterred by his Example, receiv'd him but coldly, as being backward to join with him in the Quarrel. However they made no Resistance, and his Troops were very welcome to the Citizens in general. The King himself made his Entrance there a few Days after, and when he marched towards London, left Sir Edward Seymour, one of the Burgesses for the Town, Governor of it.

The Dukes and Earls of EXETER.

This Place having highly deserved of their Kings for their Loyalty, has been as highly honour'd, by giving the Title of Duke, before any other, to

John Holland, Earl of *Huntington*, who being Brother by Mother's Side to King *Richard II.* was made Duke of *Exeter* by that King, who being deposed by *K. Henry IV.* this Duke joining in a Conspiracy to restore him, was deprived of his Honour and Life together. This Honour lay vacant awhile, till King *Henry V.* in the 4th Year of his Reign, created

Thomas Beaufort, then Earl of *Dorset*, Duke of *Exeter*. He was descended of the House of *Lancaster*, being the youngest Son of *John of Gaunt* by the Lady *Katherine Swinford*. He was a Prince as eminent for his Wisdom and Courage, as for his high Birth and Station. He died without Issue, and *John Holland*, Son of the above mentioned *John Holland*, was restored to his Father's Estate and Honour, and so

John Holland II. was made Duke of *Exeter* by *K. Henry VI.* and left them to

Henry, his Son, who, while the House of *Lancaster* prevailed, flourished in great Honour; but when the *York* Family got up, and came to the Crown, he was reduced to such mean Circumstances, (notwithstanding he married King *Edward IV.*'s Sister) that *Philip de Commines* (c. 50.) testifies, he saw him begging his Bread, bare-foot and bare-legged, in the *Netherlands*. He returned into *England* again when the *Lancastrians* appeared in the Field, and was at the Battel of *Barnet*: after which he was never seen more, till his Body was found cast up on the *Kentish* Shore, as if he had been shipwreck'd. He left no Heirs Male, and so this Honour ceased. King *Henry VIII.* long after this, lessen'd the Title, creating

Henry Courtney, Son of the Lady *Katherine*, King *Edward IV.*'s Daughter, Marquess of *Exeter*. He assisted Cardinal *Poole*, (who being angry with his Prince for withdrawing from the *Romish* Communion, had left his Country to carry on Intrigues with the Pope and Emperor against both) with his Purse and Counsel; which being discover'd,

he was arraigned, found guilty, and beheaded, with some others, who were in the same Plot. After this, the Title still decreased, and King *James I.* 3 Reg. created

Thomas, the eldest Son of *William Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, Lord Treasurer of *England*, Earl of *Exeter*. He was a zealous Person for his Queen's Honour, and proclaimed the Earl of *Essex* a Traitor in *London*, because he had made an Insurrection. He was succeeded in his Honour and Estate by

William Cecil, his Son and Heir. He was Principal Secretary of State, and sent Ambassador to the Emperor *Matthias*, 13 Jac. He is thought to be poison'd at *Naples*, and dying without Issue, he was succeeded in his Honour and Estate by

David, the Son of his Uncle Sir *Richard Cecil*, second Son of *Thomas*, the first Earl. He, by *Elizabeth*, Daughter to the Earl of *Bridgewater*, had Issue one Son,

John, his Heir and Successor, who by *Frances*, Daughter of the Earl of *Rutland*, had

John, his Son and Heir. He married *Ann*, Daughter to *William* Earl of *Devonshire*, by whom he had four Sons, *William*, *Charles*, *Edward*, and

John, who was his eldest Son, and inherited his Honour and Estate. He died in *France* leaving for his Heir and Successor

John, the present Earl of *Exeter*, who by *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter and one of the Coheirs of Sir *John Brownlow*, hath Issue living five Sons, viz. *John* Lord *Burleigh*, *Brownlow*, *William*, *Francis*, and *Charles*, and one Daughter, *Elizabeth*.

Leaving *Exeter*, we come to take a View of the adjacent Towns, which have been Sharers in the Misfortunes of their Capital City, viz.

Pineho, formerly the Estate of *Robert de Vallibus*, from whom it has come by the *Moltens*, *Stretches*, and *Cheyneys*, to the *Walgraves*, now Possessors of it: Here the *Danes* and *Normans* encamped, and threaten'd to destroy *Exeter*; but were discomfited in a bloody Battel by an Army of *Cornish*, *Dorset*, *Somerset*, and *Devonshire* Men, and forced to depart the Country with great Loss and Disgrace; as also

Clift St. Mary, where the rebellious Commons intrenched themselves by laying great Trees

Trees cross the Ways, and planting Ordinance, which they had brought from *Topsham*; but hearing that the Lord *Ruffel* who was coming against them, lay at *Woodbery*, they hasten'd thither, hoping to surprise him; but he received them so warmly, that he put them to flight, and pursuing them first to this Town, and then to the Heath adjoining, routed them fully by a second Battle, so that few of them survived, yet with some Loss on the King's Part.

Near this Town lie many other Villages, which take their Name from the River *Cliff*, as,

Cliff Sackville, or *Cliff Bishops*, the Inheritance of Sir *Ralph Sackville*, who going to the Holy Wars with King *Edward I.* mortgaged his Estate to *Walter Brownscomb*, Bishop of *Exeter*, on Condition to pay the Money at a certain Day, and the Charges he should be at on the Estate in his Absence. The Bishop thereupon begins stately Buildings, and fences the Ground at so great Charge, that his Expences exceeded the Value of the Land very much, and so the Bishop got it, and left it to his Successors, of whom Bishop *Veysey* gave it the Earl of *Bedford*.

Cliff St. George, so called from the Dedication of its Church. It was of old the Inheritance of the ancient Family of the *Champernowns*, by a Daughter of whom it is come to Sir *John Herle*. In this Parish hath dwelt a Family called *Suckbich* ever since the Conquest, eminent only for this Continuance. The other have nothing remarkable.

Let us now follow the Course of the River towards the Mouth, and we find in our way

Exminster, anciently called *Exonminster*, which *K. Alfred* bequeathed to his younger Son, and over against it, at the meeting of the little River *Cliff* and *Ex*,

Topsham, a little Market-Town and Manor, almost encompassed with the two Streams. The Market is on *Saturdays* weekly, and Fairs on the Eve, Morrow, and Feast of *St. Margaret*.

They were both procured by *Hugh Courtney* Earl of *Devonshire*, who was Lord of this Town, and seeking all manner of Ways to advance its Profit, stopped up the Passage

to *Exeter*, and so made it a flourishing Town for some Hundreds of Years. This Town, in the Confessor's Time, was taxed at one Hide, and paid six Pounds *ad Penum*. A little lower stands

Powderham Castle, built by *Isabel de Riparius*, and for a long time the Seat of the *Courtneys*, Knights, who being descended of the Earls of *Devonshire*, and related to the best Families in the County, are at this Day flourishing, and worthy of their Ancestors. Below this Town runs the little River *Ken* into the *Ex*, near the Head of which stands

Holcomb, a Village, where, in a Park, is a fair House, built by Sir *Thomas Dennis*, whose Family derive their Pedigree and Name from the *Danes*, who are by the *Cornish* called *Le Van Denis*, as they anciently writ their Name. They bear for their Arms three *Danish Axes*, which is another Proof of their Original. Farther on the River stands

Kenton, a Manor that hath this pretty Custom, That if the Issue of any of the Tenants hold their Tenements one after the other three Descents, they may claim the Inheritance of the Tenement. The *Ken* falls here into the *Ex*, which soon empties it self at a wide Mouth into the Sea, where stands

Exmouth, or *Exanmouth*, which is remarkable for nothing but the River, and the Fishermens Dwellings, who attend there to get a poor Livelihood by drudging in the Waters. Keeping along the Shore, we come to

Littleham, a Manor, which after the Conquest became a part of the Possessions of the Abbey of *Sherburn*, and after the Surrender of that Abbey was purchased by Sir *Thomas Dennis* Kt. Near this Town stands

Tidwell, a Village in the Parish of *Budley*, anciently belonging to the *Tidwells*, and by *Jean*, the Heir, it came to the *St. Cleers*, a Family who had a noble Mansion here, and flourished for many Descents. The last of them, *Gabriel St. Cleere*, having spent his Estate in riotous Living, pulled down the House, and sold it by Piece-meals as he wanted it, saying, That neither he nor his Posterity could prosper, so long as one Stone lay upon another in that House; where
so

so many Sins had been committed. Near it is

Budley, called in the *Saxon Times Bodley*. It gave Name to the Hundred. It has a small Market, which in former Times was irreligiously kept on *Sundays*, as was the Market at *Honiton*, *Exeter*, *Launceston*, and divers other Places in this and other Counties; but now 'tis kept on *Monday*. *William* the Conqueror gave this Manor to *Robert de Mount-Chardon*. And now the Shore leads us to the Mouth of the River *Ottery*, i. e. of Otters, or Water-Dogs, as the Name implies, at the Head of which is

Up-Autre, or *Up Ottery*, so called because, tho' the River rises at *Otterford* in *Somersetshire*, this is the highest Place where the Spring makes a Shew of a River. In the Conqueror's Time, *Ralph Pomeroy* was Lord of the Manor here, and his Posterity continued so till the Reign of *K. Edward I.* when it came to the *Cheyneys*. In *K. Edward III.*'s Days, *Clemens le Boteler* held Lands here and at *Heele* by this Tenure, That he should find the King three bearded Arrows when he came to hunt at *Redmere*. The Family of the *Preffons* inhabited also here. From hence the River glides to

Luppit, or *Love-Pit*, which took its Name from a Religious Order which had seated themselves in a lovely Valley there. It was dissolved by *William de Mohun*, and the Monks of it translated to the Abbey of *Newenham*, which he and his Brother *Reginald* had lately founded, and settled their Lands upon it, as it continued to the Dissolution: And so to

Honiton, a great Market-Town, and Thorough-fare from East to West, and so well known to Travellers. It is well seated both for Corn and Pasture. *Drogo*, a *Saxon*, held this Town before the Conquest; but since it has become the Inheritance of the Earls of *Devonshire*, by whose Heir, *Isabel de Fortibus*, (her Issue failing) part of that great Estate that belonged to the Earldom was given to *K. Edward I.* and the remainder came to the Heirs of *Mary*, the Wife of *Robert de Courtney*, who thereupon attained to the Earldom of *Dewon*; but it being afterwards given to a younger Branch of that Family, it still is a part of the Possessions of the *Courtneys*. It is a Borough-Town, and sends Members to Parliament. The Mar-

ket was formerly kept on *Sunday*; but in the Reign of *K. John* it was alter'd to *Friday*, as it now remains. The Fairs are on *The River* having passed by several small Towns of little Note, comes to

Vinton, anciently the Inheritance of the *Maleherbes*, but by Female Heirs is now come to the *Carews* of *Cockington*. Here is a Bridge over the *Ottery*, where the *Cornish* and *Devonshire* Rebels, in *K. Edward VI.*'s Days, encamped themselves, and were defeated in two bloody Battels by *Sir John Russell* and the Lord *Grey*, who led the King's Forces against them, with the Loss of above 1000 of their Men, yet not without Loss on the King's Side. The *Ottery* is a little lower augmented by a Rivulet, and gives Name to several Towns, of which the most considerable are,

Mohun's Ottery, anciently called *Flemming's Ottery*, when in the Possession of the *Flemmings*; but coming to the *Mohuns*, takes their Name, as an Adjunct. It is now in the Posterity of the *Carews*, divers of whom have been very famous Warriors, as *Sir John Carew*, who served valiantly under *K. Edward III.* in his Wars with *France*, and was sent by him, in the 24th Year of his Reign, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*; another *Sir John*, who was slain in *France* in the Reign of *K. Henry V.* and *Thomas Lord Carew*, who commanded an Army of 3000 Soldiers for the Security of the Emperor *Sigismund*, during his Journey, Stay and Abode in *England*. A little lower on the River stands

St. Mary's Ottery. This is the chief Place which the River communicates its Name to. It was so called, as *Mr. Camden* says, because *John Grandison*, Bishop of *Exeter*, founded a College here, which he dedicated to *St. Mary*; but others fetch the Name higher, and assert, that it was so called because *K. Edward the Confessor* gave these Lands to *St. Mary's Monastery in Roan*. However it appears, that this Manor was afterwards sold to *John de Grandison*, who built a College here for Secular Priests, and endowed it with this Parish, and all the Tithes and Garb of the whole Hundred. The Market is here on *Tuesday*, and Fairs on *At* the Mouth of the River Eastward stands

Otterton,

Otteston, called in ancient Writings *Arri-cumba*, which Manor from the Conquest, to the Dissolution of the Abbeyes, was always in the Hands of Religious Men, viz. the Monks of *St. Michael de Monte* in *Normandy*, and after it was taken from the Normans by Act of Parliament in *K. Henry IV.*'s Reign, of the Abbey of *Sion*, which enjoyed it by the Gift of *K. Henry VII.* yet as a Cell to the Abbey of *St. Michael* abovesaid. It then contained five Hides of Land. Following the Shore South-Eastward,

Sidmouth presents it self, called in old Records, *Sidemew*, taking its Name from the little River *Side* upon whose Mouth it stands. It anciently belonged to the Abbey of *Sion*, and was a Port of some considerable Account, but is now choaked up so much by Sands cast into it by the Tides, that no Ships of Burden can get in; yet it remains one of the chief Fisher-Towns in this Shire, and furnisheth those Eastern Parts with much Provision. And then

Salcomb, which signifies a Salt Vale. King *Canute* gave this Manor to *St. Peter's* in *Exeter*, to expiate for his Father *Swain's* Cruelty to the Church in these Parts; near which is

Branscomb, a Town, which before the Conquest belonged to the Church of *Exeter*, but afterward was a Parcel of the Possessions of the Abbey of *Canons-Legh*, and after the Dissolution was sold to *Sir Bernard Drake* Kt. Here was anciently the Seat of *Richard Branscomb* in the Time of *K. Edward III.* a Person well skilled in our Laws, and often employ'd in the Government of the County, being four times Sheriff, and Knight of the Shire. This Land came afterwards to *Sir John Wadham*, a Judge, from whom it descended by an Heiress to the *Strangeways*, *Wyndhams* and *Martins*, Families of Repute in these Parts. Next is

Seaton, which lieth close to the Sea, and thence takes its Name. Mr. *Camden* will have it to be that *Moridunum* (falsly called *Ridunum* in the *Pentegerian* Table) in *Antoninus* which is seated between *Durnovana* and *Isca*, which he grounds on the Distance and Signification of both Names, which is a Town upon an Hill by the Sea; but he seems mistaken, for *Seaton* signifies only a Town by the Sea, and *Moridunum* a Town on an Hill by the Sea. This Place is me-

morable for the Danish Princes landing here *A. D. 937*, as also for an Attempt to make it into an Haven by the Inhabitants and People of *Colliton*, for which end they had a Collection granted them under the Great Seal; but their Labours proved fruitless, and now there remain no Footsteps of that Work. This Town, and *Beaz*, a Chapel of Ease adjoining, belonged to the Abbey of *Sherburn*, and upon the Dissolution was granted by *K. Henry VIII.* to Queen *Katherine*, his last Wife. Over against this Town, on the other Side of the *Ax*, and close to the Mouth of it, lies

Ammouth, a large fair Bay, and in former Times a good Harbour for Ships in tempestuous Weather, but for some Ages of no great use, being in the Hands of religious Men of the Abbey of *Sion*. When by the Dissolution it came into the King's Hands, he granted it to his Servant *Walter Earl*, whose Posterity now enjoy it; and tho' they have made divers Attempts, and been at great Expence to recover the Harbour, all proves in vain. A little distance from hence stands

Wiscumb, a Place memorable upon the Account of *William Baron Bonevil*, who lived here, and whose Heir *Cecil* brought by Marriage the Titles of Lord *Bonevil* and *Harrington*, with a brave Estate thereabouts, to *Thomas Grey* Marquess of *Dorset*. Near these Places the River *Ax* empties it self into the Sea, and passes first by

Ford, where *Adeliza*, Daughter of *Baldwin* of *Okehampton*, founded an Abbey for *Cistercian* Monks *A. D. 1140*. This Abbey bred two Men very famous in their Times, viz. *Baldwin*, first a Monk, and then Abbot of it, and lastly Archbishop of *Canterbury* in the Reign of *K. Richard I.* and *Joannes Devoniensis*, who was so famous for his Learning, that he was made King *John's* Confessor. He wrote divers Books of great Account, and led a godly Life. He was buried in his Abbey, with the Foundress, and divers Earls. At the Dissolution King *Henry VIII.* gave this Manor to the Earl of *Oxford*, and the Scite of the Abbey to *Sir Richard Pollard*, from whom it is transferred to *Sir Henry Rowland*, and by his Heirs to the *Priestesses*. Then by

Exminster, a Town famous in ancient Histories for the Tombs of those Saxon Princes that

that were slain by the *Danes* in the bloody Battel of *Brunaburg*, who were brought hither. It was then the King's Demesne, and *K. Athelstan*, who led the Army, in thankful Remembrance of the Victory, erected here a Minster for seven Priests to pray for the Souls of the Slain, and from thence it took its Name. *K. John* gave this Manor to the Lord *William Brewer*, one of his Counsellors, who procured for it a Market, which is now kept on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on the Feast of *St. John Baptist*. It descended by *Alice*, one of the Coheirs of the Lord *Brewer*, to the Lord *Reginald Mohun* of *Dunster*, who gave it to the Abbey of *Newenham*, which he had built, and so it continued to the Surrender of the Abbeyes. This Town stands upon the very Borders of the County, which the *Ax* crosses a little higher, and runs in a crooked Line quite thro' the County to the *Severn* Sea, which we will now survey, beginning at the farthest Western Shore near *Cornwal*, where stands

Hartland-Point, called by *Ptolomy*, *Hercules's* Promontory, and in *Camden's* Time *Herty-Point*, retaining something of the old Name. How this Promontory came to be called by *Hercules's* Name, is uncertain: Some are of Opinion, that *Hercules* was in this Isle, as *Fr. Philolphus* and *Lil. Gyraldus*; but *Diod. Siculus's* Authority ought to be of the greatest Weight with us, who says, That neither *Hercules* nor *Bacchus* were ever in *Britain*. It is probable that the *Greeks* or *Britains*, who were both Admirers of brave Men and Travellers, gave it this Name in Honour to him, as they did to the Promontories of *Mauritania* and *Galatia*, &c. This Cape thrusts it self a pretty way into the Sea, and hath in it these two small Towns,

† *Hartland* and *Harton*, the former of which gives a Name to the Hundred, and hath a *Saturday* Market, and certain Fairs on

The Church is known by the Name of *Stoke St. Nelson*, and was famous in former Times for that holy Man's Relicks, to whose Honour *Githa*, the Wife of Earl *Godwin*, built a small Monastery, because she verily believed, that thro' his Merits her Husband had escaped Shipwreck in a dangerous Tempest. This Manor, in the Conqueror's Time, was in the Hands of the Barons *Dinants* or *Din-*

hams, who were accounted Founders, tho' they were but Benefactors to the Abbey. *Baron Dinham*, High Treasurer of England in *K. Henry VII.'s* Days, was of this Family, and by his Sister this Town descended to the *Zouches*, *Fitzwarrens*, *Carews*, and *Arun-*
dels. In Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, a Bill was preferred in Parliament for making a Port here. Keeping the Shore Eastward, we come to

Clovelly, an Harbour secur'd by a Pier to resist the boisterous Waves, and safe-guard the Ships and Boats, erected by *George Cary Esq*; whose Family have had their Seat here from the Time of *Richard II.* when *Sir John Cary* bought the Manor of the Heirs of the *Giffards*, who were the most ancient Lords of it. 'Tis now the most noted Place in these Parts for the Herring-Fishing. Near this Place lies

Hole, or *South Hole*, a Manor of old belonging to *Richard de Hole*, whose Son *William* having mortgaged it to a Jew at *Exeter*, *King Henry III.* seiz'd it, and gave it to *Richard Beaple*, by whose Son's Daughter it descended to the Lord *Harrington*. It is memorable for being the Native-Place of *Dr. John Moreman*, Vicar of *Maihennet* in *Cornwal*, in the latter end of *K. Henry VIII.'s* Reign. He was the first that taught his Parishioners the Lord's Prayer and Creed, and Ten Commandments, in the *English* Tongue, which in a short time entirely prevailed all over the County. By the Shore we come to

Allington, the Manor of the *Coffins*, whose Seat is at *Portledge* in this Parish. It is remarked of this Family, that for above two hundred Years, viz. from the Time of *K. Henry I.* to the Reign of *K. Edward II.* there was a Succession of Male Heirs, and divers of them Knights by the Name of *Richard*. A little farther lies

Northam, a Manor given by the Conqueror to *St. Stephens* in *Caen* in *Normandy*. This Place is famous for breeding Mariners, and a well-disposed People, who have enlarged their Church twice, that all the Inhabitants may find Room there to worship God. The Steeple of it is a Sea-mark for such Sailors as bear with the Bar, (as they term it). Here were in 1616 two Men killed, and one hardly recovered who went down after them, in cleansing a Well, by

by a stinking Damp that came out of the Earth.

Aplemore is the next adjoining Town, called by the Saxons, *Apletrea*, a Place well inhabited, situate upon the Mouth of two notable Rivers, the *Towridge* and the *Taw*, and the first Harbour for Ships within the Bar. In this Place it was that *Hubba* the Dane, having wasted *South Wales* with Fire and Sword, landed in the Days of *K. Alfred* with 33 Sail of Ships, and laid Siege to the Castle of *Kenwith*, now called *Hennaborough*. The *Devonshire* Men bravely opposed these Ravagers, and having slain *Hubba*, their General, who lies buried at *Hublestone*, and many of his Followers, obliged them to fly to their Ships, and make their Escape, notwithstanding their invincible Standard, called *Reafan*, to which they so much trusted for Victory; but the *English* took it, and utterly defeated them. The *Towridge* and *Taw* are the only Rivers of Note in this Part of the County. The *Towridge* making many Windings, encompasseth a great part of the Midland, which in its Course we shall survey. It rises out of the Mountains near *Woulsworthby*, as doth also the *Tamar*, and having passed in a long Current, receives the River *Ock* or *Ockemont*, on which stands

Okehampton, a considerable Market-Town, the Market on *Saturdays*, and Fairs on *Holy-Rood* and *St. James's Day*. It was anciently the Barony of *Baldwin de Briony*, Viscount or Sheriff of *Devonshire*, who in the Time of the Conqueror held the Castle, Market, and a Park here. It contained then ninety two Knights Fees, and was incorporated by *K. James I.* and sends Burgesses to Parliament. From *Baldwin*, who was a Person of the greatest Estate in this County, it came hereditarily to the *Courtneys*, Earls of *Devon*; but now 'tis dispersed into divers Families; and its greatest Glory is, that it gave the Title of Baron to the Family of the *Mohuns*; for

John, the Son of *Sir Reginald Mohun*, of *Bocconock* in *Cornwal*, Bar. was advanced by *K. Charles I.* to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Style and Title of Baron *Mohun* of *Okehampton* in this County. He signaliz'd himself in the late Civil Wars in commanding the Forces that acted for

the said King in *Cornwal*, and did him great Service. He left three Sons, *viz.*

John, who succeeded him in his Honours, but died childless, and left

Warwick, his Brother, his Heir, who left for his Heir

Charles, who married *Philippa*, the Daughter of the Earl of *Anglesey*, by whom he had only one Son, who inherited his Estate and Honour, *viz.*

Charles, the late Lord *Mohun*, who quarrelling with the late Duke *Hamilton* about an Estate left by the Earl of *Macclesfield*, whose Niece he married, challeng'd him to a Duel, in which he was himself killed, *Nov. 15, 1712*. He left no Issue, and so the Honour became extinct, tho' there is a principal Branch of this Family still remaining in *Cornwal*.

Sampford Courtney lies at a little distance from hence Northward. *King Henry VIII.* gave it to his College in *Oxford*. Here began the great Insurrection of the *Devonshire* Rebels in *K. Edward VI.*'s Reign, *June 10, 1549*. Two of the Inhabitants of this Place were the chief Promoters of it, one of which would have no Gentlemen, and the other no Justice of Peace among them, because they intended to destroy all that were rich and in Authority. One *Mr. Hellion* perswaded them to be quiet and obedient to the Laws; but they hew'd him to pieces, yet bury'd him in the Church-yard, tho' accounted an Heretick by them. Opposite to this Town, cross the *Ock*, stands

Hatherleigh, a small Market-Town, the Market on *Tuesdays*, and Fair on *Tuesdays*. This Manor did anciently belong to *Tavistock-Abbey*, who gave a great part of the Waste, now called the Moor, to the Inhabitants of the Borough, and the rest to *Walter Medlande* and his Heirs. After the Surrender of the Monasteries, it was purchased by *Robert Ascot*. Near this Place the *Towridge*, which has come down hither from the West, meets the *Ock*, and has some Places of Remark on it, *viz.*

West-Potford, or *Church-Potford*, held anciently by *Ansgerius*, when it gilded 30 s. then by *William de Morton*, the *Cary's*, and *Vigures*. *Sir Nicholas Prideaux* Kt. purchas'd it, and built a fine House here. Over the River lies

East-Potford, of which *Milo Potford* was Lord in *K. Henry III.*'s Days. They bore for their Arms, in a Field Argent, a plain Cross Fitchée. It is a Chapel of Ease to *Buckland*.

Bradworthy, anciently called *Braworth*, of which Manor part came to *Reginald Lord Mohun* by his Marriage of *Alice*, one of the Daughters of the Lord *Brewer*, by whose Heir it descended to the Lord *Strange*, and from him to the Earls of *Derby*. Here's a Fair kept yearly on the Decollation of *St. John the Baptist*. Near this Town is

Beckington, which some time served as a Cell to *Hartland Abbey*, and was commonly called *Abbots-Beckington*. Next, the River leads us to

Shebbur, written in old Records *Sheepshear*, which (as *Domesday-Book* has it) paid 18 s. freely to the King by Weight. It gives Name to the Hundred in which it is, and the Manor belonged anciently to *Baldwin*, Baron of *Okehampton*; but it is now the Possession of the Earls of *Westmorland*. More downward is

Thornbury, the Manor of *Roger Cornutus* in *King Henry II.*'s Time; but Male Issue failing, it descended by the Female Heir to the *Fitz-Bernards*, who about that Time took the Name of their House, and were called *Specutors*, because the Addition of *Fitz* was grown so common, that it bred Confusion, and therefore *K. Edward I.* commanded his Subjects to take upon them the Names of Places. A little further lies

Sheepwash, or *Sepewaffe*, of which *Letitia de Pirro* was Lady before the Date of Deeds. *Augustin de Bathon* held this Manor in *King John*'s Days, and his Son *Henry* was a Judge in *King Henry III.*'s Reign. This Man was accused of Falshood by *Sir Philip Darcy*, whereby he fell so deeply into the King's Displeasure, that he gave Liberty to any Man to kill him; but by his Wife's Friends, and the Payment of 2000 Marks, he was reconciled to the King. A little lower the *Ock* and *Towridge* make one Stream, and bring us down to

Ildestrey, the Seat of the *Sullys*, of which was *Sir John Sully*, a Man very much renowned in the Holy Wars against the *Saracens*, where he remained several Years; but having at length received many Wounds, returned to his own Country, and died of

them here. He lies buried at *Crediton*, where he has a Monument erected after a martial manner in full Proportion, cross-legged. Then to

Beauford, or *Fairford*, where the chief Manor belonged to the *Haws*'s, who descended from a Daughter to *Baldwin de Redvers*, Earl of *Devon*. She gave *Woodhouse* in this Parish to the Abbey of *Hartland*, and her Father confirmed her Grant. She also gave Lands for the Maintenance of a Clerk for ever in this Parish. Next to

Potheridge, or *Podridge*, i. e. a Town upon a Ridge, the Manor and Seat of the ancient Family of *Le Moigne* or *Monks*, who had a Park here, almost encompassed with the Windings of the River. This Family has enjoyed this Estate for fifteen Descents, and were ally'd to many eminent Houses, and one of them married one of the Coheirs of *Arthur Plantagenet*, Viscount *Lisle*, natural Son to *K. Edward IV.* This Name was made more illustrious in the last Age, by being the Ancestors of that heroick General *George Monk*, the chief Instrument (under God) of settling *King Charles II.* upon the Throne of his Fathers, who being dignified with the Title of Duke, honour'd this Town with the Name of his Barony, which was continued to *Christopher*, his Son. From hence, following the River, we come to

Torrington, or *Towridge-Town*, called in ancient Records *Chepan-Torrington*, seated upon the Side of an Hill, and lying along upon the River a good way. It is an ancient Borough, and for some Years sent Burgesses to Parliament, but not since the Reign of *K. Henry IV.* Whether it was excused for its Poverty then, is not known, tho' many others were; but now it would not have that Plea, being a rich and populous Place, full of Merchants, who drive a good Trade to *Ireland* and other Places. It has a good Market on *Saturdays*, and Fairs on *St. George's*, *St. John Baptist's*, and *St. Michael's Day*. It was incorporated by *Queen Mary I.* by the Name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses, of *Great-Torrington*, under whose Government the Town now remains, keeping Sessions within themselves.

This Place guilded in the Conqueror's Time after one Rod, one Farthing, and seven Carucates, and paid forty Shillings *ad Pensam*. *Baldwin* the Viscount held Lands here,

here, and *Githa*, Earl *Harald's* Mother, had her Dowry in the Lands of this Tything. Here was a Castle anciently in the South Part of the Town, (whereof there are yet some small Remains) in the which the chief Lord had his Residence, and of the Honour of which many Knights Fees were held. It was very notable for its Barony from the Norman Conquest to the Time of *K. Edward I.* in the Family of the *Fitz-Roberts*, whose Arms were, in a Field Gules, two Bars, and a Lion in Chief Pass, Or. This Honour lay vacant for some Ages, till it was resumed by *K. Charles II.* and made an Earldom, which he conferred upon his Restorer *George Monk*, making him Earl of *Torrington*, and Duke of *Albemarle*; which Titles being extinct by the Death of his Son *Christopher*, the late Duke, *K. William III.* conferred that Dignity on *Arthur Herbert*, the Admiral, that brought him and his Queen into *England* in 1688, a Person descended of the noble Family of the Lord *Herberts of Cherbury*.

The Church of this Town is spaciously large, according to the Greatness of the Parish, decently kept, and hath a Library belonging to it; yet the most remote Inhabitants, by the Permission of *Walter Stapleton*, Bishop of the Diocese, and the Consent of the Patron *Sir Richard Merton* Kt. built another Church, consecrated to the Honour of *St. Giles* the Hermit, to which *Sir William Herward* Kt. and others, have been Benefactors. In the old Church there are divers exquisite Epitaphs made in Memory of the Dead.

Margaret Countess of *Richmond*, Mother of *King Henry VII.* lived some time in this Town, and pitying the Minister for his long Walk from his Parsonage to the Church, gave him and his Successors the Manor-House, and the Lands belonging to it, lying close to the Church. Here also are divers Alms-houses, founded by our Forefathers for the Relief of the Poor, and *William Fitz-Roberts* allowed them the use of a large Common for their better Maintenance. This Town being the most convenient Place for transacting all publick Business relating to the King or Country, the Gentlemen and Magistrates usually keep their petty Sessions and other Meetings there. Over against it stands

Frithelstoke, where *Sir Roger Beauchamp* Kt. built a Religious House for Canons Regular, dedicated to *St. Gregory*. The Scite and Barton of this House contained 1000 Acres. *K. Henry VIII.* at the Dissolution, gave it to *Arthur Plantagenet*, Viscount *Lisle*, above mentioned. The next Town Southward on the River is

Monkley, which anciently belonged to the Monastery of *Montacute*. In this Church are the Monuments of *Sir William Hankford*, that famous Lord Chief Justice who imprison'd Prince *Henry*, afterwards *K. Henry V.* and his Family. This Knight fearing the Displeasure of that King after his Father's Death, retired to his Seat here, and charged the Keeper of his Park to kill any Man in his Night-walk that would not tell him who he was, and he would be his Warrant. *Sir William* not long after came into his Park late at Night, and refusing to answer, the Keeper shot him dead. The People at this Day shew a Tree called *Hankford's Oak*, where this Fact was done. We come now to

Bideford, which is an ancient Sea-Port, Market and Corporation-Town, not of any Consideration almost in *Mr. Camden's* Time, but now one of the best Trading-Towns in *England*, sending every Year great Fleets to *Newfoundland* and the *West-Indies*, and particularly to *Virginia*. It has almost drawn away the Trade of *Barnstaple* to it self; and tho' the Merchants here were great Losers by the late Wars, yet they still keep up a thriving Trade, and the Customs amount to considerable Sums yearly, for the Management of which his Majesty keeps here a Collector, Comptroller, Customer, Searchers, Waiters, and other inferior Officers.

The Borough is govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, and Town-Clerk, with Serjeants. The Market is kept on *Tuesdays*, and Fairs on *It is remarkable for this Privilege, That they can arrest for any Sum whatsoever, without Number.*

The *Greenwills* are Lords of the Town, a Family which have continued from the Conquest to this Day, and are probably descended from the Norman House of *Clare*, famous for their Nobility and Antiquity. Many Persons of great Eminency have issued from it, viz.

Sir

Sir Richard Greenwill Kt. who in the Reign of William Rufus was the most renowned for his Valour among those brave Commanders who conquer'd Glamorganshire in Wales, where having obtained the Town of Neeth for his Reward, he founded an Abbey there, to which he gave it, and then returned to this Town, his former Dwelling.

Another Sir Richard, who in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth maintained the greatest Sea-Fight that ever was performed by an Englishman; for with one Ship, having on board but 180 Soldiers, he fought twenty four Hours with fifty Spanish Gallies, of which thirty Sail were aboard him at several times, and yet at last yielded upon honourable Terms, after his Powder was spent, having slain above 1000 Spaniards, and sunk four of their greatest Vessels.

Sir Theobald Greenwill, who was an especial Furtherer and Benefactor to the Bridge, of which we shall speak more fully presently.

Sir Bewil Greenwill, who by his heroick Action repelled the Parliament Forces at Lansdown with a Stand of Pikes, and thereby preserved the Army of King Charles I. tho' he lost his own Life in the Action. His Son and Heir was

Sir John Greenwill, who went in his Father's Footsteps of Loyalty and Fidelity to his Sovereign K. Charles I. and being very serviceable to K. Charles II. in his Restoration, he was immediately after created Earl of Bath, Viscount Lansdown, and Baron of Biddeford and Kilhampton; and as a farther Reward of his Father's and own extraordinary Merit, was made Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, had all his own and Father's Debts paid, and an Estate of Inheritance of 3000 l. a Year settled on him, with the Reversion of the Honour of the Duke of Albemarle, if Issue Male failed; but both these noble Families are extinct.

The Bridge of Biddeford is also very observable for Number and Length of Arches, and Height, equalling, if not excelling, all others in England. The building of it is miraculous; for the Inhabitants observing the great Danger of passing the Ford, because of the Breadth and Roughness of the Water, and that several were drowned, to their great Grief, made several Attempts at divers Times and Places to build a Bridge,

but could find no firm Foundation to set it on. At length one Richard Gornard, Priest of the Place, was admonished by a Vision to lay the Foundation of a Bridge near a Rock, which he should find rolled from the higher Grounds upon the Strand. This he esteemed as a Dream; but upon Inquiry, finding an huge Rock in the Place, which he was admonished of in his Dream, he acquainted the Bishop of the Diocese, and Sir Theobald Greenwill, Lord of the Town, with it, who by their concurrent Endeavours at length finished it; for Sir Theobald laid the Foundation, and the Bishop granted Indulgences to move the People to liberal Contributions, which had so good an effect, that the present Work was not only compleated, but a sufficient Revenue established to keep it in Repair for ever. A Catalogue of the Contributors is preserved to this Day. The Bridge is raised so high, that a Ship of 50 or 60 Tun may sail thro' some of the Arches. The Thwidge having passed this Bridge, joins the River Taw, whose Course we shall now follow, and observe the Towns of Note standing on it, or near it. This River riseth in Dartmoor-Hills, near Throwley, and struggling with the Rocks, comes to

North-Tanton, from which the whole Hundred hath its Name. The chief Manor of this Place belonged to a Branch of the Family of the Valtorts, whose moated Mansion, adjoining to the Church-yard, yet appeareth. Here is a Pit of a large Circumference, and ten Foot deep, out of which sometimes springs up a little Brook or Bourn, and so continues for many Days. The common People believe it a Forerunner of some publick Calamity, as *Woburn-More* in Hertfordshire is said to be. Directly towards the North, upon the little River Moulle, lies

South-Molton, written Snot-Moulton, an ancient Town-Corporate, which has a Mayor for its chief Magistrate, a Recorder, Town-Clerk, and Serjeants. Its Market is on Saturdays, and Fairs on

It gives Name to the Hundred in which it is. It was the King's Demesne in King Edward the Saint's Days, but held by William Lord Martin in K. Edward I.'s Age, by Serjeantry, to find a Man, with a Bow and three Arrows, to attend the Earl of Gloucester when

when he went to *Gower* to hunt. Adjoining to this Town is

North Moulton, anciently the King's Demefne, but given by King *John*, 10 Reg. to *Roger de Zouch*, whose Son *Alan* was Justice of *Chester*, being a Person well learned in their Laws. From hence the *Taw* leads us to

Chimleigh, a small Market-Town, the Market on *Thursday*. It is famous for the seven Prebends, said to have been founded here by the Lady of the Manor, for seven Children which she had taken from the Father, who was carrying them in a Basket to drown them, because he had too many, and educated them, and for a Free-School founded by the Earl of *Bedford*; both which are long since destroyed. From hence it runs to

Burrinton, which in ancient Deeds is called *Borvington*, a Manor, which in ancient Times belonged to the Abbey of *Tarvisstock*. Near this Place the *Moule* falls into the *Taw*, and adds much to its Current, by reason of certain Brooks running into it, on which are,

Rose-ash, corruptly so called from Sir *Ralph de Esse*, who dwelt here, and gave Name to to divers Places in this County, by dispersing his Posterity into them, as *Esse-Reigney*, &c. In this Parish was found a kind of Urn, with several Pieces of Silver Coin in it. They were of small Value, and the Circumscription obscure, but thought to be the Coin of *Richard I.* and next to it

Nymet Episcopi, or *Bishops Nymet*, where in the Church lies Judge *Pollard*, honourably interred in a Monument erected to his Memory, and in a Window which he made is his Name, Marriage, Office, and Issue, with his own and Lady's Effigies fairly drawn, he leaving ten Sons, and she ten Daughters behind them: To which is joined

Nymet St. George, so named because of the Dedication of this Church to that Saint. It was the Manor and Seat of Sir *Walter Nymet* Kt. in the Reign of *K. Henry III.* and since of the *Hatches*, *Mallets*, and *Acklands*. On the other Side of the *Moule* lies

Nymet-Regis, or *King's-Nymet*, so called because it was anciently part of the King's Demefne, but alienated from the Crown by *K. Henry I.* who gave it to *Joel de Moynes*.

King *John*, upon the Separation of *Normandy* from *England*, seiz'd it; but King *Henry III.* bestowed it on the *Zouches*, from whom it is come by the *Lucy's* and *Cornwalls* to the *Pollards*, a numerous and well-allied Family, who have lived long magnificently here. Returning to the *Taw*, is

Chattel-Hampton, called of old *Chedelington*, which was the King's Demefne at the Conquest, but since hath been the Possessions of the Earls of *Gloucester*, *Warwick*, and *Bridge-water*, and Lords *Spencer*, and is now Sir *Lewis Pollard's*. Here *Hierytha*, placed among the Saints in the *Romish* Kalendar, lies buried. From hence the River glides to

Tawton, a Place remarkable for being the first Bishop's See in this Shire, and thence called *Tawton Episcopi*, to distinguish it from the other two, *North* and *South Tawton*, at the former of which Bishop *Godwin* (p. 452.) by Mistake, places this See. Two Bishops (*Werstan*, says Mr. *Camden*, following *Hooker*, but truly) *Eadulph* and *Puttas*, only had their Residence here, and then the See was removed to *Crediton* or *Kirton*. Near it is

Tarvisstock, anciently the Possessions of *William Lord Brewis*, and after of *Henry Lord Tracy*, a Judge in the Reign of *K. Henry III.* by whole Daughter it came to the Lords *Martin*, of whom the Earls of *Bath*, lately Possessors of it, are lineally descended. The Church here is a fair one, and has a tunable Ring of Bells, but is not well situated. It is honoured with the several Monuments and Tombs of the *Bourchiers*, Earls of *Bath's* Family, of which the noblest is for *William Earl of Bath*, that great Soldier, who was sent with the Earl of *Leicester* to assist the *Dutch* against the *Spaniards* in the *Netherlands*, 28 *Eliz.* They had their Seat in this Town. From hence the *Taw* leads us to

Barnstaple, an ancient Borough, Corporation and Market-Town, govern'd for a long time by a Mayor and two Bailiffs, till Queen *Mary I.* granted it a Mayor, two Aldermen, and a Common-Council of four and twenty. In Mr. *Camden's* Time it was very populous, and most of the Inhabitants were Merchants, who drove a considerable Trade with *France* and *Spain*; but now most of the Trade is removed to *Bideford*, tho' there still remain some Merchants in it, that maintain a tolerable Traffick.

In the Conqueror's Reign, (as appears from *Domesday-Book*) it had forty Burgesſes within the Borough, and nine without, and *Baldwin* the Baron had ſeven Burgesſes. It did no Service in any Expedition but when *Exeter* did, and was guildable in all Services by Land and Sea, as *Totneſs* and *Lidford*. It was incorporated by *K. Henry I.* who beſtowed many Privileges upon it, to which *K. John* made ſome conſiderable Additions. It ſendeth two Burgesſes to Parliament, and hath its Market on *Friday* weekly, much frequented, and ſtored with Choice of Commodities.

The Haven here is ſo ſhallow, that it will hardly bear ſmall Veffels, which may be the Reaſon that the Trade is ſo much decay'd, and gone to *Bideford*, which is a better; for tho' at ſome Changes, and Full of the Moon, the River upon a Spring-Tide overflows the Fields to that degree, that the Town ſeems a Peninſula, yet when the Sea withdraws it ſelf again, it becomes ſo ſhallow, being delated over the Sands, that ſmall Veffels can hardly get up it.

William the Conqueror beſtowed this Manor and Town upon *Judael de Totneſs*, Son of *Alured* Earl of *Britany*, from whom it deſcended to the *Tracy's*, *Martins*, and *Audley's*; which laſt dying without Iſſue, it reverted to the Crown, and *K. Richard II.* then reigning, he gave it to his Half-Brother *John Holland*, Duke of *Exeter*, who leaving no Iſſue, it again lapſed to the Crown, and Queen *Mary I.* gave it to *Thomas Marrow*, whoſe Son ſold it.

It was once walled round, which if it had continued; it would have been little inferior to ſome Cities for fair Buildings, numerous Inhabitants, and great Liberties and Privileges. It is pleaſantly ſituated among the Hills in the Form of a Semi-circle, to which the River is a Diameter. It is fairly paved, and the Streets are clean in all Weathers. The principal Buildings worthy of our Obſervation are,

1. The Caſtle, which ſtood on the North Side of the Town, and was probably the Original of it. The little River *North-Ewe* hath its Courſe near it. It is ſaid to have been built by *K. Athelſtan*, but others ſay by *Judael* of *Totneſs*. Sundry Men hereabouts held their Lands by this Tenure, to defend the Caſtle, and yielded a Cuſtom

called *Caſtle-guard*. There are now few or no Remains of it.

2. A ſtately Bridge, ſaid to be built by one *Stamford*, a Citizen of *London*; but ſome averr, that it was erected by a Ferry there kept, only three Pillars were ſet up by the Contribution of the Maids, if Tradition do not deceive us.

3. A Religious Houſe toward the Eaſt, built by *Judael* aforeſaid, and conſecrated to *St. Mary Magdalen*, for *Cluniack* Monks, after the manner of the Abbey of *St. Martin de Campis* in *Paris*, to which it was ſome time a Cell. Near this Town is

Ralegh, which formerly belonged to its noble Lords of the ſame Name, which flouriſhed not only in this Town, where *Sir William Ralegh* had his Seat, but in other Parts of the County; for in the Time of *K. Edward III.* there were no leſs than ſix Knights of this Name in this Shire. Whether they were deſcended of one Family, may be doubted, becauſe they bore different Arms. The famous *Sir Walter Ralegh*, a Perſon as eminent for Learning, as Valour and Navigation, was deſcended of a Branch of this Family, ſeated at *East-Badley*. Between this Town and the Sea, we find no Place of Note but

Branton, *Braunton*, or *Branockſton*, ſo named of *St. Brannock*, the Son of the King of *Calabria*, who is ſaid to have arrived in our Iſle in the Days of *Malgo Coname*, King of the *Britains*, about *A. D.* 300, and preached Chriſt in theſe deſolate Parts. Many ſtrange things he is related to have done; but leſt we ſhould be thought to write without ſufficient Warrant, we ſhall forbear to mention them, and proceed to things more certain.

In King *Edward* the Confefſor's Age, this Town was the King's Demefne; but ſoon after the Conqueſt, *William Warlewast*, a great Counſellor, and Chaplain to the Conqueror and his two Sons, procured that the chief Manor was ſettled on the Church of *St. Peter* in *Exeter*. King *Richard I.* gave another Manor in this Pariſh, with the Honour of the Hundred call'd *Branton* from this Town, to *Odo de Cario*, Son of *William Fitz-Gerald*, and Anceſtor of the *Carews*, a Family which has been famous in *England*, *Wales*, and *Ireland*, ever ſince the Reign of *K. Edward I.* In this Pariſh is a Village called

Santon,

Santon, lying on the Sea-Coast, and so liable to the Winds, which have by their fierce Blasts overwhelmed many hundred Acres of Land with Sands, and render'd them unprofitable. The Town takes the Name from them, and the Husbandmen make use of them to improve their Lands: Upon which Occasion a Mountain of Sand being undermined, fell down and discover'd the Top of a Tree, which upon farther Search was found to be thirty Foot long, which shews that the Lands, now cover'd with Sand, were once stored with Wood and large Timber-Trees. To this Hundred of *Branton* belongs, and nearest to its Shore is situate

The Isle of *Lundy*, lying at fifty Miles distance from *Devonshire*, North-Westward, but much farther from any other Part of the Continent. 'Tis but five Miles long, and two broad, but is encompassed with such inaccessible Rocks, that there is but one small Entrance into it, where two Men can scarce go a breast, nor can it be attacked in above two Places, and that with great Hazard, so that it may in a manner be reckon'd impregnable. It had some time ago a Fort and Chapel dedicated to *St. Helen*; but both are in Ruins.

The South Part of this Isle is an indifferent good Soil, and has a small Island called *Lamitor* joining to it, where grows abundance of Sampier; but the North Part is more barren, and has a Rock standing Pyramid-wise of a great Height, called the *Constable*, keeping true Centinel. Tho' it lies so far in the Sea, it hath several Springs of fresh Water, and so nourisheth Horse, Kine, Hogs and Goats, as well as great Store of Sheep and Conies; but their chief Commodity is Fowl, of which they have great Abundance.

In former Times this Island had its proper Governors. *Sir Ralph Wellington* had the Custody of it committed to him, and had for his Successor *Humphrey de Bohun*. In the Reign of *K. Edward III.* it was the Possession of the *Luttrells*, and of late has been subject to the *Greenvills*. No venomous Worm or Beast will live here, no more than in *Ireland*, to which, by that, it might seem to appertain.

Returning from this Isle to the Continent, we come to *Bagg-Point*, and *Mort-Bay*, so

called from *Mort*, the adjoining Parish, anciently called *Mortho*, where standeth a noted Stone, called *Mortstone*, of which there is this Proverb, That it can't be removed but by a Number of those Wives who have a Sovereignty over their Husbands, which yet hath not been found. Here are the Hamlets of *Over* and *Nether*

Wallacomb, where *Sir William Tracy* lived a private Life, after he, with others, had slain *Thomas Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in *K. Henry II.*'s Reign. It seems that the Punishment of killing a Priest at that Time was not Death, but Excommunication; which being inflicted on him, he retired into this remote Place, and spent the remainder of his Life in it. It is probable he was absolved from this Murder for his building an Isle in the Church, where he lies buried under a Monument, with his Effigies and Arms engraven on it, and this Inscription something mangled:

SyRE ME Dec TRACE,
Mae EEyS MEERCY.

i. e.

Sir William de Tracy,
May I find Mercy.

This Monument was rifled in the last Age by some Men of Substance, who carried away the Lead in which his Body was wrapt, but missed of the Treasure they expected. It was observed, that they never prosper'd after, and their Wealth wasted away. Farther on the Shore lies

Ilfarcomb, or *Alfrincomb*, and *Ilfridcomb*, a pretty safe Harbour for Ships, by reason of a Pile built there. It is remarkable for the Lights here maintained, instead of a Watch-Tower, for the Direction of Sailors, but much more for *Mr. Camden*'s being Prebendary of it; for tho' it belonged to the Church of *Salisbury*, it seems that a Layman in his Days was capable of it. This Town, in the Confessor's Days, guilded after one Hide and one Farding of Land. It consisteth of one Street, lying scatteringly almost a Mile in Length from the Church to the Harbour. In the Church-yard here was anciently a Chapel consecrated to the Lady of *Thorn*, now near demolished. From
T t t hence

hence the Shore leads us by *Berrynherber*, the Place of Bishop *Jewel's* Nativity, to

Cotth-Martin, or *Martin's-Comb*, a Name derived from *Comb*, which, as the British Word *Kum*, signifies a low Situation or Vale; and *Martin*, a Family who were Lords of it for many Ages, descended from *Martin of Tours*, a Norman Lord, who had great Possessions here in King *Henry I.*'s Reign. Here is a Cove for the landing of Boats, and the Land about it is noted for yielding the best Hemp in this Country, and that in the greatest abundance.

In former Times this Place was famous for Tin-Mines, and in Mr. *Camden's* Days some Lead-Mines were open'd, which had some Veins of Silver, which by farther Search was found in more abundance. These Silver Mines were first discover'd in the 22d Year of *K. Edward I.* and 337 Men taken up in the Wapentakes of the Peak of *Derby* to work in them. In *K. Edward III.*'s Reign, they yielded the King great Profit toward the maintaining the War in *France*. In Queen *Elizabeth's* Days, the Mines were again enter'd upon, having been neglected some Ages before, by Sir *Beavis Bulmer*, a curious Artist in Refining, who got up great Quantities of Silver from them, of which he caused two Cups, rich and large, to be made, and presented the one to *William Bourchier*, Earl of *Bath*, and the other to Sir *Richard Martin*, Lord Mayor of *London*, with Inscriptions, too long to be recited. This last weighed 137 Ounces, and 'tis probable the other was greater. These Silver Mines are now working with some Expectation.

This Manor descended from the *Martins* to the Lords *Audley*, from whom, for want of Issue Male, it came to the Crown, and *K. Henry VIII.* gave it to Sir *Richard Pollard*, Son of Judge *Pollard*, whose Posterity sold it to the *Hancocks*, who have procured a Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair on *Whitsun-Monday*. More to the South-East from hence, and next *Somersetshire*, stands

Bampton, anciently called *Beanton*, which, by the Gift of *William the Conqueror*, became the Barony of *Walter of Doway* or *Duacensis*, with other large Estates in those Parts. His Daughter and Heiress *Juliana* marrying to *William Paganel* or *Paynel*, had by him *Fulco de Bampton*, who left only two Children, *William*, who died without Heirs, and *Christiana*, whose Children by Sir *Miles Cogan*, an Irish Gentleman, succeeded in this Estate. From the *Cogans* it descended by the *Hansfords* and *Fitz-Warins* to the *Bourchiers*, Earls of *Bath*.

John de Bampton, D. D. a *Carmelite* Monk, and very learned Man, who is said to have been the first who read *Aristotle* in the University of *Cambridge*, a very acute Disputant, and wrote several Books, was a Native of this Town, from which he took his Name, according to the Custom then prevailing, That Clergymen took their Names from the Place of their Nativity, which held till the Times of *Henry VI.*

This Town gives Name to the circumjacent Hundred, hath its Market on *Saturdays*, and two Fairs yearly, in *Whitsun-Week* and *St. Luke's Day*.

The Natural History.

THIS County in former Ages was rough and woody, hilly and mountainous, wild and rocky, the Plains being cover'd with Heath and Coppice, and the Valleys over-run with Wood and Brakes; but now, by the matchless Labour and Industry of the Inhabitants, it is become almost every

where so cultivated and improved, that it yields a great abundance of all things which the Air, Earth or Water, produce, both for Necessary and Delight; for tho' the Soil is barren in it self, yet Providence has furnish'd them with such a fattening Sand by the Sea-Coasts, and Marle and Lime in other Places,

Places, besides what Improvement they make by burning Turf, that by their Diligence and Charge they can bring their Land almost to what degree of Fruitfulness they please.

The Mountains indeed are not capable of such Husbandry as the Plains and Valleys, both upon the Account of their Steepness and Rockiness; but then they have their Advantages, which equal, if not surmount, the Profit of other Parts; for they are impregnated with rich Mines of Silver, as those of *Comb Martin* above mentioned, Tin, Lead, Iron, and Copper, with some Mixture of Gold and Diamonds.

As to the Mines of Silver and Gold, we have good Evidence, that such there were in *Devonshire*, and those of no small Profit to the King; for we find not only several Grants made by *K. Edward III.* and other Kings, for carrying them on, with a Reservation of the Tenth to the Church, but from the Records of the Exchequer it appears what was the Benefit of them; for in 1293, *William de Wyndham* was Overseer of those Works, and by his Art there was refined out of the Lead-Ore 370 Pound Weight of fine Silver, which *K. Edward I.* gave for a Portion with his Daughter *Eleanor* to the Count *de Barr.* In the next Year there was refined 521 Pound Weight of Silver, which was sent to *London* to be coined, and in the following Year, when the *Derbyshire* Miners were sent to help the *Devonian*, *Mr. Wyndham* sent 700 Pound Weight of Silver to the Mint. In the ensuing Year more Mines were discover'd, and Miners sent for again out of the Peak of *Derby* and *Wales*; but we find not what was the Profit of them.

As to the Tin-Mines, we have Reason to believe that this County was in former Ages very considerable for them, of which this is an Evidence, that there are four Stannaries or Jurisdictions, with as many Stannary-Courts and Coinage, viz. *Plimpton, Tavistock, Ashburton, and Chagford.* By these are chosen from time to time, at the Direction of the Lord Warden, certain Jurates to meet in a Session of Parliament at *Gretna-Tyr*, an high Hill in the midst of *Dartmoor.* This Parliament has Power to make Laws touching the Estates of the Mines and Stannaries, a Volume whereof was printed in Queen

Elizabeth's Time, when the Earl of *Bedford* was Lord Warden. These Courts prove, that the Tin-Trade was very considerable here, otherwise what Need was there of such Authority. Besides it appears, that in *K. John's* Time, *Devonshire* produced greater store of Tin than *Cornwal*, the Coinage of this Shire being farmed at 100 *l.* yearly, and that but at 100 Marks; but now *Cornwal* has almost the whole Trade; for tho' there are still Works here, their Product is little. Iron Mines have been also discover'd in these Parts, but for want of Fuel, and some other Reasons, they are not brought to Perfection; yea, the miraculous Loadstone, so necessary for Navigators, is also found here.

The Glebe and Soil of *Devonshire* is something different from others, and has some peculiar Qualities in it. The Eastern Part of it is very good for Sheep and Corn, where it is chalky; but in other Places, where 'tis marly, it is a great Enemy to Sheep, for it melteth their Fat, and corrupteth their Flesh, tho' it seems to plump them up speedily. Here are two Sorts of Marle, viz. Blue and Red; the Blue is excellent for pasturing Beasts, and the Red hath a Property to make barren Ground fruitful; but it does little or no good to a fertile Soil. In the Spring and Fall of the Year, after a Shower of Rain, you can hardly endure to sit on the Ground, the Heat will be so piercing, which proceeds from the Heat and binding Nature of the Soil, which casteth it upwards. The South Parts are more plenteous both in Grass and Corn, and may be called the Garden of *Devonshire*; but the North and West, being chiefly Hills and Moors, are hardly improvable, unless in some few Places, where there is a red Soil, and near the Sea.

This Province is well water'd with Plenty of clear Rivers, most of which arise out of the Hills in *Dartmoor*, and take their several Courses, some into the *British* Ocean, and others into the *Southern* Sea. On both Sides it hath several convenient Havens and Ports, by which means the Country is stored with Fish of all Sorts, but of them the Herring and Pilchard are the most beneficial both at home and abroad; for by Traffick with them, all Sorts of Commodities are brought in from the adjacent Counties and foreign

Nations. There are also Chalybate Mineral Waters found in this Shire at *Cleave, Tavistock, Lamerton, Lifton*, and other Places. Near *Mary-Church* also is a remarkable Well, called *Lay-Well*, which ebbs and flows several times in an Hour, and bubbles up sometimes like a Boiling-Pot. The Water is as clear as Crystal, very cold in Summer, and never freezing in the Winter, accounted by the Neighbours to be medicinal in some Fevers.

The Trees are of as great Variety in these Parts as in any other Places of the Kingdom, and Fruit-Trees are very plentiful, especially Apples, with which they make such great Quantities of Sider, that many of the Copyhold Tenants pay their Rents with the Profit of it only. The Merchants, who go great Voyages at Sea, find it a very useful Drink in their Ships, and so buy up store of it; for one Tun of Sider will go as far as three of Beer, and is found more wholesome in hot Climates. 'Tis said also, that since there has been a Scarcity of *French Wine*, thro' our want of Commerce with *France*, there has been 10000 Hogsheads of Sider exported yearly from this County to *London*. How it has been made use of, is hard to know. Little or none of it can be had near any where in that City, and therefore it is a common and probable Conjecture, that it being of a more vigorous and high Spirit than the *Hireford* Sider it self, it has been made use of by the Vintners in *London*, with other Ingredients, to brew a sort of Claret, which will pass very well with common Drinkers who have no Judgment. Nor may it be impossible that the best Sort of it, which is made about *Statham*, being kept long, and artfully managed and mixed, may better pass for White-Wine, it having as good a Body or better than common White-Wine has.

The Herbs of this County are most of them common with those of other Shires, except these, which are either more plentiful or rare, as *Naked-Oats* or *Pilla*, small round-leav'd Bastard-Chickweed on watery Banks, Marsh round-leav'd *St. Peter's-wort* on the boggy Grounds, Ivy-leav'd Bell-flower, common *Dryasium* on the Rock near *Plimouth*, small Sea Rush-grass at *Plimouth*; Sea-Rush with round Head at *Brampton*.

Boroughs, Turkey-Feather on the Rocks near *Exmouth*, Balm-leav'd Archangel in the Woods near *Totness*, wild Madder near *Biddeford* Bridge, Alkanet in several Places, Pepper-wort or Dittander near *Exeter*.

The original Inhabitants of this County, who were *Britains* in ancient Times, were represented bold, martial, haughty of Heart, prodigal of Life, constant in Affection, courteous to Strangers, and greedy of Glory and Honour. Such was the Character that *Diodorus Siculus* gives of them, That the *Danmonii* were a civil and courteous People in those barbarous Times, stout and puissant, taking Heart even of the Soil it self, and embolden'd by the Roughness of the Country, Inlets of the Sea, and their own Magnanimity, insomuch that they were not wholly subdued by the *Saxons* till the Year 465, after their first Landing in *Britain*.

The *Devonians* at this Day do not degenerate from the Virtues and Excellencies of their Ancestors, for they are a bold, hardy, and brave People, to the last degree, and endeavour much to maintain their Post of Honour and Reputation in the World. They are of well-compos'd Constitutions of Body by Nature, apt to all good Exercises, and soon instructed in any Employments, Civil or Military. The meaner sort are strong and robust, able to endure all sorts of Labour and Toil both by Land and Sea, in which many of them are continually employ'd with greatest Drudgery, as labouring in the Mines and Fishery. The Trading Part is diligent and industrious, and by their Manufactures in making and selling Serges, Perpetuanas, Druggets, fine and coarse Cloths of divers Sorts, and Lace, acquire great Wealth, and maintain many Families.

The Gentry, who come near those of *Cornwall* for Disposition and Quality, are generous and noble, as well in Hospitality at home, as Equipage abroad. They are careful to breed up their Children in Arts and ingenious Literature, and all other Parts of a genteel Education, of which they are so capable, that no Country perhaps can boast of more learned Men, or more illustrious Wits, as may appear from the Catalogues both of Divines and Laymen, which is hereunto annex'd; but I shall begin with

*The Dukes and Earls of DEVON
before the Conquest.*

Wortiger was Duke of this Province and the *Gewiss*, which contained the Circuit of the *West-Saxon* Kingdom, and after him

Alfius was Earl or Duke of *Devon* in the Reign of *K. Athelstan*, who made *Eadulph*, this Duke's Brother, the first Bishop of *Crediton*. He resided at the Castle of *Exeter*, as was the Custom in those Days for the Earls to dwell in the Countries from which they derived their Honour, and where they had a great Command. To him succeeded

Ordgarius, who was Duke of *Devon* in the Time of *K. Edgar*, who married *Elfeda*, the said Duke's Daughter, a Lady as ambitious as fair. Next to him

Goda was Earl of *Devon* in the Reign of *K. Ethelred*. He was slain in an Encounter with the *Danes*, who invaded his Country; but the *Devonians*, whom he headed, put them to flight.

Ethelmere was Earl of *Devon* after *Goda*'s Death. He submitted himself, with all his People, to *Swain* King of *Denmark*, after he was forced to leave the Siege of *London*.

Elphagus was the next Earl in the Days of *K. Canute*, the *Dane*, who put Earl *Edrick* to Death for fear he should betray him, as he had done King *Ethelred*, and his Son *Edmond*.

Godwin, commonly called the Earl of *Kent*, was (according to *Lambert*) Earl of *Devon*, *Dorset*, *Suffex*, *Hampshire* and *Cornwal*, in the Time of *K. Edward* the Confessor.

*Earls of DEVONSHIRE since
the Conquest.*

Baldwin de Briouffe or *de Mola*, Great Grand-son to *Richard I.* Duke of *Normandy*, having married *Albreda*, *William* the Conqueror's Niece, was by that King made Hereditary Viscount of *Devon*. He resided in *Buxter* Castle. His Son

Richard succeeded him, and upon him the Conqueror bestowed the Inheritance of the Barony of *Okehampton* in this County. He

died without Issue Male, and *K. Henry I.* made

Richard de Redverys, or *Rivers*, first, Baron of *Tiverton* and *Plimpton*, with other Places to them belonging, and then Earl of *Devon*, granting him the third Penny of all the Revenues in the County, which then did not exceed 30 Marks. He was also made Lord of the Isle of *Wight* by the same King, and so bore both those Titles. His Heir and Successor was

Baldwin de Rivers: He founded the Monasteries of *Brummore* in *Wiltshire*, *Quarerra* in the Isle of *Wight*, and *Lira* in *Normandy*. He sided with the Empress *Maud* against King *Stephen*, who having beaten him out of his Castles at *Exeter* and the Isle of *Wight*, seized upon all his Possessions, and forced him into Banishment for a time; but he afterwards recover'd his Earldom of *Devon*, and dying, left it to

Richard de Rivers, his eldest Son, who lived in the Reign of *K. Henry II.* He gave Lands to the Abbey of *Quarerra* to pray for the Souls of his Father and Mother, and confirmed his Father's Gifts to the Abbey of *Twineham*. His Successor was

Baldwin, his eldest Son. He was employ'd by King *Henry II.* in his *British* Wars, where he behav'd himself valiantly, and in Reward had the Honour of *Chartreux* bestowed on him. He married the Heir of *Ralph de Dolu*, but had no Issue; whereupon

Richard de Rivers, his Brother, became Earl of *Devon*. He gave Lands to the Abbey of *Brewer* to pray for the Souls of his Father and Mother, and was married to *Margaret*, one of the Coheirs of *John* Lord *Bissex*, but had no Heirs, and so his Honour and Estate came to

William de Rivers, surnamed *Vernon*, his Uncle, who by *Mabil*, Daughter of the Earl of *Mallent*, had his Son and Heir *Baldwin*; but he dy'd before his Father, yet left

Baldwin de Rivers his Heir, by *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Warren Fitzgerald*, who gave *Harwood-Mills* to the Canons of *Bolton* in *Yorkshire*. He married *Anissa*, the Daughter of *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Gloucester*, and dying young, left by her

Baldwin de Rivers, a Child, who being committed to the Care of *Peter de Savoy*, at Queen *Eleanor*'s Request, married *Avice* his Daugh-

Daughter, by whom he had one Son, named *John*, who died in his Infancy, and so the Honour and Title descended to *Isabel* his Sister, who was married to *William de Fontibua*, Earl of *Albemarle*, but left only one Daughter named *Aveline*, who died without Heirs; whereupon

Hugh de Courtenay, Grandson of *Robert de Courtenay*, Baron of *Okehampton*, who had married *Mary*, the Daughter of *William de Vernon*, late Earl of *Devon*, and Lord of the Isle of *Wight*, was by the Letters Patents of *K. Edward III.* created Earl of *Devonshire*, as next Heir by Descent to the said *Isabel*. He left

Hugh de Courtenay his Heir, who by *Margaret*, Daughter of *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, had many Children, of which *Hugh*, his eldest Son, died without Issue; and *Edward*, the second Son, marrying *Emeline*, the Daughter of *Sir John Dauney Kt.* had two Sons, *Edward* and *Hugh*; but he died before his Father, and

Edward, his Son, succeeded his Grandfather in the Earldom of *Devon*. He was a Man of great Worth, and made Earl-Marshal of *England*, and Admiral of the King's Fleet, by King *Richard II.* He was buried with his Ancestors in the Abbey of *Ford*, and

Hugh, his Son, became Earl of *Devon*. He succeeded his Father in his Command of the Royal Navy, and dying June 16, to *Henry V.* left

Thomas de Courtenay, his Son and Heir. He favour'd the Pretensions of *Richard D. of York* to the Crown against *Henry VI.* and enter'd into a Conspiracy with him to attain it, but died before any open Attempts were made, and left his Son

Thomas de Courtenay his Heir. He stoutly adhered to the *Lancastrians*, and obtained the Manor and Borough of *Milcombe* and *Merswade*, Lands forfeited by *Richard Duke of York*, as a Reward of his Loyalty, but lost it again soon by the Success of *Edward Duke of York*, who got the Crown from *K. Henry VI.* after which he lived but one Month, and left his Honour to

Thomas, his Son, who having been with his Father in the Fight against *K. Edw. IV.* in *Tewkesbury Field*, was attainted by Parliament, yet appeared again in the same Cause at *Tewkesbury Fight*, where he was slain and

bury'd, (and so not beheaded at *York*, as *Mr. Camden* relates). His Brother *Henry* nevertheless obtained all the Lands that *Thomas*, the late Earl, died seiz'd of, of *K. Edward IV.* but not the Earldom; for

Humphrey, Lord *Stafford* of *Southwick*, was created by that King Earl of *Devon*. He revolted from his Benefactor, and being taken by some of *K. Edward's* Friends, was beheaded at *Bridgewater* without any legal Process, and enjoy'd not this Honour above three Months, and then not without the Claim of *John Courtenay*, the younger Brother of *Thomas*, the last Earl. After this, the Title was vacant for some Years, till *K. Henry VII.* attained the Crown, who being sensible of the great Loyalty of the Family of the *Courtenays* to the *Lancastrian* Line, restored

Edward Courtenay of *Haccomb*, Grandson of *Hugh Courtenay*, the younger Brother of Earl *Edward*, to the Honour and Estate of his Ancestors. This Earl and his Son *William* defended *Exeter* against the Forces of *Perkin Warbeck*. His Successor was

William aforesaid, who was imprison'd by *K. Henry VII.* upon Suspicion, but released by *K. Henry VIII.* yet not living to be restored to his Honour, it was done to

Henry, his Son and Successor, whom that King much esteemed for his near Alliance to his Mother, being her Sister's Son. He likewise made him Marquess of *Exeter*; but being accused of a treasonable Correspondence with Cardinal *Paul*, he was attainted and executed, and his Son *Edward* imprison'd, as he continued all *K. Edward VI's* Reign; but Queen *Mary* restored him to his Liberty, and created him Earl, by the Title of

Edward Earl of Devon. He was one of those Persons who, for his Royal Descent, graceful Person, and courteous Disposition, was proposed to that Queen for her Husband, but was not accepted. He died at *Radula* without Issue, and so this Honour was vacant all Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, till

K. James I. created *Charles Blount*, Lord *Mounsey*, who being Deputy of *Ireland*, drove out the *Spaniards*, and brought the Rebels to submit, Earl of *Devon*. He had no Issue, and so *William Cavendish Esq.* was by the same King created, first, Baron of *Hardwick*, and after

after, Earl of Devon. He was of the Family of the Cavendishes of Cavendish in Suffolk, of whom was John Cavendish, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in King Edward III.'s Days, and beheaded by the Mob in Suffolk, who rose in Straw and Tyler's Rebellion: Captain Tho. Cavendish, who sailed round the World in 1588; and Mr. Cavendish, the faithful Servant of Cardinal Wolsey, who attended him in all his Misfortunes to his Grave, and wrote his Life, and was for that Reason made a Knight, Auditor of the Exchequer, and Privy-Counsellor, by King Henry VIII. He married the famous Lady, Elizabeth, the Daughter of John Hardwick, of Hardwick in the County of Derby, Esq; and afterwards Countess of Shrewsbury, the Mother of this Earl, who married Ann, the only Daughter of Hen. Richly, in the County of York, Esq; and left for his Heir by her,

William II. Earl of Devon, who had his Education under Mr. Hobbes, whom his Father had taken into his Service from Oxford,

under 20 Years of Age, and travelled with him into Italy. He married Christian, the only Daughter of the Lord Bruce, King James I.'s Favourite, by whom he had his Son and Heir

William III. Earl of Devon, a Minor at his Father's Death; but growing up, signaliz'd himself by his firm Adherence to King Charles I. in all his Troubles. He married Elizabeth, second Daughter of William Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, and by her had

William IV. Earl of Devon, a Person of great Eminency both in Peace and War, and an active Promoter of the late Revolution, for which, and other Services, he was created April, 20, 1694. Marquess of Hartington, and Duke of Devon, by K. William III. He married Mary, the second Daughter of James Duke of Ormond, by whom he had

William V. the present Duke of Devon, who by Rachel, eldest Daughter of the late Lord Russell, hath a plentiful Issue, viz. William Lord Marquess of Hartington, James, Charles, and John, and six Daughters.

BARONETS of this County, viz.

Edward Seymour, of Berry-Pomeroy, Esq; created June, 29, 1611. Bar. 24.

Sir Thomas Ridgway, of Torr, Kt. Irish Earl, viz. Earl of Londonderry, created Nov. 25, 1612. Bar. 87.

Edmund Prideaux, of Netherton, Esq; created July 17, 1622. Bar. 185.

George Chudleigh, of Ashton, Esq; created August 1, 1622. Bar. 190.

Francis Drake, of Buckland, Esq; created August 2, 1622. Bar. 191.

Thomas Hale, of Fleet, Esq; created May 28, 1627. Extinct. Bar. 229.

Lewis Pollard, of King's Nymph, Esq; created May 31, 1627. Extinct. Bar. 234.

John Pole, of Shute, Esq; created Sept. 12, 1628. Bar. 269.

John Bampffield, of Boltimore, Esq; created July 14, 1641. Bar. 313.

John Northcote, of Hayn, Esq; created July 16, 1641. Bar. 318.

John Chichester, of Raleigh, Esq; created August 4, 1641. Bar. 332.

John Davy, of Creedy, Esq; created Sept. 9, 1641. Bar. 354.

Richard Lowday, of Exeter, Esq; created Nov. 9, 1642. Extinct. Bar. 422.

Sir Hugh Ackland, of Columb-John, Kt. created January 21, 1677. Bar. 452; but with Precedency before all Baronets created since the Year 1644.

Sir John Drake, of Ash, Kt. created August 31, 1660. Bar. 557.

William Morrice, of Werrington, Esq; eldest Son of Sir William Morrice, Kt. Secretary of State to King Charles II. created April 20, 1661. Bar. 633.

Edmund Fowell, of Fowell, Esq; created April 30, 1661. Bar. 638.

Thomas Carew, of Haccumb, Esq; created August 2, 1661. Bar. 672.

Sir John Young, of Culliton, Kt. created Sept. 26, 1661. Bar. 678.

Sir Nicholas Slanning, of Moristow, Knight of the Bath, created January 19, 1662. Ext. Bar. 718.

Sir Edmund Fortescue, of Fallow-Pit, created March 31, 1664. Bar. 739.

Thomas Put, of Comb, Esq; created July 20, 1666. Bar. 181.

Peter Fortescue, of Wood, Esq; created January 29, 1666. Bar. 786.

Arthur Harris, of Stowford, Esq; created December 1, 1673. Bar. 807.

Thomas Lear, of Lindridge, Esq; and to his Heirs Male, and for want of such to his Brothers.

John and Walter Lear, and the Heirs Male of their Bodies respectively, and in default of such Issue, to Thomas Lear of the Island of Barbadoes, and his Heirs Male, created August 2, 1683. Bar. 874.

John Rogers, of Plymouth, Esq; created February 21, 1698. Bar. 929.

Sir John Edwill, of the City of Exeter, Kt. created August 25, 1709. Bar. 954.

MEN of EMINENCY born or inhabiting in this County.

James Lord Audley, a Person famous for his Warlike Achievements at Poitiers and elsewhere in France, was born at Dartington.

Hugh Atwell, an eminent Divine, and good Physician, (mentioned in Cornwall) was born at Exeter. He lived 100 Years, and his Maid-Servant 120.

Sir John Ackland, a very charitable Gentleman, who settled a Parsonage of 85 l. per Annum upon the Mayor and Chamber of the City of Exeter, to be given in Bread weekly to the Poor of several Parishes in that City, and other Parts of Devon, was born at Lankey near Barnstaple.

Sir Henry Bath, or Baa, a Justice of the King's, was born at North-Tawton.

Henry Bracton, the famous Lord Chief Justice of England, who wrote that excellent Book, *De Consuetudinibus Angliae*, was born at Bratton Cleavelly.

Walter Brit, a great Mathematician, and zealous Follower of Wickliff, was born at Stattecomb near Plymouth. He wrote three Books of Astrology and Mathematicks.

Robert Budeokshed, who built the Church of St. Budean, was born there.

Sir Thomas Bodley, that great Benefactor to the Library at Oxford, both as to the Building and Books, was born at Exeter.

Sir John Cary Kt. a Baron of the Exchequer, who, with his Brother Sir William, was Knight of the Shire 37 and 44 Years

of K. Edward III. was born at St. Giles in the Heath.

Sir Peter Courtenay, sixth Son of Hugh II. Earl of Devon, a Knight of the Garter, and a great Soldier, was born at Axminster. He was the Archbishop's Brother.

John Copleston Esq; called the Great Copleston, from his great Possessions, and the high Port he liv'd in, was born at Colebrook near Crediton. God is thought to have blasted this Family for a barbarous Murder committed by one Copleston of Warley.

Captain Cock, a Sea-Commander, who was killed fighting bravely in his little Ship against the Spanish Armada in 1588, was born at Plymouth.

Sir Arthur Chichester Kt. Baron of Belfast, and Lord Deputy of Ireland, was born at Raleigh near Barnstaple. He was also Ambassador to the Emperor.

Thomas Lord Clifford, Baron of Chudleigh, and Lord High Treasurer of England, a Person of a sound Head and stout Heart, was born at Ugbrook.

Sir Francis Drake Kt. that great Sea-Commander, who sailed round the Globe in two Years, ten Months, and a few Days, and routed the Spanish Armada in 1588, to the great Honour of the English Nation, was born in or nigh Tavistock.

Capt. John Davis, an able Navigator, who was sent to discover a North-West Passage on the Continent of America, where he has left

left his Name, being called *Davis's Streights*, was born at *Sandridge* near *Dartmouth*.

Sir *Thomas Edmonds* Kt. Treasurer of the Household to *K. James I.* and Embassador to divers Princes of *Europe*, was born at *Plimouth*.

Sir *William Fulford* Kt. one of the Justices of the King's-Bench, who condemn'd Archbishop *Scroop* for Rebellion against King *Richard II.* was born at *Fulford*.

John Fitz, an eminent Lawyer and Bencher of *Lincoln's-Inn*, who was three Years together one of the Governors of that Society, was born at *Tarvisstock*.

Sir *John Fortescue*, Lord Chief Justice, and Lord High Chancellor of *England*, who wrote, *De Laudibus Legum Angliae*, &c. was born at *Norreis* near *South-Brent*.

Sir *John Glanvil*, one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas. He was bred an Attorney; but admitting himself at *Lincoln's-Inn*, became an eminent Judge. He was born at *Tarvisstock*.

Sir *Thomas Gates* Kt. Governor of *Virginia*, and one of the Discoverers of *Bermudas* with Sir *George Summers*, whose Name they took, was born at *Colleford* in *Colleton*.

Sir *John Hill* Kt. one of the Justices of the King's Bench, a Person eminent in his Profession and Station, was born at *Hills-Court* in the Parish of *St. Sydwell*.

John Holland, Duke of *Exeter*, a great General in *K. Henry V.'s* Army in his Conquest of *France*, was born at *Dartington-House* in the Parish so called.

John Hooker, alias *Powell*, Chamberlain of the City of *Exeter*, a studious Person, and Author of the Catalogue of the Bishops of *Exeter*, and divers other Books, was born in that City.

George Monk, the most illustrious Duke of

Albemarle, the Glory of the Nation, and Restorer of our Kingly Government, was born at *Potheridge* near *Great Torrington*.

Sir *William Petre* Kt. Principal Secretary of State to King *Henry VIII.* and his three Children and Successors, and Founder of the Family of the Lord *Petre*, settled at *Ingatestone* in *Essex*, was born at *Tor-Newton*, in the Parish of *Tor-Brian*.

Sir *Walter Raleigh*, Warden of the Stannaries, the Author of the famous History of the World, and the Glory of this Kingdom, was born at *Hays* in *East-Budleigh*.

Tristram Risdon, the famous Antiquary of this County of *Devon*, to whom we are much beholden in this Survey, was born at *Winscot* in the Parish of *St. Giles*.

John Southcot, one of the Justices of the King's-Bench, from whom the *Southcots* in *Essex* and *Lincolnshire* are descended, was born at *Winkley*, which is a Seat of their Name.

Thomas Tremain Esq; the Father of the remarkable Twins *Nicholas* and *Andrew*, who were so exactly alike, as not to be distinguish'd by their Parents, Brothers and Sisters, but by some outward Mark, and always hungry, sick and merry together, was born at *Lamerton*.

Sir *John Wadham* Kt. one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas, Ancestor of *Nicholas Wadham*, the Founder of the College of that Name in *Oxford*, was born at *Egg* in the Parish of *Branscomb*, lying by the Sea-Shore.

Sir *John Whyddon* Kt. one of the Justices of the King's-Bench, in which Post he behav'd himself so well, that he had a Black Swan given him for the Crest of his Arms, with this Motto, *Rara avis in terris*, was born at *Chagford* near *Dartmoor*.

The Ecclesiastical History.

WHEN the Christian Religion was first professed in these Parts, *Devon*, with *Cornwall*, were placed under the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Dorchester*, near *Ox-*

ford; but that Episcopal Seat being removed to *Winchester*, *A. D.* 660, these Western Parts were made subject to that new See; but when the Monastery of *Sherburn* was turned

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into a Cathedral, about A. D. 705, these Counties were included in that Diocese, which continued about 200 Years, and then *Plegmundus*, Archbishop of Canterbury, at the Command of King Edward the Elder, erected three new Bishopricks, one at *Wells* for *Somersetshire*, another at *Bodmin* for *Cornwal*, and the last at *Tawton* for *Devon*, which was after removed to *Crediton*, and at length settled at *Exeter*, of which Places the Names of the Bishops follow:

Werstan was the first Bishop of *Tawton*, called from thenceforth *Bishops-Tawton*. He was consecrated at a Provincial Synod in *West-Sax*. A. D. 905, sate one Year, and was buried in his own Church. His Successor was

Patta, who going to visit the King at *Crediton*, or (as some say) *Uffa* his Lieutenant there, was slain by *Uffa*'s Servants, which is thought to be the Reason that the See was removed presently to *Crediton*; for

Eadulphus, the Brother of *Alferius* Duke of *Devon*, was consecrated Bishop of *Devon* at *Crediton*, and sate there 22 Years, when dying, he was buried in his Church. In his Time, and very likely by his Interest, K. Edward the Elder endowed his See with three Manors, *Polton*, *Celing*, and *Linwitham* or *Lewhitton* in *Cornwal*, upon Condition that the Bishop of it should visit *Cornwal* once a Year, to suppress the Errors which that People held contrary to the Truth and the Apostolick See. To him succeeded

Ethelgarus, who was consecrated Bishop of this Province A. D. 931. In his Time K. *Athelstan* subdued the *Cornish*, re-edify'd the City of *Exeter*, and encompassed the same with a Stone Wall. He sate 10 Years, and was buried in his Church at *Crediton*, and

Algarus succeeded him. He was consecrated A. D. 942, and having sate 10 Years, left his See to

Alfwoldus, who by St. *Dunstan*'s Endeavour and Advice, was preferred to it A. D. 952. In his Time K. *Edgar* called home all the Monks of *St. Peter* in *Exeter*, and made *Sidemannus* their Abbot. He presided seventeen Years, and dying, was bury'd by his Predecessors.

Alwulfus succeeded him, and was consecrated at *Crediton* A. D. 969, and sate nine Years.

Sidemannus, Abbot of *St. Peter* in *Exeter*, succeeded him. In his Time the *Danes* cruelly wasted this County and *Cornwal*, where they burnt the Cathedral of *St. Peter* at *Bodmin*, and destroy'd the Bishop's Palace, which caused that See to be removed to *St. Germans*. This Bishop sate twelve Years, and was succeeded by

Alfredus, about A. D. 990. In his Time the *Danes* again invaded this County, burnt the Town and Abbey of *Tarvisstock*, and besieged the City of *Exeter*; but were repulsed by the Inhabitants, and after a sharp Battle driven out of the Country, to which this Bishop contributed all he could by his Prayers and Presence. He sate about nine Years, and left his See to

Alfwulfus II. in whose Time *Swain* K. of *Denmark* came with a great Army, and by his Cruelty forced Earl *Almarus* and all the People to submit to him. He sate about 15 Years, and died about A. D. 1014. After him

Eadnothus was made Bishop of this See. In his Time K. *Canute* is said to have given *Athelwold*, Abbot of *St. Peter* in *Exeter*, divers Lands and Privileges, in Recompence of the Injuries done his Monks by his Father. He presided 15 Years, and

Leovigus or *Levingus* succeeded him, being made Bishop from Abbot of *Tarvisstock*. He was the Nephew of *Brihtwold*, Abbot of *St. Germans*; after whose Death he procur'd that See to be united to *Crediton* by K. *Canutus*, and held also the Bishoprick of *Worcester* with them as long as he lived. He sate 17 Years, and left it to

Leofricus, a Privy-Counsellor to K. *Edward* the Confessor, and Chancellor of *England*, who was by that King made Bishop of *Crediton*, where he remained three Years, and then, at his Request, his See was removed to *Exeter*, as the more honourable Place. He govern'd this Church about 23 Years, died A. D. 1073, and was succeeded by

Osbernus, a *Norman*, a Person of a generous Mind, and pious Disposition. He sate 30 Years, and was blind with Age. He died A. D. 1103, and his See was next possessed by

William Warlewast, a prudent Man, and well vers'd in publick Affairs, who had been Chaplain to both the King *William* and King *Henry*. He enlarged the Cathedral,

dral, which *Loofrick* had well repaired, and obtained that the Manor of *Plimpton*, *Brampton*, and *Stephens* in *Exeter*, should be added to its Revenues by the King. He was Bishop 20 Years, and

Robert Chichester, Dean of *Salisbury*, succeeded him. He bestowed much in adorning his Church, and purchasing Reliques, which in those Days was accounted a great Piece of Piety. He ruled 22 Years, and left his See to

Robert Warlewast, the Nephew of the above mentioned *William*. He sate nine Years.

Bartholomew Iscanus, or of *Exeter*, so called because he was born there, succeeded him. He was a great Philosopher and Divine, and very intimate with *Baldwin* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He presided 14 Years, and gave Place to

John the Præcentor of *Exeter*, and Sub-Dean of *Salum*. He was consecrated A. D. 1186; and as he was earnest in building his Church, died suddenly, and left his See to

Henry Marshall, Dean of *York*, Brother of *William* Earl *Marshall*, who was consecrated by *Hubert* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He completed the Buildings begun by his Predecessor, and gave the Manor of *Woodbery* to the Church. He govern'd 12 Years.

Simon de Apulia, Dean of *York*, was preferred to his Place, a Person eminent for his Prudence and Learning. In his Time *Exeter* was divided into Parishes. He sate 16 Years.

William Brewer succeeded him. He was a Privy Counsellor to King *Henry III.* He founded a Dean and 24 Prebends in his Church. He ruled 19 Years, and died A. D. 1244.

Richard Blundy was made Bishop after him. He trusted so much to his Officers, that they enriched themselves out of the Church-Revenues; but his Successor reversed the Fraud, and brought them to Penance for it. He presided 12 Years, and then

Walter Brnescomb, Archdeacon of *Surrey*, was consecrated Bishop of this See. He built a College at *Penryn* in *Cornwall* for a Dean and 12 Prebends, and was a great Benefactor to the Hospital of *St. John's* in *Exeter*. He govern'd about 23 Years.

Peter Quiwil was after his Death made Bishop. He gave Revenues for a Præcentor,

Chancellor, and Sub-Dean. He is thought to have been poison'd, after he had been 12 Years Bishop. His Successor was

Thomas Button, Dean of *Wells*. He completed the Buildings of his Church, which had been begun by his Predecessors, and died Sept. 21, 1307.

Walter Stapleton, descended of a noble Family, a learned and prudent Person, obtained his See. He was a Privy Counsellor to *K. Edward II.* and Lord High Treasurer. He built *Exeter College* and *Hart Hall* in *Oxford*. The *Londoners* murder'd him in favour of the Queen, who sought to depose her Husband, A. D. 1326. To him succeeded

James Berkley, of the Family of the Lords *Berkley*. He died in a few Months, and

John Grandison (tho' *John Godley*, Dean of *Wells*, was elected by the Prebends with the King's Consent) was consecrated at *Rome* in 1327. He was a very learned and pious Prelate, the great Ornament of his Age, and made this See happy under his Government 42 Years.

Thomas Brentingham, *K. Edward III.*'s Treasurer in *Picardy*, was chosen Bishop of *Hereford* and this See at the same time, and accepted this, which he ruled 24 Years.

Edmund Stafford, Brother of *Ralph* Earl of *Stafford*, succeeded him. He gave two Fellowships to *Exeter College*, and alter'd the Statutes. He sate also 24 Years.

John Keterich was translated hither from *Lichfield*, but lived but a little time, and

John Cary was elected into his Place, and enjoyed it as small a time; whereupon

Edmund Lacy, D. D. and Bishop of *Hereford*, was translated hither. He built the Chapter-House, a very curious Fabrick. He presided 35 Years, and dying A. D. 1455,

George Nevil, the Brother of the great Earl of *Warwick*, who raised *K. Edward IV.* to his Throne, succeeded him. He justified that King's Title in a Sermon at *St. Paul's Cross* just before his Coronation at *Westminster*. He govern'd 10 Years, and being removed to the Archbishoprick of *York*,

John Booth, LL B was consecrated to this See A. D. 1466. He made an Episcopal Chair of such exquisite Work, that the like is not found in any other Church. In the Wars between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, he retired to his Palace at *Horsley* in *Hamp.*

Hampshire, where he died, and was buried in St. Clement's Church, London.

Peter Courtenay, Arch-Deacon of *Exeter*, succeeded him. He was of the noble Family of the *Courtenays*, and having sat nine Years, was removed to *Winchester*, and

Richard Fox, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, took his Place here, and six Years after at *Winchester*.

Oliver King succeeded him here, as he had done at *Bath* and *Wells*. He sat but three Years.

Richard Redman, D. D. and Bishop of *St. Asaph*, was translated hither, and six Years after to *Ely*, and

John Arundel, of the noble Family of the *Arundels* of *Lanherne*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, was translated to this See; but dy'd within two Years, and

Hugh Oldham, D. D. and Chaplain to *Margaret* Dutches of *Richmond*, was preferred to this See A. D. 1504. He is commended more for his Piety than Learning, having been a great Benefactor to his Church and *Exeter-College*, *Oxford*, and the Founder of a School at *Manchester*. He died excommunicated, because he would not submit to the Pope's Bull in favour of the Abbot of *Tavistock*, with whom he had a Controversy about some Privileges of his Church, A. D. 1519.

John Veysey, alias *Harman*, succeeded him. He was Dean of the Chapel to King *Henry VIII.* who (in respect to his Learning) made him the Princess *Mary's* Tutor. He supposing that Bishopricks would be seized, as the Monasteries were, by covetous Harpyes, sold the Farms, or made long Leases of them, pulled down the Houses, and sold the rich Goods; so that of twenty two Manors, he left but eight; and of fourteen Houses, but one. He was put out of his See in *K. Edward VI's* Reign, for not submitting to the Reformation, but was restored by *Queen Mary*. He died A. D. 1555, when he had sat 36 Years.

Miles Coverdale, an *Austin* Monk, was consecrated to his See, when he was deprived, but

James Turberville succeeded him after his Death, and was consecrated A. D. 1556. He was turned out of his See at *Qu. Mary's* Death, and lived many Years in Privacy, and

William Alley, D. D. and Prebend of *St. Paul's*, was raised to this See. He wrote many Books in the *English* Tongue: He govern'd ten Years, and was succeeded by

William Bradbridge, D. D. and Dean of *Salisbury*, A. D. 1570. He died suddenly at *Newton-Ferrers*, and lies buried in the Chancel there, having presided nine Years.

John Walton was consecrated to this See after his Death, A. D. 1579. He was a zealous Opposer of the Innovations then encouraged against the Church, and so not loved at Court while he lived, but much commended for his Virtue after his Death, which happen'd A. D. 1593, when

Gervase Babington, Bishop of *St. Asaph*, was translated to this See, and having rul'd it three Years, was translated to *Worcester*, A. D. 1597. He hath divers Works extant.

William Cotton, D. D. Archdeacon of *Lewis*, succeeded him. He defeated the Designs of the factious Party of his Time, who promis'd themselves great Things by a Change of Government then approaching. He sat 22 Years, and then left his See to

Valentine Cary, who was consecrated November 20, 1620. In his Time the Plague raged heavily in *Exeter*, so that he resided but little in his Palace there. He was careful of his Charge, of which he held the Government but six Years, and was succeeded by

Joseph Hall, D. D. a most learned and pious Prelate, and the Author of many excellent Treatises yet extant. He was Bishop here about 14 Years, and then was translated to *Norwich*.

Ralph Brownrigg, Master of *Katharine Hall* in *Cambridge*, was his Successor. He was deposed, with the other Bishops, by the usurping Powers, and died A. D. 1659.

John Gauden, D. D. and Master of the *Temple*, was made Bishop of this See at the Restoration of *K. Charles II.* but within a Year was translated to *Worcester*, and

Seth Ward, Master of *Sidney-College* in *Cambridge*, consecrated in his room, A. D. 1661. He was Bishop here about five Years, and then translated to *Salisbury*, and

Anthony Sparrow, Master of *Queen's-College*, *Cambridge*, obtained this See A. D. 1667, and having sat about nine Years, was translated to *Norwich*, and

Thomas

Thomas Lamplugh, D. D. was consecrated in his stead, who flying to King *James II.* upon the Landing of the Prince of Orange at the late Revolution, was by him preferred to the Archbishoprick of York, and

Sir *Jonathan Trelawney* Bar. then Bishop of Bristol, translated hither, who being again translated to Winchester, A. D. 1707,

Offspring Blackall, D. D. was raised to this See by Her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, and consecrated Febr. 8. 1708. and is the present Bishop.

The MONASTERIES of this County are,

Barnstaple, a Priory of *Clunias* Monks, founded by *Judael*, (or *Johel*) Son of *Alured*, Earl of *Britany*, and by him endowed with large Possessions, and dedicated to the Honour of God, our Lord Jesus Christ, the Virgin *Mary*, the holy Apostles, *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, and *St. Mary Magdalen*. It was subjected to the Church of *St. Martin de Campis* in *Paris*, and the Founder himself became a Monk in it.

William the Conqueror, and his Son King *Henry I.* confirmed the said Lands and other Revenues to the said Monks, as did also *Henry de Tracy*, who was descended from the said Founder. The Church of *St. Peter* in this Town was appropriated to this Priory by *William* Bishop of *Exeter*, by Deed dated 1233, who by another Deed confirmed the Lands and Privileges given it by *Johel*, the Son of *Alured*.

In the Garden of this Priory was found in the last Century the Body of a Knight lying cross-legged, with a Sword and Shield, seeming to be one, that had vowed a Voyage into the Holy Land for that sacred War. Valued at the Suppression at 123 l. 6 s. 7 d.

Bockland or *Buckland Monachorum*, a Monastery of *Cisterians*, founded by *Amicia*, Wife of *Baldwin de Rivers*, Earl of *Devon*, and Daughter of *Gilbert de Clare*, who gave this Manor, with other Lands and Advowsons, to this House, dedicating it to *St. Mary* and *St. Benedict*. The Monks of this House were removed from the *Cisterian* Abbey in the Isle of *Wight* A. D. 1287. *Isabella de Fontibus*, her Daughter, Countess

of *Albemarle* and *Devon*, gave them other Lands, and procured them greater Privileges; all which were confirmed by King *Edward II.* Anno Reg. 4. Valued at the Dissolution at 241 l. 17 s. 9 d.

Buckfast, an Abbey of White Monks of the *Cisterian* Order, founded by Duke *Alfred* before the Conquest, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin *Mary*. *Richard Banzan* endowed them with certain Lands to hold by the 30th Part of a Knight's Fee, and King *Henry II.* confirmed them. There was one *William Slade* who was a learned Monk of this House, and lived in the Time of King *Richard II.* Valued at 466 l. 11 s. 2 d. ob.

Cannonsleigh, where was a Nunnery founded by *Walter Clavile* not long after the Conquest. *Maud* Countess of *Clare* enlarg'd it, and endow'd it. It was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and valued at the Surrender at 22 l. 13 s. 3 d. It came to Sir *John St. Leger* Kt. by Exchange with King *Henry VIII.* and from him it is come to the Family of *Culme*.

Cornworthy, a Priory built and founded by the *Edgcombs*. Valued at 63 l. 2 s. 10 d. Bought by one Mr. *Harris's* Father, of Sir *Thomas Harris*, Serjeant at Law.

Crediton or *Kirton*. Here was a College of 12 Prebendaries, dedicated to the Holy Cross, and a Chapel by it consecrated to *St. Laurence*. The Founder is not known. It was valued at the Dissolution at 140 l. 14 s. 5 d. Speed.

Dunkewell, or *Dunkeswell*, called by the Saxons, *Doducheswell*, a Monastery founded by *William* Lord *Brewer*, a great Favourite of *K. Richard I.* Anno 1201, for Monks of the *Cisterian* Order. *K. Henry III.* Anno Reg. 11. confirmed the Lands given to them by their Founder and others. This Religious House was a Grandchild to *Waverly Abbey* in *Surrey*, according to the Humour of those Times, who counted the Deductions of Colonies out of their Abbeyes Pedigree-wise. 'Tis now in the Dust. It was valued at the Suppression at 294 l. 2 s. 9 d. per Annum.

Exeter. In this Place *K. Athelstan*, soon after his coming to the Crown of this Kingdom, erected a Monastery of *Benedictine* Monks, which he dedicated to *St. Mary* and *St. Peter*, and endowed it with 26 Towns and Villages, giving it moreover one third Part of those many Reliques which he had col-

collected beyond the Seas, viz. some Pieces of our Lord's Cross, Sepulchre, Garments, Cradle, &c. with many others. After him, the Kings *Athelred*, *Cnut*, &c. became Benefactors to it. King *Edward* the Confessor, A. C. 1046, having united the Bishopricks of *St. Germans* in *Cornwal* and *Kirton* in this County, at the Request of Pope *Leo*, fix'd the Bishop's Seat in the Monastery of *St. Mary* and *St. Peter*, and sent the Monks of it to the Abbey of *Westminster*, which he had newly erected. *Leofric* was the first Bishop settled here, after the See was removed from *Kirton*, to whom *K. Edward* and his Queen did this Honour to inthronize him in these Words; "I King *Edward* taking *Leofric* by the Right Hand, and *Edyth* my Queen by the Left, do install him the first and most famous Bishop of *Exon*, with a great Desire of an abundance of Blessings to such as shall further and increase the same, but fearful Curses to such as shall diminish or take any thing from it." In this City also was

The Priory of *St. James*, founded by *Baldwin* Earl of *Devonshire* for *Cluniac* Monks, and endowed by him with suitable Revenues, which *Richard* his Son, *Robert Chichester* Bishop of *Exeter*, A. D. 1146, and *Maud* the Empress, confirm'd. It was made a Cell by the said *Baldwin* to the Abbey of *St. Martin* in *Paris*. Valued at the Suppression at 502 l. 12 s. 9 d. *Dugd.*

The Priory of *St. Nicholas* at *Exeter*. It was at first a Church dedicated to *St. Olive*, King and Martyr; but being given to the Monks of *Battel Abbey* for a Cell by *K. William Rufus*, they dedicated it to *St. Nicholas*. That King, *Henry I.* and *K. John*, bestowed many Lands and Liberties upon it. Valued at 147 l. 12 s. per Ann. *Dugd.* 154 l. 12 s. *Speed.*

The Priory of *St. John Baptist* in *Exeter* was founded by *Gilbert* and *John Long*, Sons of *John Long*, Merchants in *Exeter*, for *Franciscan* Friars, (as Mr. *Speed* says; but *Dugdale* tells us, 'twas an Hospital for five Priests, nine Boys, and twelve poor People.) Valued at the Suppression at 102 l. 12 s. 9 d. *Speed*; and the Hospital at 147 l. 12 s. *Speed.*

Ford Abbey was the Seat of *Adeliza*, Sister and Heiress of *Richard de Brionys*, Viscount or Sheriff of *Devonshire*, which she gave

the Monks of *Brightley* upon this Occasion: Her Brother had founded an Abbey for *Cistercian* Monks at *Brightley*, giving them the Manor of *Brightley*, and Honour of *Okehampton*. The Monks he procur'd from the Abbey of *Waverley*, and settled them in it; but the Place being very poor and barren, they lived there but five Years, and then were forced to return to *Waverley*. *Adeliza* seeing her Brother's pious Work defeated, gave them her Manor of *Thorncomb* for their farther Maintenance, and her own House called *Ford* for their convenient Habitation. This Lady's Heir *Hawisa* marrying *Reginald de Courtenay*, Grandson to *Lewis the Gros*, King of *France*, whose Posterity were after Earls of *Devonshire*, that Family became the Patrons of, and great Benefactors to this Abbey, especially *John Courtenay*, who believed himself saved from a terrible Storm at Sea by the Prayers of these Monks. *Joceline de Pomeroy* and divers others were also Benefactors to this Monastery, and *K. Richard I.* confirm'd all their Gifts. The Earls of *Devon* of the Family of the *Courtenays* were many of them buried in this Abbey. At the Dissolution the Manor was given to the Earl of *Oxford*, and valued at 374 l. 10 s. 6 d. ob. *Dugd.* 381 l. 10 s. 6 d. ob. *Speed.*

Brithelstoke, a Priory of *Canons Regular*, was founded and endowed by *Robert de Bello Campo* or *Beauchamp*, and by him dedicated to God, the blessed Virgin *Mary*, and *St. George*; but Mr. *Speed* and Mr. *Risdon* say, *St. Gregory*. The Patrons of this Abbey had this Privilege, to guard the Gate for the Preservation of the Goods of it in the Vacancy of a Prior, till a new one was chosen. The Scite and Barton of this House contained 1000 Acres; all which were given by *K. Henry VIII.* with the Manor, to *Arthur Plantagenet*, Viscount *Lissa*. Valued at 127 l. 2 s. 4 d. per Ann. *Dugd.* 127 l. 3 s. 4 d. *Speed, Risd.*

Hertland, a Monastery of *Canons Regular*, founded by *Galsfridus*, the Son of *Oliver de Dinan*, and changed from *Canons Secular* by *Bartholomew Iscanus*, Bishop of *Exeter*. *William Brewer*, *Githa* Earl *Godwin's* Lady, and *Richardus Pictavensis*, gave great Possessions to it, with the Privilege to hold Pleas of all things but Life and Member in their own

own Court, if done on their own Lands and Estate. Valued at 306 l. 3 s. 2 d. *Dugd.*
306 l. 13 s. 2 d. *Speed.*

Newenham, a Cistercian Monastery, founded by *Reginald de Mohun*, Son of *Reginald* Earl of *Dunstar*, A. D. 1246, in his Manor of *Axminster*, who endowed it with the said Manor, and all the Privileges thereto belonging, with other Lands; all which King *Edward III.* confirmed to the Monks of it. Valued at 227 l. 7 s. 8 d. *Risd.* 231 l. 14 s. 4 d. *Speed.*

Ottery, a Priory of *Benedictines*, given to the Church at *St. Mary* at *Roan* for a Cell by *K. Edward* the Confessor, A. D. 1060, in which State it continued till 8 *Edward III.* 1335, when the Dean and Chapter of *St. Mary* at *Roan*, by the Licence of the King and See of *Rome*, granted their Manor of *Ottery* in the County of *Devon*, and the Advowson of the Church there, to *John de Grandison*, Bishop of *Exeter*, and instead of a Warranty, deliver'd up all their Writings concerning the same to him. Whereupon the said Bishop, by Licence from the said King *Edward III.* founded a Monastery or Collegiate Church, to consist of a certain Number of Secular Canons, viz. a Master, eight Prebends, ten Vicars, a Master of Musick, a Master of Grammar, two Priests, eight Secondaries, eight Choiristers, and two Clerks to carry holy Water, at *Ottery St. Mary*. Valued at 303 l. 2 s. 9 d. *Dugd.* *Risd.* 303 l. 2 s. *Speed.* per Ann.

Pessello, or *Polso*, a Priory founded by *William Brewer* Bishop of *Exeter*, who gave the Manor of *Polso* to it. It was dedicated to *St. Katharine*, and built for the Use of *Benedictine* Nuns. Valued at 72 l. 3 s. 2 d. *Risd.* 170 l. 2 s. 3 d. *Speed.*

Pilton, or *Pylton*, a Priory of *Benedictine* Monks, founded by *K. Athelstan*, in Honour of the Virgin *Mary*. It served some time as a Cell to the Abbey of *Malmesbury*. Valued at the Suppression at 156 l. 12 s. 8 d. *Risd.* 56 l. 12 s. 8 d. *Speed.*

Plimpton, a College of Canons Secular, founded by *K. Edgar*, or some other of the *West-Saxon* Kings, who gave divers Lands for the Maintenance of the Canons to it, to celebrate Divine Offices, and entertain Strangers and others. It consisted of a Dean and four Prebends. *William Warlewast*, Bishop of *Exeter*, being offended at the

Looseness of the Canons, whom he enjoined to put away their Concubines, displaced them, because they would not obey his Order, and converted their House into a Priory of Canons Regular of *St. Augustin*. It was the Mansion-House of the Rectory. *K. Henry I.* confirmed the Foundation, and granted them besides divers Lands, Liberties and Immunities. *K. Edward I.* afterward granted to them a Power to appoint and place in the Church of *Landobo*, where the Lands given by *K. Edgar* lay, a Secular Vicar or Chaplain, to celebrate and perform the said Hospitality instead of the Prior and Canons. This House at the Dissolution came to the *Snellings*, and was valued at 912 l. 12 s. 8 d. per Ann. *Dugd.* *Risd.* *Speed.*

Tavistock, a *Benedictine* Monastery, dedicated to *St. Mary* and *St. Burion*. It was founded by *Ordgarus* Earl of *Devon*, and *Ordolph* his Son, whose Sister *Elfrid* was *K. Edgar's* Queen. *K. Ethelred*, A. D. 981, endowed it with divers Lands and Liberties, as did also *K. Henry I.* and *Levingus* Bishop of *Worcester*; all which King *Edward III.* confirmed, and Pope *Celestine* added many Privileges and Exemptions. The Abbots here were Barons of Parliament till the Suppression, when the Value was 902 l. 5 s. 7 d. *Dugd.* *Speed.*

Torr, an Abbey founded by *William Lord Brewer* for the Order of *Præmonstratenses*, and endowed with many Lands, and the Church of *Torr*. *K. John* confirmed to these Monks all their Possessions, and granted them Immunities from Scutage, Gelds, and Toll, for themselves and Servants. From the Lord *Brewer*, the Patronage of this Abbey descended to *Reginald Lord Mohun*, who obtained a Grant of the Abbey and Convent to erect a Chapel in his Court at *Torr* for himself and Family, yet on Condition not to baptize, nor admit the Parishioners to Divine Service there, and the Abbot and Convent to receive one Moiety of the Oblations and Obventions. Value 396 l. 0 s. 11 d. *Dugd.* *Speed.* *Risd.*

Totness, a Religious House founded by *Juhellus*, the Son of *Alured*, dedicated to God, and the holy Martyrs *St. Sergius* and *St. Bachus*, and given as a Cell to the Abbot of the Monastery at *Angiers* in *France*, to pray for the Prosperity of King *William* the Conqueror in his Life-time, and for his Soul after

ter his Derth, and for the said *Jubellus* and all his Relations. Here was also a Priory founded by *Roger Newatte*, alias *Newman*, for *Cluniac* Monks, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. Valued at the Suppression at 124 l. 10 s. 2 d. ob. per Ann. Speed.

The MARTYRS of this County are

Thomas Bennet, a Native of *Cambridge*, and a Master of Arts in that University, a great Acquaintance of that famous Martyr *Thomas Bilney*, which render'd him suspected of Heresy, (as the true Religion was then called) and his Country unsafe for his longer Abode: Whereupon he went into *Devonshire*, and taught a School at *Torrington*, a Market-Town; but not meeting with Encouragement there, removed to *Exeter*, and there lived quietly for a while, till being much grieved at the pompous Superstitions and Idolatry of the Place, he could not but declare the Pope Antichrist, and that no Adoration was due to Saints. He did this first privately, by setting Bills upon the Doors of the Cathedral, but at length owned those Doctrines to be Truth in his Judgment, and refusing to revoke them when brought before the Bishop, and in divers other Conferences, he was burnt in a Place called *Livery-dale* without *Exeter*, where he bore his Sufferings with such admirable Patience, that many of the Spectators, yea the Scribe that wrote his Sentence of Condemnation, pronounced him a true Servant of God, and a good Man.

William Strowd, of *Newenham*, Esq; was at the same time imprison'd in the Bishop of *Exeter's* House upon Suspicion of Heresy. *Thomas Bennet*, tho' altogether a Stranget to him, wrote several Letters to him in the Prison, to comfort him under his present Sufferings, and encourage him to bear patiently whatever else God should call him to for the Defence of the Truth. He survived *Bennet*; but how he was afterward dealt with, we have no Account.

The Wife of one Priest of *Lanuceston* in *Cornwall*, who having imbibed, by hearing the Protestant Teachers, and reading their

Books, a competent Knowledge of their Doctrines, was very zealous against the Popish Superstitions restored by Queen *Mary*, which, because her Husband and Children were as earnestly addicted to, and would force her to Mass and Processions, she left them awhile, and lived up and down by her Work; but not being easy, returned home again, where she had not been long, before her Neighbours accused her of Heresy to Dr. *Turberville*, then Bishop of *Exeter*, who put her into his Prison, and after divers Examinations and Artifices made use of to make her recant, but all in vain, she was condemned and burnt at *Exeter* without the Walls, in a Place called *Southenbey*, A. D. 1558.

It may not be amiss in this Place to take Notice of the Piety of several Persons, and particularly of her late Majesty Qu. *Ann's* Bounty to the Clergy, in order to the Augmentation of small Vicarages and other Benefices, which this County, tho' remote, had some Share in, viz.

While the Bishops had a Right to augment Vicarages, and on some great Occasions re-annex them, and consolidate them with Parsonages, *Thomas Butten*, Bishop of *Exeter*, in the Year 1304, did dissolve and evacuate the Appropriation of the Church of *Wytesburgh*, and unite it with the Vicarage, *Jure & Potestate Legis Diocesane*; i. e. By his lawful Jurisdiction as Ordinary.

The Church also of *Staplegrave* near *Taunton*, in the Reign of Queen *Mary I.* was disappropriated, and rightly made Presentative for ever, by the joint Consent of the Patron Sir *James Dyer*, the Queen, and Ordinary Dr. *Turberville*, then Bishop of *Exeter*.

By Her Majesty Queen *Ann's* Bounty to the Clergy, by her Donation of the First Fruits and Tenths, for the Augmentation of small Benefices, the Vicarage of *Leffwithiel*, the Rectories of *Pancras* and *St. Kirrian*, and Chapelry of *Pilten*, have been endowed with 200 l. each of them, which is laid out upon Lands, or the Use paid at the Rate of 5 l. per Cent. till Purchases of Lands can be had, to be settled upon the present Incumbents, and their Successors for ever.

*Eminent DIVINES who were born
or flourished in this County.*

Baldwin, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was born at *Exeter*.

Gervase Babington, Bishop of *Worcester*, was born at *Ottery St. Mary*.

Peter Blundel, a great Benefactor to the Poor in the City of *London*, his own Country, and both Universities, was born at *Tiverton*.

John Barkham, D. D. Chaplain to Archbishop Abbot, and Dean of *Bocking* in *Essex*, a noted Antiquary, Historian, Herald, and Divine, was born at *Exeter*. He wrote the *Lives of K. John and K. Henry II.* a Display of Heraldry, and Book of Coins.

Zachary Bagan, who made an Addition to the Antiquities of *Greece*, and was well skilled in the Oriental Languages, was born at *Gatecomb* near *Totness*.

Frederick de *Crediton*, Bishop of *Utrecht*, and a Saint, who was slain by two Russians, for causing the Emperor *Ladovicus Pius* to be divorced from *Judith*, his nearest Kinswoman, was born at *Crediton* or *Kirton*.

Johannes de Rupe Sciffa, or *Cut-cliff*, an egregious Philosopher and Doctor of Divinity, who wrote divers Books, viz. *Revelationes*, *Oraculum Cyrilli*, &c. was born at *Dammye*.

William Courtenay, the fourth or fifth Son of *Hugh Courtenay*, third Earl of *Devon*, and Archbishop and Cardinal of *Canterbury*, was born at *Axminster*. Of the same Family were

Richard Courtenay, Bishop of *Norwich*, educated by the Bishop aforesaid, and

Peter Courtenay, Bishop of *Winchester*, his Kinsman, both born at *Powderham-Castle*.

John Cardmaker, alias *Taylor*, Chancellor of *Wells*, and Martyr, a zealous Preacher against the Pope's Power, was born at *Exeter*.

John Cowell, Doctor and King's Professor of the Civil Law in *Cambridge*, who wrote two learned Books, viz. *The Institutes of the English Laws*, in Imitation of *Justinian's*; and, *The Interpreter*, to shew the Meaning of all the Law-Terms, was born at *Ernsborough*, an House in the Parish of *Sumbridge* near *Barnstaple*.

Nathaniel Carpenter, B. D. a Dean in *Ireland*, a noted Logician, Philosopher, Mathematician, Poet, Geographer, and Divine, was born at *North-Lew*.

George Cary, D. D. and Dean of *Exeter*, who twice said, *Nolo Episcopari*, in earnest, being offer'd that See twice, was born at *Clowelly*.

John Down, B. D. Rector of *Inshaw*, near the meeting of the *Towridge* and *Taw*, a learned and godly Minister, and great Writer, was born at *Holsworthy*.

Eadulph, Bishop of *Devon*, Brother to *Alfius* or *Alpsius*, Earl or Duke of *Devon*, who built the Church of *Crediton*, then his Cathedral, but since made a Collegiate-Church, and *Launceston*, was born at *Exeter* or *Tawwistock*.

William Exeter, D. D. Prebend of *Exeter*, who was sent to defend the Pope's Power in *Temporalibus* against *Occham*, was born at *Exeter*.

Gilbert Foliot, Bishop of *London*, a great Favourite of *K. Henry II.* and an Opposer of Archbishop *Becket's* Pride, was born at *Tamerton-Foliot*.

Richardus Armachanus, Archbishop of *Armagh*, and Primate of all *Ireland*, a very learned Man, and great Writer, was born at *Widcomb* in *Dartmore*.

John Garland, a famous Poet and Grammarian, whom the Nobility so much admired, that they engaged him to teach their Children Latin and Poetry, was born at *Garland*, a Seat in the Parish of *Chimleigh* between *Exeter* and *Barnstaple*.

Theophilus Gale, a Non-Conformist, yet famous for his great Learning, which his Books, called, *The Court of the Gentiles*, *Idea of Jansenism*, &c. shew, was born at *King's-Feignton*.

Joseph Glanvil, M. A. Prebendary of *Worcester*, Rector of *SS. Peter and Paul* at *Bath*, Fellow of the Royal Society, a very learned Writer, was born at *Plimouth*.

John Halse, Bishop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, and Provost of *Oriel-College* in *Oxford*, to which he was a very considerable Benefactor, was born at *Kensdon* in the Parish of *Sherford*.

Thomas Harding, D. D. Bishop *Jewel's* Antagonist in Defence of the Popish Doctrines, a learned Man, but zealous Papist, was born at *Comb-Martin*.

Richard Hooker, Master of the Temple, the celebrated Author of *The Ecclesiastical Polity*, and some other Writings, was born in or near Exeter, whose Ancestors had been Mayors of that City.

Ezekiel Hopkins, Lord Bishop of Derry in Ireland, a Prelate eminent for his Piety, Learning and Charity, and the Author of several Books, was born at Sandford in Crediton.

John Jewell, Bishop of Salisbury, the zealous Champion of our Church Doctrines against Popery, as his Works shew, was born at Bowden, in the Parish of Berry-Norber.

Jaspar Moyn, D.D. a great Sufferer for K. Charles I.'s Cause, and Chaplain to King Charles II. Canon of Christ-Church, and Archdeacon of Chichester, was born at Hatherley.

John Prideaux, D.D. Rector of Exeter-College in Oxford, and Professor Regius there, and lastly Bishop of Worcester, the Author

of many valuable Books, was born at Stamford, in the Parish of Harford, near Ivy-Bridge.

John Reynolds, D.D. and Dean of Lincoln, the Author of that learned Conference between himself and Hart a Jesuit, and other Books, was born at Pinbo near Exeter.

William Strode, D.D. Publick Orator of the University of Oxford, made Canon of Christ-Church for his great Merit by King Charles I. was born at Plimpton.

William Tucker, D.D. Dean of Lichfield, and Chaplain to Qu. Elizabeth, to whom he dedicated his Book, *De Struma*; or, *Of the King's Evil*, was born at Exeter.

Nicholas Upton, Doctor of the Canon-Law, and Chanter of the Church of Salisbury, to which he was a great Benefactor, was born at Lupton. He wrote the Book *De Officio Militari*, put out with Notes by Sir Edward Byshe Kt. Clarencieux King of Arms.

The CHARITY-SCHOOLS of this County are at

Barnstaple, where are two Schools, the one for fifty Boys, and the other for thirty Girls, who are all taught and cloathed by an 100*l.* Annual Subscriptions.

Buckland Monachorum, where are two Schools, one for six Boys, who are cloathed and taught, and the other for as many Girls and Boys as will go to be taught. The Girls, besides Reading, are taught Needle-work.

Clyst-Heydon, where are eighteen poor Children taught the Principles of Christianity, and to read, write, and cast Accompt, for a Stipend of 17*l.* 12*s.* per Annum. 'Twas formerly an old decay'd Latin School.

Crediton or *Kirton*, where are forty Boys taught and cloathed, by a Subscription of 30*l.* per Annum.

Dadbroke, where is a School erecting, which will be considerable, because the Subscriptions to it amount already to above 100*l.* per Annum.

Exeter, where four Schools are set up for the Instruction of 100 Boys, and as many Girls, all of them entirely cloathed, and

the Boys taught to read, write, and cast Accompt, and Girls to sew and knit. They have all Bibles, Common-Prayer Books, Spelling-Books, &c. given them, and are examined every Sunday Evening in their Catechism. The Subscriptions and Collections for the Maintenance of these Schools amount to about 250*l.* yearly. Mr. *William Ekins*, Goldsmith, lately deceased, hath left 50*l.* per Ann. to these Schools for ever, for instructing the Boys in Mathematicks, and especially Navigation: And Mr. *Nathaniel Rowland* hath left 200*l.* to these Schools.

Exminster, where are twelve Children taught partly by the Offertory.

Gittesham, where is a School for twenty Children, upheld by a Subscription of 18*l.* yearly.

Honiton, where is a School for thirty Boys, which was opened at Christmas 1713. They are part of them cloathed. One of the Burgeses in Parliament for this Town has, by his good Offices, procured, that several indefinite Charities, to the Value of 24*l.* per

per Annum, should be appropriated to this Use, which, with the Addition of some Subscriptions, encourages the Organist of the Church to teach the School.

Paington, where is a School erected and encouraged by two Lords of the Manor successively, who have purchased an Estate with 150 *l.* and appropriated it to that Use. One Child is put out Apprentice yearly.

Plimouth, where is a School for forty four Boys, who are cloathed, and taught to read, write, cast Account, and say their Catechism, supported by the Subscriptions of divers Persons, and the Offertory of two Churches. Here are four Hospitals, in which poor Children are cloathed, fed, and taught, *viz.* one of twenty four Children, cloathed in Green; another for sixteen, cloathed in Blue; another for eight Boys, cloathed in Red; and a Work-house for thirty poor Boys and Girls, who are taught and maintained, and wear the Livery of the House.

Rockbere, where is a School for nine Children, endowed with 4 *l. per Ann.* left by Mr. Lawrence Coleworthy, deceased.

Sidbury, a School for twelve Children, taught at the Minister's Charge.

South-Molton, where is a good School-House built on purpose, and thirty Boys taught and cloathed, by Subscriptions, amounting to 62 *l. per Annum*.

Stoke-Gabriel, where is a School, supported by the Subscriptions of the Minister and Parishioners, to which a Gentleman has given a Rent of 20 *s. per Annum* for ever to buy Books for the Children.

Tiverton, where is already erected a School, opened November 1613, for the teaching of fifty poor Boys, maintained by a Subscription of 150 *l. per Annum*, and there is Hopes of another School for as many Girls.

Torrington, where is a School for thirty two Boys to be taught and cloathed, which is done by a Subscription of 40 *l. per Ann.* besides a large Benefaction from a Gentleman, who hath built a School-House, and given 950 *l.* to be put out to Interest by Trustees, at 5 *l. per Cent.* of which 37 *l. 10 s. per Annum* is to be employed in paying for the Cloathing, and teaching of the Children, and 10 *l.* a Year is to bind out the Children to Trades, as they become fit.

Trusham, where six poor Children are taught at the Charge of the Minister, who applies part of the Offertory to it, and gives them Books.

Walkhampton, where is a School maintained by the Gift of a Lady, who has bequeathed 20 *l. per Annum* for ever for the Support of it.

*An EXTRACT of the Knights of the Shire
and Burgeses of the County of Devon, out
of the Notitia Parliamentaria of Browne
Willis Esq;*

DEVON was possessed in the Times of the Romans by the *Danmonii*, and in the Saxon Heptarchy was part of the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*, tho' not entirely won from the *Britains* till near 465 Years after the Saxons first landed in this Isle. 'Tis reputed for Bigness the second in *England*, containing in it 394 Parishes, of which 38 are Market-Towns, and before the Reformation here were 39 Religious Houses.

This Shire being bounded on the North and South by the Sea, and having upon that Account several great Trading-Towns and good Ports, the Inhabitants procured divers of them to be made Boroughs, insomuch that here were anciently more Towns dignified with that Title, than in any other County in *England*, except *Cornwall*; but now many of them are disus'd, of which it may be convenient to give an Account here, before we come to treat of such Boroughs as still enjoy that Privilege, viz.

Bradneysham, now *Bradninch*, in *Hawrudge* Hundred, which sent Members to Parliament twice, once at *Westminster*, and the second time at *Windsor*, 6 *Edw. II.* and 27 of *Edw. III.*

Crediton, in the Hundred so called, sent Burgeses once, when the Parliament sat at *Carlisle*, 35 *Edw. I.*

Exmouth, a Port, lying at the Mouth of the River *Isca* or *Ex*, in *Busley* Hundred, sent *William Hobbessen* to a Council at *Westminster*, to treat about Maritime Affairs relating to Trade, 24 *Edw. III.*

Fremington, in the Hundred of that Name, sent Members to Parliament the 6th of *Ed-*

ward III. then sitting at *Westminster*; but Mr. *Prin* adds another Parliament at *Windsor* the 26th of the same King.

Lydeford, a Borough in *Lifton* Hundred, sent its Representatives to two Parliaments, the one at *Westminster*, and the other at *London*, 28 & 30 *Edw. I.*

Modbury, in *Armington* Hundred, sent Members once to the Parliament at *Westminster*, 34 *Edw. I.*

Tingmouth, a Port at the Mouth of the River *Taigne* in *Exminster* Hundred, sent *Robert atte Wille* and *William de Halcomb* to a Council at *Westminster*, to treat of Maritime Affairs and Trade.

South-Moulton, in the Hundred of the same Name, sent Burgeses once to a Parliament sitting at *Westminster*, 30 *Edw. I.*

Chipping-Toriton, a Borough in *Fremington* Hundred, sent Members to Parliament from the 23d of *K. Edw. I.* to the 45th of *Edward III.* Mr. *Prin* adds to the 5th of King *Henry IV.* above 30 Returns, and Mr. *Prin* says 45. But this Borough at length procured a Discharge from that Burthen and Expence, and many other Boroughs follow'd their Example, the Sheriff's Exactness in keeping so close to the Writ, which order'd him to warn *Duos Burgenses ex quolibet Burgo*, &c. proving an Oppression to many poor Boroughs, who were not able to bear the Charge of their Representatives and their Attendants, as the Custom then was: Wherefore this Borough of *Toriton* petitioned King *Edward III.* setting forth, That it was to their manifest Damage and Depression to send Burgeses to Parliament, and desiring to be exonerated from the Charge, and obtained this memorable Charter

ter of Exemption from chusing Burges-
ses, &c.

*Rex Ballivis & probis Hominibus, & toti Com-
munitati Villæ de Toriton, in Comitatu Devo-
niæ, Salutem. Cum ex parte vestra nobis mon-
stratum est, quod cum Villa prædicta ad mitten-
dum aliquos homines pro eadem Villa ad Parlia-
menta nostra onerari non debeat, nec aliquos ho-
mines pro dictâ Villâ ad Parliamenta nostra, vel
Progenitorum nostrorum quondam Regum Angliæ
non miserit, nec mittere consueverit, ante Annum
Regni nostri viceffimum primum, quo tempore
Vicecomes noster Comitatus prædicti, qui tunc
fuit, dictam Villam de Toriton Burgum, &
duos Homines pro eodem Burgo, ad veniendum ad
Parliamentum nostrum dicto Anno viceffimo ten-
tum, summonitos fuisse malitiosè in Cancellariam
nostram retornavit. Et sic eadem Villa de To-
riton, ab eodem Anno viceffimo primo, ad inveni-
endum duos Homines pro eadem Villa in singulis
Annis Parliamentis nostris tentis, pretextu Re-
turnati prædicti onerata extitit. Et vos ea Occa-
sione Laboribus & Expensis multipliciter gravati
fuistis, ad vestrum dampnum non modicum &
Depressionem manifestam; super quo nobis suppli-
castis vobis Remedium adhiberi opportunum. Et
quia, scrutatis Rotulis & Memorandis Cancellaria
nostræ, non est compertum Nomina aliquo-
rum Hominum pro dictâ Villa, seu Burgo Tori-
ton, ad veniendum ad Parliamenta nostra, ante
dictum viceffimum primum retornata fuisse: Nos
volentes dictam Villam de Toriton, Occasione
prædicta indebitè onerari, vos, & Villam præ-
dictam ad inveniendum seu mittendum aliquos
Homines ad Parliamenta nostra, de cætero com-
munis summonitionis Parliamentorum eorundem,
habemus & tenemus excusatos: Et vos inde
exoneramus per presentes imperpetuum. In Cu-
jus Rei Testimonium, &c. Teste Rege apud
Westm. 18 Diè Maii.*

There were also divers other Corpora-
tions in this County, who have Charters
remaining in force at this Day, as *Bampton*,
Bidford, *Chadlington*, *Denbery*, *Hartland*, *Il-
farcomb*, *Kemiford*, *Milvorton*, *Newton-Abbas*,
Pepilford, *Seal*, *Troikebere*, *Uchampton*, &c.
were as liable to have been returned as some
of the former; but having made Friends to
the Sheriffs, (in whose Power it was chiefly
to return what Boroughs he pleas'd) or al-
leging Poverty, or using other Pretences,
were excused from sending Burgeses to

Parliament. Thus the Sheriff of *Cornwal*
returned the Boroughs of *Launceston*, *Helfton*,
and *Bodmin*, only Anno 12 *Edw. II.* and the
Sheriff of *Lancashire*, 4 *Edw. III.* endorsed
his Writ thus; That there were no Cities
and Boroughs within that County for which
any Citizens or Burgeses ought, or were
wont to come to Parliament, for or by
Reason of their Inability and Poverty,
which is the Reason that this County sent
no Burgeses to Parliament till King *Ed-
ward VI.*'s Reign.

The Number of Days allotted to the
Knights and Burgeses of this Shire to re-
pair to and return from Parliaments and
great Councils, at the Places where they
were usually held, are as follows, viz. At
Cambridge, six Days; at *Coventry*, eight; at
Gloucester, three and four; at *Leicester*, five;
at *London* and *Westminster*, five, six, seven
and eight; at *Northampton*, six, and in *Snow*
or *Rain* ten; at *Nottingham*, six an an half;
at *Sarum*, three; at *Winchester*, three and
five; and at *York*, ten, eleven, and twelve.

The List of the Parliament-Men for this
County begins the 18th Year of King *Ed-
ward I.* and is continued entire to the 17th
of the Reign of *K. Edward IV.* after which,
the Writs, Returns and Indentures, to the
end of *K. Edward VI.*'s Reign, are all lost;
but from the beginning of Queen *Mary I.*'s
Reign to the 12th of Queen *Anne*, they are
perfect. The Members of Parliament
serving in 1716 for this County are,

Sir William Courtenay Bar.

Sir Coplestone Warwick Bamfield Bar.

The City of *EXETER.*

This City of *Exeter* is of great Antiquity,
having been of eminent Note in the Times
of the *Britains*, *Saxons*, *Romans*, *Danes*, and
Normans, and still remains one of the prin-
cipal Cities in the Kingdom for its good
Buildings, Wealth, Largeness, and Number
of Inhabitants, there not being above five
or six before it. The Situation of it is
pleasant, on the E. Side of the River *Ex*,
from which it takes its Name, and 'tis en-
compassed with a Ditch and Walls. It has
five principal Gates, several Turrets, and is
about a Mile and a half in Compass.

It consists of four chief Streets, of which
the High-street, for Spaciousness and good
Build-

Buildings, is scarcely to be equalled in any City but *London*. In the East Quarter stands the Cathedral, which is surrounded with pleasant Walks and good Houses, and separated from the rest of the Town by its Gates, and in the North Part is the Castle called *Rugemont*. The *Saxon* Kings had anciently their Palace here, and since the Conquest 'twas the Residence of the Earls of *Cornwal*. At present it is famous only for being the Shire-Town of *Devon*, and the Place where the Assizes are kept, and the Quarter-Sessions and Sheriffs-Torn held.

The Buildings worthy our Notice are, a neat Conduit, the City-Halls, and the Churches, which are in the City and Suburbs twenty in Number, of which the Cathedral is the most eminent. 'Tis a most neat and curious Building, and very decently kept, has two handsome Towers at each End of the Cross-Ile from North to South, in the one of which is a very large Clock-Bell, and in the other a Ring of ten Bells, the largest for their Number in *England*. It is vaulted throughout, both the Body and Iles, and contains in Length 372 Foot, and Breadth 72. There are several Monuments of Noblemen, Bishops and Gentlemen, as of *Humphrey Bohun* Earl of *Hereford*, *Hugh Courtenay* Earl of *Devon*, and his Lady, the Lord *Chichester*, Bishops *Stafford*, *Stapleton*, *Carew*, *Brounscombe*, &c. Sir *Peter Carew*, Sir *Thomas Speke*, Sir *Richard Stapleton*, and many others, which are great Ornaments to it.

The Privileges of it, as a Corporation, are many and great: At the *Norman* Invasion there were reckon'd, according to *Domesday-Book*, 315 Houses belonging to the King, of which 48 were destroyed; and as the Survey sets forth, *Exeter* did not geld or pay Tax, but when *London*, *York* and *Winchester* did. It has had divers Charters granted, and successively confirmed by most of our Kings, many of whom have honour'd it with their Royal Presence.

In the Reign of *K. Henry I.* the Fee-farm Rents of this City (as appears by its Charters) were granted to *Maud*, the King's Consort; and in *K. John's* Time, *Isabel* his Queen held *Exeter* in Dower, with a Fair thereunto belonging; and in the third Year of his Reign, the Burgesses paid a Fine of 110 Marks for a Confirmation of their

Charters, &c. Now it was that they were incorporated, and the City made a Mayor-Town.

In the Reign of *K. Edward I.* the Burgesses and Citizens of *Exeter* pleaded, that their City was ancient Demesne, and that they held it in Fee-farm of the Crown, paying 39 *l.* 15 *s.* 3 *d.* *per Annum*. To support which Claim, they referred to King *Henry III.*'s Charter, granted to his Brother *Richard*, King of the *Romans*, the King's Uncle, by which they farther challenged Return of Writs, a Gallows, Pillory, &c. and a Fair of four Days, beginning *Aug. 1.* besides three Markets on *Monday*, *Wednesday* and *Friday*; which Liberties they certified that they had enjoyed ever since the Conquest, and so they were allowed. To go a little lower,

In the Time of *K. Edw. II.* *Pierce Gaveston* had by that King's Gift, by his Letters Patent dated *August 6.* the Fee-farm Rents of this City, payable by the Citizens, which by other Letters Patent, dated *October 3.* in the 7th and 8th of *K. Edward III.* were granted to that King's Brother, *John of Eltham*, Earl of *Cornwal*, and afterward to his Son the Duke of *Cornwal*, to whose Successors it hath ever since, or did lately belong, and was held by the Citizens by the Payment of a certain Rent.

'Tis at this Day a County in it self, and govern'd by a Mayor, twenty four Aldermen, a Recorder, Chamberlain, and other subordinate Officers, and has from the beginning sent Members to Parliament, who are chosen by the Magistrates and Freemen, being in Number 1200, according to the common Account.

This Town has been anciently noted for Coinage of Money, and being a Staple-Town, may be often found among our Acts of Parliament. 'Tis not much above 20 Years ago since it exercised its Privilege of a Mint, as appears from many Pieces of Silver-Money coined by *K. William III.* in this Place, and distinguished by having the Letter *E* impressed under the King's Bust, &c. And because this is the noted Emporium of the West, here is also settled a Printing-House, and several Books of Value have been printed here.

The incorporate Body of this City is divided into certain Companies, and every Com-

Company is governed by such Officers as among them be yearly chosen, by which means the Order of the City is greatly promoted; Civil Causes are directed by the Mayor or his Officers, who have Cognizance of all Pleas, and hear all Causes between Party and Party, and determine them with the Advice of the Recorder, Aldermen, and Council of the City; but Criminal Causes, Matters of the King's, and keeping the Peace, are determined by eight Aldermen, who are Justices of the Peace.

The List of Parliament-Men for this City begins at the 23d Year of K. Edward I. and is carried on without any Interruption to the 17th Year of K. Edward IV. after which the Rolls are lost for the four Reigns of the Kings Richard III. Henry VII. and VIII. and Edward VI. from whose Reign they are continued to the 12th Year of the late Queen Anne. The Burgesses serving at this Time, 1716, in Parliament for this Borough are,

John Bamfield Esq;

Francis Lew Esq;

The Borough of T O R N E S S.

This Town in *Domesday Book* is said to be *Terra Judhael de Totnais*, i. e. The Lands of Judhael de Totnais, who held this Borough in the Time of William the Conqueror by Gift. But this Note of Antiquity will not content the Inhabitants, who tell a Story that Brute and his Trojans landed here, and that afterward *Aurelius Ambrosius* and *Uter Pendragon*, who had fled from the Cruelty of *Vortiger* into *Britany* in France, landed here at their Return with certain Troops, with which, and the Britains that joined them, they made head against that Tyrant, and vanquish'd him.

Leland tells us, that the Roman Foss-way, extending from North to South, begun here, and went thro' Devonshire and Somersetshire, probably by Exeter and Ilcester, and so from Bath to Cirencester.

That this Town was a considerable Place at the Time of the Conquest, may appear from hence, that it was not taxed but when Exeter was, and that the said Judhael built him a Castle here for his Seat, and taking his Name from it, made it the Head of his

Barony. He founded a Priory here to the Honour of the Virgin Mary, which afterward became a Cell to the Abbey of St. Sergius and St. Bachus at Angiers.

Judhael de Totnais being banished by William Rufus, that King seiz'd upon his Inheritance, and gave the Honour of Totness to Roger Norvant, whose Grandson certified his Knights-Fees to be sixty four and a half, Anno 12 Henry II. Nevertheless Reginald de Braose, third Son of William de Braose, who was Great Grandson to Joel de Totnais, had a Restitution of the Castle and Manor of Totness, doing his Homage for it to K. Henry III. upon his Accession to the Crown, and he passed them in Marriage with his Sister Eve to William de Cantilupe, who, upon the Death of his Son George de Cantilupe, left all to Millicent, his eldest Daughter, who being married to John de Monthalt, or de Monte Alto, certified her Title, Anno 10 Edw. I. to the Castle and Borough of Totness, then valued at 20 l. per Annum. and claimed in the said Manor View of Frank-pledge, Affize of Bread and Beer, a Ducking-Stool, and Pillory, which the Jury alledged her Ancestors to have fully enjoyed, and that she was the King's Ward. She was after married to Eudo, or Ivo la Zouche, by whom she had Issue William la Zouche, in whose Family this Manor and Castle remained for many Generations, till by the Attainder of John la Zouche, for siding with K. Richard III. King Henry VII. granted this Honour and Manor to Richard Edgcomb Esq; and his Heirs, from whom they have since passed by the Seymours to the Bogans, one of which Family, viz. William Bogan Esq; now enjoys them.

The Town of Totness is situated on the Side of a Hill, and consists of one pretty wide Street, three quarters of a Mile in Length. It was formerly walled in, and had four Gates; but only the South-Gate, and some small Parts of the rest, are now remaining. The outward Walls of the Castle are all entire, except the Battlements. The Church is a spacious Building, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and has three great Iles and a large Chancel. The Tower at the West End is 91 Foot high, adorned with four beautiful Pinnacles, and containing six Bells, the biggest (saith *Leland*) in all these Parts. On the North Side of the Church.

Church stand the Town-Hall and a School-House.

In the 26th of K. Henry II. the Burgesses of *Totness* paid a Fine of five Marks for setting up a Guild without Authority. However, in the 7th Year of K. John's Reign, they were incorporated by Charter, and made a Mayor-Town, which was confirmed by K. Edward II. and several of his Successors, as the present Charter sets forth.

The Choice of Members of Parliament for this Town is in the Corporation and Burgesses, which consists in a Mayor and thirteen Burger-masters, and twenty Common-Council-Men, a Recorder, and about eighty Freemen, of whom about seventy polled at the Election in 1712.

This Town is likewise of some Eminence for giving a Title to one of the four Archdeacons of the large Diocese of *Exeter*, which Dignity no doubt was conferred on it upon the first constituting of Archdeacons in that Cathedral; and since it hath been made Choice of to denominate Earls in the Family of the *Carews*, and a Viscount in the Person of *Charles Fitz-Charles*, natural Son of K. Charles II.

The List of the Burgesses for this Borough begins the 23d Year of K. Edward I. and is continued, with the common Defect in the four Reigns of K. Richard III. King Henry VII. and VIII. and King Edward VI. to the 12th Year of the late Queen Anne. The Burgesses serving in this present Parliament of 1716 are,

Arthur Champersoon Esq;
Stephen Northleigh Esq;

The Borough of PLIMOUTH.

This Town, which is situate upon the Mouth of the River *Plim*, is large and populous, containing near as many Inhabitants as *Exeter* it self. The Streets are very compact, and well supplied with Water, brought in to them seven Miles, at the Expence of that great Sailor Sir *Francis Drake*, who was a Native of this Place. It was not many Ages since a small Fisher-Town, and has of late risen to the Eminence it is now of by the Convenience of the Harbour, which is able to receive Vessels of any Burthen.

It consisted anciently of two Parts, viz. *Sutton-Valstert*, because it belonged to the noble Family of that Name; and *Sutton-Prior*, because it belonged to the Priory of *Plimpton*, to which the Church was appropriated, till the Dissolution by King Henry VIII. when the Patronage of the Church, and Lordship of the Borough, were granted or sold to the Corporation, which now enjoys them.

It was a well-frequented Town in the Reign of King Edward III. and the Manor, which was before in the Hands of K. Edward I. was then held by *John de Eltham*, Earl of *Cornwal*, with the Fishery of the Waters, which were then ancient Demefne; but at the same time the Prior of *Plimpton* claimed the Assize of Bread and Beer, with a Privilege of a Market and Fair, and Pillory, which he did by Virtue of King Henry III.'s Charter, from whom, as the Jury said, their Liberties were derived, and that they had enjoyed the same for fifteen Years in the Town of *Sutton* or *South-ton*, which was the ancient Name of *Plimouth*; but the Glory of this Town was laid in Ashes, 6 Henry IV. when the French under the Conduct of the Marshal of *Bretagne* and the Lord *Laftal* invading these Parts, burnt 600 Houses in it, which are all long since restored, and it is now a flourishing Town, and convenient Harbour.

The most remarkable Things in this Town are, 1. The Castle and Forts; 2. The Dock; and, 3. The Churches.

1. The Castle, supposed to be built by the *Valsterts*, who were Lords of this Part of the Town, or rather by *Edmund Stafford*, Bishop of *Exeter*, and Chancellor of *England*, was garretted at every Corner, and had all such Works as made it a strong and suitable Building; but our late Sovereign King Charles II. turn'd it into our modern Form, and made it into a strong Citadel, which is garrison'd for the most part with two Companies of Soldiers, under the Command of a Governor and Lieutenant, and contains a large Magazine, five regular Bastions, and 165 Guns. But the greatest Security of the Town are the Forts about the Entrance of the Harbours, wherein are about 100 Guns more.

2. The Dock is a Mile or two off the Citadel, lying higher on the River, and is a very excellent Convenience for building of Ships. It was begun by the late King William III. and finished by Queen Anne. It surpasseth, for pleasant Walks, &c. all others in England. But the chief Ornaments of the Town are,

3. The Churches, which are only two, viz. *St. Andrew's*, which is a very spacious Building, and has a very high and handsome Tower at the West End, containing six large Bells, and adorned with Pinnacles. The Body of the Church is equally large and beautiful, as also are the Side-Iles and Chancel; and *Charles Church*, so called because it is dedicated to the Memory of that blessed Martyr K. Charles I. which is a good Building, with an handsome Spire cover'd with Lead. It is but lately finished and made use of.

The Revenues of these Churches are considerable, the Vicaridge of the old one being worth at least 400 *l* per Ann. and the new one 200 *l*. The Corporations nominate the Incumbents and Lecturers; and because the Cure of Souls is very great, the Parish-Clerks are in Deacons Orders, and marry, christen, bury, read both Lessons, and administer the Cup at the Sacrament. The Pews in both Churches are let out for Life, and often bought and sold, and the Profits are applied to the use of the Parish.

This Town sent Members to Parliament four or five times in the Reigns of the three King Edwards I. II. and III. under the Title of the Borough of *Sutton*; but 'twas incorporated by King Henry VI. in the 18th Year of his Reign, by Act of Parliament, according to the Petition of the Inhabitants, which they had preferred 13 Henry IV. about 30 Years before, wherein the People of the Town of *Sutton-Prior* and *Sutton-Palton*, otherwise called *Plimouth*, prayed, That they might be incorporated by the Name of the Mayor, &c. which by the said Act of Parliament was accordingly done, and in the 4th Year of K. Edward IV. we find a Confirmation of Liberties made to the Mayor and Commonalty of *Plimouth*, under a Fee-farm Rent of 29 *l*. 6 *s*. 8 *d*. payable to the Prior of *Plimpton*. *Leland* tells us, that the Name of *Plimouth* was first imposed on

these *Suttons* by the Act of their Incorporation: And adds further,

That this Town was divided into four Wards, viz. the *Old Town Ward*, *Venar Ward*, *Low Ward*, and *Vintre Ward*, and that to each of them belonged a Captain, who had under him three Constables, but was subject to the Mayor; that the oldest Part of the Town was on the North-West; that the Middle and Heart of the Town was called *Sutton-Prior*, because there was the Parish-Church, the Parsonage whereof was impropriate to the Prior of *Plimpton*; that there was an House of White Friars in the East Part of the Town, and on the North Side of the Church an Hospital; that the Mouth of the Gulph was chained over in Time of Necessity, and walled on each Side, having a Block-House on the South-West, and a quadrangular Castle on a rocky Hill hard by.

The Corporation (as it stands at present) consists of a Mayor, twelve Magistrates or Aldermen, and twenty four Common-Council-Men. When a new Mayor is to be chosen, the Mayor in Office and the Aldermen elect two Persons, whom they call *Alfurers*, and the Common-Council chuse two more, which four appoint a Jury of thirty six, who elect their new Mayor. The Mayor for the Time being, and his Predecessor, and the two Senior Aldermen, are always Justices of the Peace. They have also a Recorder and Town-Clerk, which last Place is very profitable.

The Choice of Members to sit in Parliament is in the Freemen and Freeholders of the Borough, of which, at a Poll taken about twenty Years ago, there voted near two hundred; but the Town is much increased since, and does so daily, it being now one of the best inhabited Towns of England; but the Buildings are ordinary, and the Streets narrow. Here are also, by reason of the great Concourse of People from all Parts, two Printing-Houses allowed to advertise of Matters, and they both subsist chiefly by printing of News.

Here are three Weekly Markets, viz. on *Monday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*, the Toll of which, and of the Corn, Yarn, &c. and the Profits of the Mill, are very considerable, and belong to the Corporation, as do also the Revenues of the Shambles, which

are farmed out at 160 *l* per Annum, and are employed for the Maintenance of the Mayor's Kitchen. Here is of late also established a Work-house, and Colonel Jory hath given a Charity for twelve poor Widows. He likewise gave a very fine Mace to be borne before the Mayor, worth 120 *l*. and bestowed six good Bells on the new Church, supposed to be worth 500 *l*.

The List of Parliament Men for this Borough, under the Name of Sutton, begins the 26th Year of Edward I. and ends the 14th of Edward III. after which Time we find no Returns till the 20th Year of King Henry VI. soon after it was incorporated, from whence they are continued entire (except the Defect in the Rolls so often mentioned in the Reigns of the Kings Richard III. Henry VII. and VIII. and King Edward VI.) to the 12th Year of the late Queen Anne. The Burgesses for this Town, serving in the present Parliament of 1716, are,

Sir John Rogers Bar.

Sir George Byng Kt.

The Borough of OKEHAMPTON.

This Town receives its Name from the River Oke or Ocke, upon which it stands in a Bottom, at near a Mile distance from the Parish-Church, which is situate on an Hill by it self.

It is an ancient Borough and Barony; for we are assured from *Domesday-Book*, that Baldwin the Viscount held Ochementone of the King, where he had his Castle, and that there were then four Burgesses and a Market, which shews that this Place was very early entitled to those Privileges. This Baldwin, called by some *De Briens*, by others *De Molis*, left this Estate to his Son Richard, surnamed *de Redvers*, who having no Issue Male, left this Town to his only Sister *Adeliza*, by whose Daughter it was brought into the Family of the *Courtenays*, of whom Robert, Anno 7 John, gave 500 *l*. and five Palfreys to have Livery of the Honour of Okehampton, his Mother's Inheritance, which contain'd ninety two Knights-Fees and a half. His Posterity enjoy'd this Estate several Generations, till being seiz'd by King Edward IV. for adhering to the House of Lancaster, and other unlawful Practices of

Thomas and Henry Courtenay, that King granted to Sir John Dynham Kt. the Honours, Castles, Manors, and Boroughs, of *Plimpton*, *Okehampton*, and *Tiverton*; but he soon after forfeited them, and they became again vested in the Crown.

King Henry VII's Accession to the Throne removed this Cloud from the *Courtenays*; for he favouring those Families which had adhered firmly to the House of Lancaster, (from which he himself was descended) advanced not only Sir Edward Courtenay, of *Haccomb*, Kt. next Heir to Edward, the last Earl of Devon, to the Title of Earl of Devon, Anno Reg. 1. Octob. 26. but also upon the same Day restored him to the Honours, Boroughs and Manors, of *Plimpton* and *Okehampton*, and the Castle and Manor of *Tiverton*. His Heir was William, who left his Honour and Estate to his Son Henry; but he being attainted in Parliament, Anno 31 Henry VIII. his Inheritance came to that King, who dismantled the Castle, destroyed the Park, and alienated the Inheritance of the *Courtenays* in a great measure; but Edward Courtenay, Son of the last Marquis, on Queen Mary I's Accession to the Throne, obtained a Revocation of his Father's Attainder, and so succeeded not only to his late Father's Titles, but the Honours, Manors and Castles, of *Okehampton*, *Plimpton*, and *Tiverton*. He died without Issue, and so his Estate was parted among four Female Heirs, of which the third being married to William Mohun Esq; his Posterity being raised to the Dignity of Barons, took on them the Title of Barons Mohun of Okehampton, which upon the Division might be their Share, tho' 'tis long since alienated, and is now in the Possession of Christopher Harris, of *Heynes*, Esq; who married a Daughter of the first Lord Mohun.

This Corporation is governed by eight principal Burgesses, (out of whom the Mayor is annually chosen) and as many Assistants, (out of whom the said principal Burgesses are elected). K. James I. raised this Town to this Honour of a Borough, and in K. Charles I's Reign, Anno 1640, it being found that this Place was an ancient Borough, and that it had anciently sent Burgesses to Parliament twice, viz. Anno 28 of K. Edward I. and 7th of K. Edward II. it was restored to the Privilege of having their

their Representatives in Parliament, with *Cockermouth, Honiton, Ashburton, North Allerton, &c.*

The Members of Parliament are chosen by the Freemen and Freeholders, whose Number is uncertain, but is commonly reputed not to exceed five hundred. The Mayor is the Returning Officer, and has a great Stroke in the Elections. The other Officers of the Borough are, a Recorder, a Justice, and a Town Clerk. They have a mean Hall, and an indifferent Chapel, dedicated to *St James*, which is frequently officiated in for the Ease of the Inhabitants. It was an old Chantry; but one of the *Tre-lawneys* repair'd it, and erected a neat small Tower to it about the Time of *K. James I.* to give it the Form of a Church for God's Worship.

The List of the Burgesses for this Corporation begins 28 *Edward I.* and is continued but once more in his Son's Reign, till it was restored to its ancient Privilege, *Anno 16 Car. I.* from which Time it is entire to the 12th Year of the late Queen *Anne*. The present Burgesses representing this Corporation in the Parliament of 1716 are,

Christopher Harris Esq;

William Northmore Esq;

The Borough of BARNSTAPLE.

This Town hath its Name from *Bar*, which in the *British* Tongue signifies the Mouth of a River, and *Staple*, a Mart-Town, because it was a Place where Merchandizes were sold.

In the *Norman* Survey, this Town is mentioned as a Borough of the King's Demesne. It was held by *K. Edward* the Confessor as a Borough, having forty Burgesses within and nine without, all which paid the King forty Shillings by Weight, and the Bishop of *Constance* twenty nine by Tale. *Leland* informs us, that *K. Athelstan* bestowed on them the chief of their Liberties and Privileges, which the Burgesses glory in. *William* the Conqueror gave this Town to *Judhael de Tornais*, who built the Castle here and a Priory, which he dedicated to the Honour of *St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Mary Magdalen*, and made it a Cell to *St. Mary de Campis* at *Paris*. He design'd to have liv'd a Monk

in this House, but was disappointed by *K. William Rufus*, who divested him of this his Inheritance, and banished him the Kingdom.

William de Braose, his Grandson and Heir, recover'd a part of the Honour of *Barnstaple* in *K. Henry II.*'s Reign, (the other Moiety being given to *Henry de Tracy* in King *Stephen's* Days); but being banished by King *John*, his Estate came to the Crown, and after his Son *Reginald*, who obtain'd it for Life, became wholly vested in it. The other Moiety was enjoyed by *Oliver de Tracy*, and after him pass'd with his Daughter *Eve* to *Guy de Brienne* by Marriage, by whom she had only a Daughter, *Maud*, who marrying *Nicholas Martin*, had by him a Son and Heir *William*; but he having no Issue, his Estate was divided between his two Sisters, *Eleanor* and *Joan*, which last being married to *Nicholas de Audley*, her Son *James* became Heir of the whole Estate. *Eleanor*, married to *Philip Columbiere*, dying childless, *James Audley* left *Nicholas* his Heir; but he having no Issue, his Honour descended to his Sister *Joan*, Wife of *John Touchet*, the Ancestor of the present Lord *Audley*; but this Manor became vested in the Crown, as appears by several Grants of it to *Henry Holland*, Duke of *Exeter*, *Sir John St. Leger*, *William Lord Howard*, &c. till *Qu. Mary*, by her Letters-Patent, gave to *Thomas Marrow*, of the County of *Warwick*, Esq; the Manor of *Barnstaple*, Advowson of the Vicaridge, and Impropriation of the Tithes of the Rectory, whose Son sold them to the *Chichesters*, of whom *Sir Arthur Chichester* is the present Owner of them.

This Town was once walled in, and enjoyed the Privileges and Liberties of a City. It is pleasantly seated among the Hills, is fair built of Stone, as all the Towns thereabout are, and is populous. The Streets are clean and well pav'd. The principal Buildings are, 1. The Bridge crossing the River, fair and strong built by one *Stowford*, a Merchant of *London*. 2. The Castle, of which there are only some small Relicks. 3. The Priory before mentioned: And, 4. The Church, which before the Reformation had divers Chantries, as of *Our Lady, St. Ann, &c.*

Concerning the Liberties and Privileges of the Borough, there are divers Inquisitions

tions yet extant, taken before the King's Justices in the Presence of the High Sheriff, on the Oath of a Jury of twelve Men, impanelled so early as the Reign of King Edward III. setting forth, That the Town of *Barnstaple* is and hath been a free Borough Time out of mind; That the Burgesses of the Town aforesaid, and their Ancestors, have used and enjoyed divers Liberties and free Customs by the Charter of K. *Athelstan*, from the Time of its making, and do now use and enjoy the same, viz. To bequeath their Tenements in the Borough and Suburbs by Will to whom they please; To chuse their Mayor from among themselves, before whom, and the Steward of the Lord of the Borough, all Pleas are to be determined; To send two Burgesses to every Parliament of our Lord the King; To be taxed by themselves in all Subsidies to the King; To be free from Pontage, Passage, Murage, &c. throughout the whole Kingdom; To have Assize of Bread and Beer, and Assay of Measures and Weights, as also a Ducking-Stool and Pillory; That it is not to the Damage of the King to grant the Burgesses the full Return of all Writs and Summons concerning the Borough; That neither the Sheriff, nor any other Officer of our Lord the King, shall do or exercise their Office in the said Borough, unless by Default of the Mayor or Bailiffs thereof; That they may chuse themselves a Coroner to execute that Office in their Borough; That the Lord of the Town has every Week a Market on *Wednesday* and *Friday*, and the Burgesses have a Fair yearly, to continue four Days, viz. on the Eve and Day of *St. Mary Magdalen*, and two Days after; That they may not be impanelled at the Assizes, on Juries, nor in Inquisitions, &c.

Mr. *Risdon*, in his Survey of *Devon*, tells us, that *Barnstaple*, in the Time of King *William I.* did no Service but when *Exeter* did; that it was incorporated by K. *Henry I.* with many Privileges, and that King *John* gave it a Mayor and two Bailiffs, and Queen *Mary I.* ordained two Aldermen, and a Common-Council of twenty four: All which Orders and Privileges were ratified and confirmed by K. *James I.* Jan. 23, Reg. 8.

The Corporation, as it now stands, consists of a Mayor, and twenty four Common-

Council-Men or Capital Burgesses, of which two are Aldermen: Besides which, here are also an High-Steward, Recorder, Deputy-Recorder, and other Officers. The Members of Parliament are elected by the Mayor, Aldermen, Capital Burgesses, and Common Burgesses, which are in Number upward of two Hundred, and the Returning Officer is the Mayor.

The Town is dignified with giving the Title to one of the four Archdeacons of *Exeter* Diocese, which it did from the first founding of Archdeaconries in this See. This Archdeacon of *Barnstaple* paid 10*l.* per Ann. to the King for his Archdeaconry; but then he had the Return of Writs, *Placita de Namio Vetito*, and other Pleas, which some other Archdeacons had Time out of Mind.

The List of Burgesses for this Corporation to represent them in Parliament begins Anno 23 of *Edward I.* and is carried on entire to the 17th Year of King *Edward IV.* where the Rolls and Returns are lost for the four next Reigns; after which they are continued entire to the 12th Year of her late Majesty *Qu. Anne.* The present Burgesses in this Parliament of 1716 are,

Sir *Arthur Chichester* Bar.
John Roll Esq;

The Borough of PLIMPTON.

This Town in *Domesday-Book* is described under the Title of *Terra Regis*, i. e. The King's Demesne, but was no Borough. The Lordship of it was granted by K. *Henry I.* to *Richard de Redvers*, Earl of *Devon*, with the whole Honour of *Plimpton*. *Baldwin de Redvers*, the 5th Earl of *Devon*, and Lord of the Isle of *Wight*, made it a Borough, as appears by his Charter given by *Inspecimus*, Anno 13 *Edward III.* and confirmed by several following Kings in these Words:

" *Baldwin de Redvers*, &c. Be it known,
" that we have granted to our beloved Bur-
" gesses of *Plimpton* the Borough of *Plimp-*
" *ton*, with the Market, Fairs, and every
" thing thereto belonging, to have and to
" hold of me and my Heirs for ever, (as
" fully and freely as the Citizens of *Exeter*
" hold

"hold their City, &c.) paying yearly
"24 l. 2 s. 2 d." He also further grants,
"That these Burgesses should be free from
"Toll. Dated Mar. 25, Anno 26 Henry III.
A.D. 1241." Which was afterward con-
firmed by *Isabella de Fortibus*, his Heir and
Successor in this Earldom.

From the *Redvers* this Manor by Mar-
riage came to the *Courtenays*, and in that Fa-
mily passed as the Manor of *Okhampton*,
(which see) saving that the eldest of the
four Heirs Female, named *Elizabeth*, was
married to *John Vivyan* Esq; who had by
her a Part of this Manor of *Plimpton*, which
his Successor *Sir Richard Vivyan* now enjoys,
as *George Parker*, of *Bovington*, Esq; has ano-
ther fourth Part. The Remainder of this
Borough is vested in *John Pollexfen*, of *Wem-
bury*, Esq; whose Father, a Merchant and
Brother of the late Lord Chief Justice *Pol-
lexfen*, purchased it of *Christopher Monk*, late
Duke of *Albemarle*, whose Father bought it
of the *Heles*.

This Borough is situate in a Valley above
a Mile from the River *Plimpton*, from which
it receives its Name, as do also divers other
Places lying upon or near this River. It
consists of two Streets; but the Buildings
are ordinary, and the Form of it is like a
Roman T. 'Tis called *Plimpton-Maurice*, or
Earls-Plimpton, to distinguish it from *Plimp-
ton-Mary*, heretofore the Mother-Church,
from whence 'tis distant half a Mile, and
to which anciently the Inhabitants repaired
for Divine Service, before the erecting of
their Church or Chapel dedicated to *St. Mau-
rice*, who is said to have been a Tribune in
the *Theban* Legion, and suffer'd Martyrdom
in 296.

On the East Side of this Church, which
is said to have been founded by one *John
Brackley*, for the maintaining a Priest to mi-
nister therein, and to be in Length 90 Foot,
and 60 in Breadth, having a high Tower
100 Foot high or more, is a very handsome
Free-School, the best in these Parts, being
endowed with Lands of 100 l. per Annum,
and having a good House and Gardens for
the Master, and a handsome School Room
(standing on Stone Pillars) 60 Foot in
Length, and 20 in Breadth, built by *Sir John
Maynard* in 1664, one of the Trustees of

Elizeus Hele, of *Fardel* in the Parish of *Corn-
wood*, Esq; who gave 1500 l. per Annum for
such Uses.

Near the Western End of the Town is
the Guild-Hall, standing on Stone Pillars,
where the Corn-Market is kept. Here are
five Fairs yearly, and one at *Underwood*, a
Village about a Furlong distant from this
Parish, in the Limits of this Borough, tho'
parishing with *Plimpton St. Mary*. On the
North Side of the Town stood the Castle,
the Site of which contained about two
Acres; but the Walls are now almost en-
tirely demolished. It is encompassed with
a Ditch, for the most part full of Water.
At a little distance from it is a Mount of
Earth of about 200 Foot in Circumference,
and 70 in Height, of a pyramidical Form,
and having a circular Wall on the Top.

The Corporation of this Place consists of
a Mayor, Recorder, and eight Aldermen or
principal Burgesses, who are called the
Common-Council. The Right of electing
Members of Parliament is in the free Bur-
gesses or Freemen, who are computed at
about 104, about half as many as there are
Houses in the Borough.

The Priory of *Plimpton*, erected for Black
Canons by *William Warlewast*, Bishop of *Exe-
ter*, was the Glory of this Place. He was
buried in the Chapter-House, and after his
Decease it found so many Benefactors, that
at the Dissolution the Revenues were found
to be 912 l. 12 s. 8 d. per Ann. The Tithes
of the Parish were impropriated to it; but
after the Dissolution, *K. Edward VI.* gave
them to the Dean and Chapter of *Windsor*,
with the Chapels of *Plimstock* and *Plimpton
St. Mary*, late Parcel of the Lands of the
dissolv'd Priory.

The List of the Burgesses for this Borough
begins the 23d Year of *K. Edward I.* and
continues entire to the 17th Year of *King
Edward IV.* where the Rolls and Returns
are lost for the four following Reigns; but
from *Queen Mary I.* they are preserved
whole to the 12th Year of her late Majesty
Queen Anne. The Burgesses for this pre-
sent Parliament in 1716 are,

Richard Edgcomb Esq;
George Treby Esq;

The Borough of HONITON.

This Town was held before the Conquest by *Drago*, a Saxon, and in the Norman Survey it is described under the Title of *Terra Comitatus Moritonensis*, i. e. Lands belonging to Robert Earl of Morton, Half-Brother to the Conqueror, to whom he gave great Possessions in these Parts, and made him Earl of Cornwall. His Son *William* inherited these Lands; but being in Rebellion against King Henry I. his Lands came into the Hands of that King, who bestowed them on *Richard de Redvers*, (whom he created Earl of Devon) Lord of Okehampton, of which Barony Honiton was a Member.

It is probable that it was created a Borough by the Lady *Isabella*, Daughter of *Baldwin de Redvers*, and Sister of the last *Baldwin* Earl of Devon, who, by Virtue of her being possessed of the Earldom in her own Right, being become Lady of the Town, claimed, Anno 10 Edward I. to have Return of Writs, *Placita Namii Vestiti*, a Gallows, Affize of Bread and Beer, a Pillory, Ducking-Stool, and free Warren; which Privileges the Jury presented her challenging in the Borough of Honiton, and certified to the King's Justices, that she was seized of that Borough, which they presented to be worth 20 *l* per Annum.

From this Family of the Redvers, the Title and Lands of the Earls of Devon came to the Courtenays, as is shewed in Okehampton, &c. but this Manor being bestowed by *Hugh Courtenay*, Earl of Devon, upon his fifth Son *Philip Courtenay*, of Powderham-Castle near Exeter, together with the Advowson of the Church, has continued in his Posterity ever since, and is now part of the Possessions of Sir *William Courtenay*, of Powderham Castle, Bar. who is now Lord of this Manor and Borough; which having made but two Returns, as Okehampton, &c. was restored, Anno 16 Car. I. to the Privilege of sending Members to Parliament, which it now enjoys.

This Place is no Corporation, but a Borough, govern'd by a Portreeve, nominated at the Court of the Lord of the Manor, and chosen annually. He makes the Return of the Members for Parliament when they

are chosen, and the Election is made by all the Inhabitants at large, called Burgage-holders, who in a late Poll were upwards of two hundred.

This Town is a large Thorough-fair, and consists principally of a long Street, lying from East to West, indifferently well built. It was a Market-Town before the Reign of King John, and the Market was then kept on Sunday, but was then alter'd to another Day, as it still continues, and is a pretty good one, and the Fair is kept on St. Margaret's Day, July 20. The Parish-Church stands half a Mile above the Town, upon an high Hill, which is tiresome to ascend, yet is well frequented by the Gentry, who come on Horseback and in their Coaches to it, and is handsomely adorned with an Organ, &c. There is a Chapel in the Town, consisting of a Body and Chancel, commodious for the Use of the Inhabitants; yet it is kept in poor Repair, and rarely officiated in.

The List of Burgeses for this Town begins the 28th of Edward I. and is continued but once more in K. Edward III.'s Reign, (tho' Mr. Prin says, they sent five times in K. Edward III.'s Days) till it was restored to its Privilege, Anno 16 Car. I. from whence the Rolls are perfect to the 12th Year of Queen Anne. The present Representatives in 1716 are,

Sir William Courtenay Bar.
William Young Esq;

The Borough of TAVISTOCK.

This Borough was the Seat of *Ordgarus*, Duke of Devon and Cornwall, in the Reign of K. Edgar, and his Son *Ordulf*, about the Year 961, built a famous Abbey here to the Honour of St. Mary and St. Rumen, as some Authors write, tho' others impute it to the Father.

The Manor of Tavistock was probably in *Ordgarus*, who kept his Court here till the Abbey was built, but was afterward given to the Monks there; for we find by a Charter of K. Henry I. recited by *Inspeximus*, in a Charter of Confirmation made the 21st of K. Edward III. 1346, That K. Henry I. did grant to the Abbey of Tavistock the Jurisdiction

dition and whole Hundred of *Tavistock*, a Friday Market, and a Fair for three Days, in the Vill of *Tavistock*, on the Eve, Day and Morrow, of *St. Rumon*, (both which are still observed, tho' the Fair is alter'd to *Epiphany*, Jan. 6.) with View of Frankpledge, Gallows, Pillory, Assize of Bread and Beer, &c. All which Privileges were challenged by the Abbot in the Reign of *K. Edward I.* and enjoyed by his Successors till the Dissolution, Anno 1539, 31 *Henry VIII.* when that Prince, by his Letters-Patent dated July 4, gave *John Lord Russel*, (afterwards created Earl of *Bedford*) the Site of this Monastery, with the Borough and Town of *Tavistock*, and Burgage thereof, with the Rectory and Advowson of the Vicaridge. This Family are still Lords of it, and since their Promotion to be Dukes of *Bedford*, have assumed their Title of Marquels from this Town, which gives the Stile of Marquels of *Tavistock* to the eldest Son of that Duke.

The Town of *Tavistock* stands low, being situate upon the Banks of the River *Tavy* or *Tawe*, upon a sandy Ground, among many Springs. It is a large Town, and has several Streets, indifferently well built, and is adorned with a good Parish Church, an handsome Building, dedicated to *St. Eustachius*, whose Festival is kept September 20, and cover'd with Slate, with an high Tower at the West End. But

The Glory of this Town was anciently the Abbey, whose Abbot sat in Parliament as a Baron, famous not only for the Buildings, viz. a large Church 126 Yards or Paces in Length, besides *Our Lady's* Chapel at the East End of it, spacious Cloysters, and the Chapter-House, a most magnificent Building, containing 36 neat Stalls fairly arched over, (all which, with the other Buildings and Offices, are entirely ruined, save some small Remains of Walls, &c.) but also for the promoting of good Literature; for here was a School erected for the teaching the ancient *Saxon* Language, that the Antiquities, Laws and Histories, written in that Tongue by our Ancestors, might be preserved from Oblivion, and Printing was established here by the Abbots soon after the Invention of that Art, as is evident from several Books printed in this Abbey.

Many of the Abbots of this House were Men of Eminency: The two first, *Lewingus* and *Aldred*, were made Bishops, and *John Courtenay*, the 23d, was Earl of *Devon*, and all of them rich, which made one of them so proud as to contend with *Hugh Oldham*, Bishop of *Exeter*, about some Privileges, and so prevalent at *Rome*, that the Bishop went by the worst, and died excommunicated. In the Church of this Monastery many Persons of Note were buried, as Prince *Edmund*, the Brother of King *Edmund Ironside*, Earl *Orgar*, and his Son *Ordulf*, *St. Rumon*, Bishop *Lewingus*, and many others. At the Dissolution the Revenues were found to be 902 l. 5 s. 7 d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

This Place is an ancient Borough, but never incorporated. It is govern'd by a Portreeve, who is yearly chosen by twenty four Freeholders at the Lord's Court, and he is the Returning Officer of the Burgeses elected to serve in Parliament, which Privilege it hath long enjoyed; for we find, that they made three Returns in King *Edward I.* and *K. Edward II.*'s Reign, and have constantly sent their Representatives ever since the beginning of King *Edward III.*'s Time. The Right of Election is vested in the Freeholders of the Borough, who at a Poll lately taken were about 110.

The List of the Burgeses who have served in Parliament for this Borough begins the 23d of *K. Edward I.* but is continued for no more than two other Elections, till the beginning of *K. Edward III.* from whence it is carried on entire (except in the four Reigns before mentioned, where the Rolls are lost) to the 12th of her late Majesty Queen *Anne*. The Members of Parliament for this Corporation, now serving in 1716, are,

Sir *John Cope* Jun. Bar.

Fr. *Henry Drake* Esq;

The Borough of ASHBURTON.

This Borough was, at the compiling of *Domesday* Book, reckon'd up under the Title of *Terra Regis*, i. e. The King's Demesne, and so it continued for some time; but it seems to have been alienated from the Crown by some of the preceding Kings to King

King Edward I. because we find by some Records, that the Lordship of this Town, 10 Edward I. belonged to the See of Exeter; for then Peter Quivil, Bishop of Exeter, claimed View of Frank-pledge and a Gallows, with Assize of Bread and Beer in Ashperton: And in the next Reign Walter Stapleton, Bishop of the same See, by Charter dated Dec. 12, 1273, 3 Edw. II. obtained for himself and Successors, the Bishops of Exeter, a Grant of a Saturday Market, and a Fair on the Eve, Day and Morrow, of St. Laurence, viz. August 9, 10, and 11, at his Manor of Ashperton, which Market and Fair are still in being, with another Market on Tuesdays, and a Fair November 11, on St. Martin's Day, which have been long used, to which Andrew Quick Esq; about six Years ago, procured two other Fairs to be added, and got a Patent for them.

How this Manor came to be settled upon the See of Exeter, is not known; but that it did not continue long annexed to it, seems plain from a Charter granted to this Town by K. Henry IV. 3 Reg. importing, That whereas according to the Custom of the Kingdom of England, hitherto obtained and approved, the Men of ancient Demesne of our Crown of England ate, and ought to be, free from paying Toll throughout our Kingdom of England; That King commanded, that the Men of the Manor of Ashperton, which is the ancient Demesne of the Crown of England, as by a certain Certificate made by the Treasurer and Chamberlain of our Lord Richard II. K. of England, and now remaining on the Chancery-Files of the said King, plainly appears, that they shall be permitted to be free from such Payment of Toll, payable according to the Custom aforesaid, &c. Witness the King at Westminster, April 26.

From this Time 'tis probable that this Place has belonged to the Crown; for we find that when K. James I. created his Son Prince Charles Prince of Wales, he gave him, with other Lands, the Manor of Ashburton; but K. Charles II. gave it to Sir Robert Parkhurst, and the Lord Sands Earl of Faversham, who has since alienated it; the one having sold his Part to Sir John Stawel, whose Son's Executors again sold it to the Trustees of Roger Tuckfield Esq; who now enjoy it, the

other being purchased by Richard Duke, of Osterton, Esq;

When this Town was made a Borough, and by whom, we have no Information; but there can be no doubt but it was so before the 26th of K. Edward I. when it first sent Burgeffes to Parliament by that Title, as it did also again in the 8th of K. Henry IV. and tho' we find no more Returns from this Time to the 16th of K. Charles I. 1640, yet then it was restored to that Privilege by the Name of an ancient Borough, that had formerly enjoyed it with several other Boroughs, as is observed in Cockermouth.

This Borough was never incorporated, but is govern'd by a Portreeve annually chosen at the Lord's Court, as is used at Hinton, Tavistock, &c. who is the Returning Officer at all Elections. The Choice of Members of Parliament is in all the Inhabitants that are Housekeepers, who, at a Poll taken six or seven Years ago, amounted to 196.

The Town, as it now stands, consists of one Street, running from East to West a considerable Length, and indifferently well built. The chief Ornament of it is the Church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, a very handsome Structure, built Cathedral-wise, and adorned with a Tower 91 Foot in Height, on which is a small Spire of Lead. It has a large Chancel, in which are several Stalls, as is used in Collegiate Churches. 'Twas, as some conjecture, formerly appropriated to Buckfast Abbey in this County, founded by Ethelwerd Pomerey in K. Henry II.'s Reign, tho' now it is a Peculiar in the Donation of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

Here is also a Chapel dedicated to St. Laurence, which was anciently a Chantry-Chapel or Guild, endowed with Lands, rated Anno 37 Henry VIII. at 6l. 13s. 4d. per Annum, for the Maintenance of a Priest, who was to pray for the Souls of the Donors, and keep a School in the Borough of Ashburton. It is still used for a School-House, and the Town-Meetings for Parochial Affairs are commonly held herein, and the Poll for the Parliament-Men is usually taken here.

This Place is one of the Stannary-Towns of this County, (the others are Plimpton, Ta-

Taillstock, and *Chagford*) that send Representatives to the Stannary-Convention at *Crookern-Taur* in *Dartmore*, and was, 13 *Edward I.* privileged with the weighing of Tin.

The List of the Burgesses who have served in Parliament for this Borough begins the 16th of *K. Edward I.* but none were again returned, except once, the 8th of *K. Henry IV.* till the 16th Year of *K. Charles I.* when divers other Boroughs were restored to the same Privilege, and from thence it is entire to the 12th Year of her late Majesty *Queen Anne*. The Burgesses serving in this present Parliament of 1716 are,

Richard Reynold Esq;

Roger Tuckfield Esq;

The Borough of CLIFTON-DARTMOUTH-HARDNESS.

This Borough consists of three Parts or Divisions, which anciently were three distinct Towns, as the Name shews, tho' now they are united, and make but one Corporation, and are all generally included in the Name *DARTMOUTH*, so called because it stands upon the Mouth of the River *Dart*, which rises in *Dartmore*, and passeth by this Town.

It may be necessary to speak of each of these three Divisions, for our better Knowledge of this Corporation, and of them, 1. *Clifton* is the most ancient. Its Name is derived from the Cliffs or Rocks of the Harbour, upon which most of the Houses are founded, and out of which many of them are dug. 'Tis also called the *South Town*, from its Southerly Situation, and sometimes *St. Petrock* or *St. Patrick*, from a Chapel of Ease in it, founded by a Licence from *K. Edward III.* contiguous to the Castle, and annexed to the Church of *Stoke-Fleming* two Miles off. This Building was anciently small, but has of late been enlarged with two Roofs, a Stone Tower of sixty, and a Wooden Spire of twenty Foot high, by the Inhabitants.

2. *Dartmouth* is the next in Time. 'Tis also called the *North-Town*, from its Situation North of *Clifton*, and sometimes *St. Saviour's*, from its Chapel so called, which, tho'

a Member of *Townshall*, the Mother-Church, is a curious stately Building, adorned with a Stone Tower 83 Foot high, and grated with two Cross-Iles, and a North and South Ile, adjoining to a spacious Chancel, built by Captain *John Hawley*, a Native of this Place, who lies in it, with his two Wives, interred under a large Marble Stone.

3. *Hardness*, the last built, and most Northern of the three. Here was not long since a Chapel dedicated to *St. Clare*, which was demolished by the Inhabitants about 30 Years ago, by reason of the nearness of the Mother-Church, *Townshall*, alias *St. Clement's*, which stands on a Hill about a quarter of a Mile off, and hath a Tower about 69 Foot high, which is a Sea-Mark.

This Town is situate on the Side of a craggy Hill, and extends in Length from North to South a Mile; but the Streets are very irregular, in some Parts but two, in others three, one above another, so much that you must ascend or descend many Steps in passing through them. The Harbour is safe and capacious, and lies very commodiously for the Use of Merchants, being guarded with three Castles, one of which has five Guns, another eleven, with a Fort of as many; and a third, called *Kingswear*, has several Block houses, and not long since had a Chain reaching cross the Haven.

As to the Original of this Place, we are told, that the *Britains* called it *Ludbil*, and the *Saxons* changed that Name into *Dartmouth*, from the River. It began to flourish upon the Decay of *Totness* Haven, to whose Lords it belonged at the Time of the Conquest, and so passed (as *Totness* did) to the *Canterlupes*, who granted it a Weekly Market on *Wednesdays* and other Days. From their Descendants it came to the *Zouches*, *Dawneys*, and *Tewksbury's*, who released it to the Use of the Town; and *K. Edward III.* Reg. 15, in Consideration of the good Actions of the Burgesses of *Dartmouth*, granted them by Charter, That they and their Goods should be Toll-free through all *England*, and that they should have Power to chuse a Mayor every Year, and hold Pleas within their Borough, and that they should not be impleaded out of it, nor be impanelled on Juries, but have *insangthes* and

and *Outfaughtes* within themselves, &c. But before this Grant, *Leland* says,

This Town was govern'd by a Mayor, by the Gift of King *John*; for if we may be allowed to make a Conjecture upon the Arms of the Town, (which are, Gules in a Ship Or, a King in all his Royal Robes standing for the Main-mast, supported by two Lions Rampant, Argent) they seem to allude to that King's Grant, by which it was made a Borough, for it returned Members to Parliament *Anno* 26 *Edward* I. tho' whether on the Account of Poverty, or some other Reason, it intermitted sending Burgesses till after this last Charter, and made no Election till the 24th of *K. Edward* III. (except once to a Council about Maritime Affairs) from which Time it hath continued to send Members to Parliament.

The Manor of this Town was for a long time in our Kings, who promoted its flourishing Condition very much; for *K. Richard* II. made an Act, *Reg.* 14, That Tin should not be shipped off at any other Port; and *K. Edward* IV. to reward their Courage against the *French*, translated the Port of *Fowey* hither, and gave them 20 *l. per Annum* in Fee-farm, to which *K. Richard* III. and King *Henry* VII. added 20 *l. per Annum* more.

From the Crown it passed first to *John* Earl of *Cornwal*, *K. Edward* III.'s Brother; after whose Decease the said King bestowed it on *Hugh Brian*, Lord of *Torr-Brian*, whose Male Line being extinct, it came to the *Courtenays* Earls of *Devon*, and after them to the *Nevills* and *Corews*, from whom it reverted to the Crown; and *Qu. Elizabeth* bestowing the Manor, Rectory and Advowson, to one *Downing*, *Ashton* and *Peter*, the Corporation obtained them of the two last, and so became, as they now are, the Proprietors in their own Right.

The Corporation at present consists of a Mayor, Recorder, and twelve Masters or Magistrates, which Mayor, with the Concurrence of the Majority of the Masters or Magistrates, hath a Power to make Freemen, and elect Officers, viz. two Bailiffs, a Town-Clerk, and an High-Steward. They keep a Court of Sessions and a Water-Bailiwick Court, by Virtue of a Lease for three Lives from the Dutchy of *Cornwal*, for

which they pay an Head or chief Rent of about 14 *l. per Annum*. The High Rents belonging to the Corporation amount to 68 *l. 19 s. per Annum*. The Sheef and Royalty of *Tounstall* is also vested in them. The Choice of Members of Parliament is in the Freemen, created by the Mayor and Magistrates, who are at present seventy eight in Number, and the Return is made by the Mayor.

The List of Burgesses for this Corporation begins at the 26th of *K. Edward* I. but is discontinued till the 14th of King *Edward* III. from which Time it holds entire (except in the four Reigns of which the Rolls are lost) to the 12th of her late Majesty *Qu. Anne*. The Burgesses serving in this present Parliament in 1716 for this Borough are,

Joseph Herne Esq;

John Fowns Esq;

The Borough of BEREALSTON.

This Place is no other than an Hamlet in the Parish of *Berefevers*, from which Church it lies near two Miles distant, in the middle of the Parish. 'Tis a Town of a very small Extent, containing only about eighty poor Houses, the Buildings of which are very ordinary. How it came to send Members to Parliament, being so mean and inconsiderable a Place, no Reason can be better given, than that the Lords of it having been Men of Eminence, procured that Privilege for their Tenants, as others did for Places then perhaps as inconsiderable, tho' they have in time arrived at a more flourishing Condition.

William the Conqueror bestowed this Town, then called *Bire*, upon a Branch of the Royal Family of *Alençon* in *France*, from whom it came to be called *Bereallston* corruptly, as it continues to this Day. In *K. Henry* II.'s Reign, *Henry Ferrers* held this Honour, and had the Castle here, which he left to his Son *Philip*, by whose Daughter it passed to the *Champernoons*, and from them descended to the *Widdoughys* Lords *Brooke*, the last Heir of which Family, *Robert*, dying 13 *Henry* VIII. was buried in the Parish-Church here, and his Lands being parted between

between his two Daughters, this Manor became the Possession of *Charles Blount* Lord *Mountjoy*, in Right of *Anne* his Wife, the youngest Daughter of the Lord *Willoughby*. He left three Sons by her, viz. *James*, who succeeded his Father in his Honour, but died childless, and *Charles* his Brother succeeded him, and was advanced by King *James I.* to be Earl of *Devon*. He left no lawful Issue, but gave his Lands to *Mountjoy Blunt*, his natural Son, who, by the special Favour of the same Prince, was created Earl of *Newport* in the Isle of *Wight*. He sold his Manor of *Bereferrers*, together with the Borough of *Bereafston*, to *Sir John Maynard*, Serjeant at Law, by whose Granddaughter it is now the Estate of *Thomas Grey* Earl of *Stratford*; but in Default of Issue, it goes after his Wife's Death to *Sir Henry Hobart* Bar. his Wife's Sister Son.

The Parish-Church to this Borough, viz. *Bereferrers*, is dedicated to *St. Andrew*, and built in the Form of a Cross, having a Body with two Isles, and a good Chancel; but the Tower is low and ordinary. There was formerly a Chapel dedicated to the Honour of the Holy Trinity belonging to this Borough of *Bereafston*. It stood near a Well, called at this Day *Trinity-Well*; but it was either pulled down or prophaned soon after the Reformation, for there is nothing of it now remaining. 'Twas said, that here were Silver Mines, and that there was a Contest about them 14 *Edward II.* but *Sir John Maynard* having purchased this Manor, endeavour'd to find them out; but his Labour prov'd fruitless.

This Borough is no Corporation, but governed, as the Boroughs foregoing, by a Portreeve chosen annually at the Lord's Court, and he is the Returning Officer when the Members to serve in Parliament are chosen. The Right of electing their Burgesses is in all those who have Land in the Borough, and pay 3 *d.* Acknowledgment to the Lord. Their Number is uncertain, being according to the Lord's granting of Burgage-Tenures; but at present 'tis thought to be under 100.

The List of the Burgesses who have served in Parliament for this Borough begins no higher than the 27th Year of *Queen Eliza.*

both, at which time so many mean Boroughs were summoned to return Burgesses, and is continued down entire to the 12th Year of her late Majesty *Queen Anne*. The Members who serve in this present Parliament of 1716 are,

Lawrence Carter Esq;

Horatio Walpole Jun. Esq;

The Borough of TIVERTON.

This Town, from its Situation between two Fords, was anciently called *Twiford*, which by Corruption is now changed into *Tiverton*. In *Domesday-Book* it is described under *Terra Regis*, the King's Demesne, and so belonged to the Crown, till *K. Henry I.* conferred it upon *Richard Redvers*, Earl of *Devonshire*; the last of which Family, *Baldwin Redvers*, dying Anno 1262, left this Manor, with others, in Dower to his Wife *Amicia*, who being summoned to set forth her Title to her Possessions, 10 *Edward I.* certified her Claim to View of Frankpledge, Assize of Bread and Beer, Gallows, Pillory, &c. a Monday Market, and three yearly Fairs, on July 7, September 1, and November 30, in her Manor of *Tiverton*, which the Jury returned to be worth sixty Marks per Annum, and that she held it in Dower; and that after her Death, these Liberties would descend to *Isabel* her Daughter, Countess of *Albemarle*.

From this *Isabel* this Manor, and other her Possessions, came to the *Courtenays*, (as may be seen in *Okehampton*, which was a part of them) who held them till the Reign of *K. Edward IV.* when they were given to *Humphrey Stafford* Duke of *Devon*, &c. but were again restored to them by King *Henry VII.* and being forfeited again to the Crown, 30 *Henry VIII.* were restored by *Qu. Mary*; and at last being divided among four Coheirs, this Manor is parted into so many Shares, that it is next to impossible to give an Account of them: *Peter West* Esq; whose Father purchased the *Mohuns* Part, which contains a quarter of the Manor of the Borough, is the most considerable Owner of them.

Tho' this Place be an ancient Borough, it was never privileged to return Burgesses

to Parliament till K. James I. gave them a Charter in 1615, importing, That in Consideration that *Tiverton* was an ancient Town, and had lately suffered a Loss of 35000*l.* by Fire, he ordained, for the Benefit of the Inhabitants, that the Town of *Tiverton* should be a free Town incorporate, consisting of a Mayor, twelve Capital Burgeses, and twelve inferior Burgeses or Assistants, who should be the Common-Council of the said Town, (all which he appointed by Name) and that the Mayor and said Corporation shall have a Clerk of the Peace and Recorder, (whom he appoints also) a Goal, and be Keeper of it, and that the Delivery thereof shall be before the Mayor and Recorder; and that the Mayor, &c. upon the Receipt of a Writ from the King or his Successors, shall have Power, Authority and Faculty, of naming and electing two Burgeses for his Parliament, who so elected shall repair to it; and that none but the Freemen of *Tiverton* shall expose Wares to Sale there, and that they shall have two Fairs, on the Tuesday after Trinity Sunday, and Michaelmas-Day, and a Pye-Powder Court, paying yearly five Marks to the King and his Successors. Pursuant to this Grant, this Borough hath sent Burgeses to every Parliament that hath been called ever since.

This Town of *Tiverton* is now a large and populous Place, and drives a considerable Trade in making Stuffs and Cloth, by which means the Inhabitants are so increased, (double to what they were a hundred Years ago) that they are making Preparations for building a new Church, tho' the present one is a large Fabrick, and has had the good Fortune to escape from the double Conflagration of the Town.

The Rectory of this Parish is divided into three Portions, viz. *Tidcomb*, *Clare*, and *Pit*. Mr. *Risdon* says, a covetous Parson, who grumbled at the small Value of it, when united, was the Cause that one of the *Courtneys*, who was then Patron, divided it, and allotted 100 Marks to each Part; but we ought rather to believe, that the Division was at first made upon the Account of the great Extent of the Parish, and because there were convenient Chapels belonging to each Part for the respective

Rectors to officiate in; for at *Tiverton* there is a Church dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. In the Rectory of *Pit* there were three Chapels, viz. of St. John Baptist at *Cove*, of St. Bartholomew at *Balham*, and St. John at *Churchcomb*. In *Clare* Portion was a Chapel of St. Matthew, and in *Tidcomb* a Chapel of St. Laurence at *Estmear*, and two at *West-Manby* and *Verby*. The Presentation of these Portions is half in Mr. *Newte*, a quarter in Mr. *West*, and the other quarter in Mr. *John Spurway* and Sir *Richard Vivyan* Bar. who has some Right in the Borough.

But the greatest Glory of this Town is the Free-School, founded by *Peter Blundell*, a wealthy Clothier of this Borough, who gave 2000*l.* for the purchasing Lands to maintain six Scholars at *Oxford* and *Cambridge* to be elected from this School. They are now augmented to eight, and placed at *Balio College* in *Oxford*, and *Sidney* in *Cambridge*. It is a large Pile of Buildings, with a Cupola in the Middle, having convenient Apartments both for the Master and Usher.

The List of the Burgeses chosen to serve in Parliament for this Borough begins the 18th Year of King *James I.* and continues without any Interruption to the 12th Year of her late Majesty *Qu. Anne*. The Burgeses serving in this present Parliament of 1716 are,

Sir *Edward Northey* Kt. his Majesty's Attorney-General.

Thomas Bere Esq.

SOUTH-MOULTON is an ancient Borough and Corporation, lying on the River *Moul*. It is so called to distinguish it from *North Moulton*, situate North of it upon the same River. The Hundred takes its Name from it.

It was the King's Demesne in *Edward* the Confessor's Time, and so continued till the Reign of K. *Edward I.* when we find that *William Lord Martin* held it of the King by Serjeantry, to find a Man with a Bow and three Arrows to attend the Earl of *Gloucester* when he came to *Gower* to hunt. From this noble Family it passed by Marriage to *James Lord Audley*, who entail'd it on the Crown.

Crown again for want of Male Issue of his Children, which happening in the 15th of K. Richard II. it came to the Crown, and Queen Elizabeth having alienated it, the Burgeses of the Town bought it, and they and the Mayor are now Lords of it, paying, a Fee-farm Rent to the King.

The Corporation consists of a Mayor for its chief Magistrate, and eighteen Burgeses, a Recorder, Town Clerk, and two Serjeants at Mace. They did anciently send Burgeses to Parliament, but have long ago lost that Privilege. The Church is a noble spacious Building, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, well repaired, and handsomely adorned with an Organ, Altar-piece, &c. by the pious Inhabitants; but the Rectory is appropriated and held by Lease of the Dean and Canons of Windsor by John Hatch Esq; a Gentleman of an ancient Family, and Lord of the Royalty, whose Seat is at *Al-ler*, an Hamlet to this Parish.

Here is a Market weekly on *Saturdays*, and of them two famous ones, viz. the *Saturday* before the 20th of *April*, and the *Saturday* before *Michaelmas-Day*, when there are very great Store of all Sorts of Cattel, Wares and Merchandizes sold.

The Manufacture of this Town is chiefly

the Woollen, in making Serges, Shalloons, &c. which invites the Country to bring their Wool to this Market, and great Quantities are bought by the Traders every *Saturday*.

It is memorable, that in 1655, several Persons of Note, out of their Zeal to the Royal Family, then in Banishment, viz. John Penruddock Esq; Hugh Grove Esq; Captain Wake, our present Archbishop's Father, &c. proclaimed K. Charles II. in this Town; but being betrayed by one Captain Crooke, the two former were beheaded, and divers others hanged; but Captain Wake and two others were pardoned.

In the Year 1684, a Merchant of London, and a Native of this Town, built and endowed a Free-School. In this Parish are certain Lands called *Brimridge*, formerly the Possession of Sir John Doderidge Kt. one of the learnedest Judges that ever this Kingdom had.

Near this Town there have been of late erected certain Lime-Kilns, from which the Husbandmen fetching great Quantities of Lime, do manure their Ground, that it produceth all Sorts of Grain and Pasture in abundance.

A B B.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Abbotsham	Shebbear	V Hartland	16 4 6	The Crown.	Mr Will. Bear.	
Adrinton	Branton	R Barnstaple	26 2 1	J. Bassett Esq;	Mr Geo. Fairchild.	Heanton Co.
Agilswell	Heytor					
Alcot	Fremington					
Alesbear	E. Budley	V Alesbear	16 2 4	J. Drake Gent.	Mr John Knight.	Bystocke.
Allhallows	Hayrudge					
E. Allington	Stanborough	R Woodleigh	32 2 ½	Fortescue Esq;	Mr Elias Thomas.	Fallopitts.
W. Allington	Stanborough					
Alphington	Wonford	R Kenne	34 6 8	Th. Pittman Gent.	Mr John Pittman.	
Alrington	Sherwell	R Sherwell	13 18 1	J. Chichester Gent.	Mr W. Bampfild.	Hall.
Alversdiscott	Fremington	R Hartland	13 3 10	Joh. Heskett Gent.	Mr Fran. Vickry.	
Alwington	Shebbear	R Hartland	17 4 5	Rich. Coffin Esq;	Mr Geo. Blake.	Portledge.
Annary	Shebbear					
St. Anne's Chapel	Branton					
Ansty East	S. Moulton	R. S. Moulton	10 19 10	Hen. Wood, S.T.P.	Mr Abr. Tibboald.	
Ansty West	S. Moulton	V. S. Moulton	10 16 8	D. & C. of Exon.	Mr John Harris.	
Apeley	Fremington					
Appledon	Shebbear					
Armington	Armington	V Plimpton	33 11 1½	The Crown.	Mr Rob. Triggs.	
Armington	Armington	R Plimpton	14 0 0	Step. Revell Gent.	Mr Rob. Triggs.	
Ash	Axmister					
Ash	Branton					
Albright	Branton					
ASHBUR- TON =	Tingbridge	V Moreton	33 8 9½	Church of Exon.	Mr John Bastard.	
Ashburton West	Tingbridge					
Ashbury	Black Torrington	R Okehampton	5 13 4	The Crown.	Mr Edw. Rudd.	
Ashcomb	Exmister	R Kenne	18 0 0	The Crown.	Mr Rich. Hellyar.	
Ashcroft	Hartland					
Ashford	Branton	V Sherwell	8 13 7	The Crown.	Mr Roger Hunt.	
Ashford	Halberton					
Ashprington	Colridge	R Totton	29 1 7½	Edm. Giles Esq;	Mr Will. Marshall.	
Ash-Regny	N. Tatton	R Toriton	23 19 11	Tho. Chafe Esq;	Mr W. Shephard.	
Ashton	Exmister	R Dunsford	11 9 3	Sir Geo. Chudleigh.	Mr John Shebbear.	Ashten.
Ashton	Witheridge					
Ashwater	Black Torrington	R Holsworthy	26 6 8	Edw. Cary Esq;	Mr Chr. Mitchell.	Torr-Abbey.
Atherington	N. Tatton	V Woodleigh	62 16 10	Church of Sarum.	Mr Aaron Baker.	
Audley	Shebbear					
Aveton-Gif- ford	Armington	R Woodleigh	38 1 7	Henry Law Gent.	Mr Tho. Heskett.	
Aulecomb	Hemiock	V Dunkswell	12 10 10	D. of Bedford.	Mr John Burrough.	
AXMISTER =	Axmister	R Honiton	33 3 4	Sir J. Drake Bar.	Mr Wi. Langford.	Asb.
Axmister	Axmister	R Honiton	40 0 0	No Institution or	Incumbent.	
Axmouthe	Axmister	V Honiton	23 19 2	Rich. Hallett Esq;	Mr Edw. Rowe.	
Ball-Hill	Hartland					
BAMPTON =	Bampton	V Tiverton	20 0 0	The Crown.	Mr Fr. Windham.	
Barley-House	Wenford					
Barlington	Fremington					
Barncott	S. Moulton					
BARNSTA- PLE =	Branton	V Barnstaple	15 8 9	Michael Hyde.	Mr Sam. Thomson.	
Bafon	Heytor					

B.A.S.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Baſtin	Fremington					
in Caſtle	N. Tauton					
leigh- ndleigh ford	Roborough					
	Witheridge	R. Chulmleigh	10 17 7	Sir W. Wyndham.	Mr. Nat. Horwood.	Orchard Wyndham
	Shebbear	R Torrington	11 15 5	John Baſſett Eſq;	Mr Hugh Mill.	Hemuntun Cour.
	Clifton					
	Culliton					
Alſton	Roborough	R Tamerton	24 1 1	Heirs of Sir John Maynard.	Mr Tho. Hurrell.	
IFORD O=	Shebbear	R Hartland	27 7 6	Lord Carteret.	Mr Chr. Bedford.	
ford	Shebbear					
ſton	Lifton					
on	Black Torringt	R Okhampton	9 0 1	H. Trenchard Eſq;	Mr J. Luſcombe.	Liſtle Fulford.
Caſtle	Heytor					
Nerbert	Branton	R Sherwell	34 5 9	Sir Ni. Hooper Kt.	Mr. E. Chicheſter.	Rawleigh.
Pomery	Heytor	V Iplepen	18 19 5½	Sir Edw. Seymour.	Mr John Prince.	Maiden-Bradley.
orthy	Black Torringt	R Okehampton	6 6 0	Arth. Arſcott Eſq;	Mr Will. Merwin.	Tetcott.
ington	Fremington	R Barnſtiple	29 7 4½	John Baſſett Eſq;	Mr Tho. Worth.	Hemuntun-Court.
ington	Tingbridge					
ington	Black Torringt					
ports						
ington	N. Tauton					
ey	Hayrudge	R Tiverton	18 4 5	Sir Th. Carew Bar.	Mr Theod. Carew.	Haccombe.
ey	Roborough	V Tamerton	11 4 9	Lady. Modyford.	Mr John Herring.	Marſlow.
ton	E. Budley	R Ailesbear	12 13 0	John Roll Eſq;	Mr Cha. Tarlton.	Stewenſtone
ury	Armington	R Woodleigh	28 7 10½	D. of Bolton.	Mr Will. Corniſh.	
eton	Fremington					
don	Branton	R Sherwell	5 2 7½	Ric. Ackland Eſq;	Mr John Harder.	
Auton	Colrudge	V Totton	15 8 8½	Nich. Roop Eſq;	Mr John Adams.	
borough	Hayrudge	R Plimtree	4 0 0	Sir W. Wyndham.	Mr Eſt. Richards.	Orchard Wyndham
bury	Hartland					
don	Heytor					
land	Shebbear					
ng Sale	Colrudge					
am	Tiverton					
y	Culliton					
y-Tracy	Tingbridge	V Moreton	26 2 ½	The Crown.	Mr Sam. Maynard.	
y-Tracy	Tingbridge					
en	Colrudge					
VE O=	N. Tauton					
ell Houſe	Wonford					
ford	Black Torringt	R Houſſworthy	13 8 4	Edw. Cary Eſq;	Mr John Silke.	Torr-Abbey
ford	Hayrudge	R Dunsford	13 14 11	Nich. Hall Gent.	Mr Will. Hall.	
A.D.	Hayrudge	R Plimtree	53 0 0	Chur. of Windſor.	Mr Gilbert Tard.	
NCHC=	Lifton	R Tauiſtock	6 7 2	Ld. Bp. of Exon.	Mr Leon. Cozens.	
one	Black Torringt	V Houſſworthy	25 5 4½	The Crown.	Mr Rich. Stone.	
worthy	Wonford	V Cadbury	10 0 0	The Crown.	Mr Edm. Grainger.	
ford	Culliton	V Ailesbear	18 15 10	Church of Exon.	Mr Tho. Vaughan.	
ke	Branton	V Sherwell	16 3 5	Dean of Exon.	Mr Ant. Gregory.	
comb						
on						

B R A.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Inoumbent.	Scots.
Bratton- Fleming	Branton	R Sherwell	29 15 5	{ Genwill & Cairns Coll. Camb.	Mr Ba. Wortleighb.	
Bratton- Clovelly	Lifton	R Okehampton	21 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ld. Bp. of Exon.	Mr Sh. Vincent.	
Bray-High	Sherwell	R Sherwell	14 6 8	Davy Esq;	Mr John Quick.	
Brendon	Sherwell	R Sherwell	9 4 0	Sir Art. Chichester.	Mr John Ramsfey.	Dulston.
Brent	Stanborough	V Totton	29 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sir Peter Baron.	Mr Tho. Ackland.	
Brentor	Tavistock					
Briddistow	Lifton	R Tavistock	32 17 21	Ld. Bp. of Exon.	Dr. Will. Stuart.	
Bridgford	Wonford					
Bridgrevel	Black Tarringt	V Houlsworthy	14 0 0	Hele Esq;	Mr James Silke.	
Bridgton	Fremington					
Brightly	St. Moulton					
Brinsworthy	Fremington					
Brixham	Heytor	V Iplepen	52 14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	The Crown.	Mr Cha. Courtise.	
Brixton	Plimpton					
Broad Hem- bury	Heytor	V Plimtree	16 27 0	The Ch. of Exon.	Mr Hugh Lewis.	
Broad-Wood	Black Tarringt	R Okehampton	19 17 4	Nich. Hall Gent.	Mr John Webber.	
Kelly						
Broad-Wood	Lifton	V Tavistock	8 3 4	Th. Corringdon Gt.	Mr Hump. Webber.	
Wigier						
Brulford	N. Tauton					
Buckerell	Hemiock					
Buckfast Leigh	Stanborough	V Totton	19 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fownes Esq;	Mr Ja. Cornelius.	Steepleton.
Buckland Bruer	Shebbear	R Hartland	25 17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	The Crown.	Mr Rich. Merwin.	
Buckland East	Branton	R Sherwell	9 7 6	Hu. Fortescue Esq;	Mr Tho. Chapman.	Filley.
Buckland East	Roborough	V Tamerton	8 4 3	The Crown.	Mr Mr. Robinson.	
Buckland Filleg	Shebbear	R Torrington	11 15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ld. Bp. of Exon.	Mr Edw. Bradford.	
Buckland in the Moor	Heytor					
Buckland Monachorum	Roborough	V Tamerton	19 8 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crimes Gent.	Mr John Creed.	
Buckland North	Roborough					
Buckland Towland	Colridge					
Buckland West	Branton	R Sherwell	13 13 2	Jonath. Ivy Gent.	Mr Barth. Finney.	
Budleigh	Exmister	V Ailesbear	30 0 0	Rich. Duke Esq;	Mr Abrah. Serle.	Otterton.
Budleigh East	East Budley					
St. Budox	Roborough					
Bulkwerthy	Hartland					
Bull Point	Stanborough					
Bundley	N. Tauton					
Burlescomb	Bampton	V Tiverton	11 15 10	John Bassett Esq;	Mr John Spiring.	Heanton-Court.
Burrington	N. Tauton	V Chulmleigh	13 11 2	D. of Bedford.	Mr abra. Frank.	
Burrington	Plimpton					
Burton	Heytor					
Butterley	Clifton	R Plimtree	10 8 8	The Crown.	Mr R. Lidginham.	
Cadbury	W. Budley	V Cadbury	9 4 4	The Crown.	Mr Ric. Maunder.	
Cadford	Heytor					
Cadley	Clifton					
Cadley	Hayrudge	R Cadbury	23 0 0	{ Heirs of Sir Simon Leach.	Mr Theod. Coarw.	
Cadley Park	Hayrudge					
Cannon-Leigh	Bampton					

C. A. T.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Caton	Tingbridge					
Cave	Tiverton					
Caverleigh	Tiverton					
CHAGFORD	Wonford	R Dunsford	39 0 6	Geo. Hayter Gent.	Mr Geo. Hayter.	
Chulleigh	N. Tauton	R Chulmleigh	25 14 1	Lord Downrøyle.	Mr John Bestley.	Eggesford-Park.
Churles	ranton	R Sherwell	9 9 8	Hum. Snyttall Gent.	Mr Geo. Gregory.	
Charleton	Colridge	R Woodleigh	51 8 4	Edm. Parker Esq;	Mr F. Langworthy.	Borington.
Chawley	Witheridge					
Cheldon	Witheridge	R S. Moulton	4 18 3½	Lord Downrøyle.	Mr Will. Pierce.	Eggesford Park.
Cheriton	Wonford	R Dunsford	22 13 4	Ld. Bp. of Exon.	Dr. Pet. Foulkes.	
Chilthops						
Cheriton	W. Budley	R Cadbury	37 6 8	Christ. Harris Esq;	Mr Nich. Hicks.	Haine.
Chitz Pain						
Cheriton	Heytor	R Woodleigh	16 16 11	Corpor. of Exon.	Mr Nath. Seaman.	
Chelton	Stanborough					
Chelhampton	S. Moulton	V Barnstaple	34 17 7	Gifford Esq;	Mr John Halse.	Brightley
Chelcomb	Tiverton					
Chelveston	Colridge					
Chimley	Sherwell					
Chittenholt	S. Moulton					
Chittingbrook	Crediton					
Chollacomb	Sherwell	R Sherwell	11 9 1	John Hatch Esq;	Mr Ham. Webber.	Aller.
HUD.	Exmister	V Kenne	21 0 0	Corporat. there.	Mr Nich. Tripe.	
LEIGH	Exmister					
Chudleigh						
CHULM-	Witheridge	R Chulmleigh	20 18 1	D. of Beaufort.	Mr Thomas Lewis.	
LEIGH						
Church-	Hemiock	R Dunkswell	26 5 8	Alex. Popham Esq;	Mr Geo. Gerrard.	
Champton						
Channaborough	N. Tauton	R Chulmleigh	5 16 1½	The Crown.	Mr Ro. Shortridge.	
Chavell	Hartland					
Chawton	Black Torringt					
Chay Hanger	Bampton	R Tiverton	15 17 ½	Bluett Wallop Esq;	Mr John Wood.	
Chay Haydon	Hemiock	R Dunkswell	38 5 0	Alex. Popham Esq;	Dr John Davys.	
Chieve	Culliton					
Ch. Clement	Colridge					
Chiff Bishops	E. Budley			S. (Renuell Esq;		
Chiff Broad	Clifton	V Ailesbear	25 0 0	Sir H. Acland &	Mr Rich. Long.	
Chiff Haydon	Clifton	R Plimtree	20 0 5	Ja. Hewish Esq;	Mr Fran. Hewish.	Hewish.
Chiff Honiton	E. Budley					
Chiff S. George	E. Budley	R Ailesbear	17 16 7½	John Parr Gent.	Mr Fran. Paase.	
Chiff S. Law.	Clifton	R Plimtree	9 4 4½	Chamber of Exon.	Mr D. Birchinslow.	
Chence						
Chiff S. Mary	E. Budley	R Ailesbear	5 1 1	Robert Bryan.	Mr Rob. Bryan.	
Chiff Setchfield	E. Budley					
Chovelly	Hartland	R Hartland	19 11 5	Rob. Cary Esq;	Mr Ormond Jones.	Clevelly.
Chockatree	N. Tauton					
Chockington	Hayrudge					
Choffinwell	Hayrudge					
Cholbrook	Crediton	V Cadbury	20 0 0	Church of Exon.	Mr John Chilcott.	
Chollaton	Annington					
Chollaton	Winckley					
Cholline	Colliton					
Cholridge	Wonford					
Cholrudge	N. Tauton	V Chumleigh	7 8 9	Ld. Bp. of Exon.	Mr John Row	

C O L.	Hundred.	Deanery	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent	Seat
Columb David	Hemiock					
Columb John	Wonford					
Columb Stock	Hemiock	V Tiverton	16 0 0	Church of Exon.	Mr Nich. Harris.	
Columpton	Hayrudge	V Plimtree	47 3 10	Raw. Mallock Esq.	Mr Sam. Dick.	Cockington.
Comb	Culliton					
Comb	Fremington					
Comb	Fremington					
Comb	Hayrudge					
Comb	W. Badley					
Comb East	Fremington					
Comb in Tene	Wonford	R Kenne	32 3 7	Sir Boucher Wrey.	Mr. Jos. Richards.	Tawstock.
COMB B.						
MARTIN O.	Branton	R Sherwell	39 8 9	Henry Ustick Esq.	Mr Ric. Horwood.	
Comb Pine	Axmister	R Honiton	8 11 7	Lord Petre.	Mr Tho. Upham.	
Comb Rawleigh	Axmister	R Dunkswell	20 0 0	Francis Drew Esq.	Mr Will. Palmer.	Grange.
Comb West	Fremington					
Compton	Heytor					
Compton						
Gifford	Roborough					
Cookbury	Black Torringt					
Copleston	Crediton					
Cornwood	Armington	V Plimpton	33 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ld Bp. of Exon.	Mr Walter Sters.	
Cornworthy	Colridge					
Cotley	Culliton	R Honiton	9 0 0	T. Southcott Gent.	Mr Max. Woolcott.	Offwell.
Counsbury	Sherwell					
Court	Hartland					
Cranbear	Fremington					
Cransum	Hartland					
Crecomb	Witheridge	R S. Moulton	4 18 7	Chr. Harris Esq.	Mr Tho. Shebbear.	Hayne.
CREDITON O.	Crediton	V Cadbury	29 5 4	Governors there.	Mr Thomas Ley.	
Creedy	W. Badley					
Crockenwell	Wonford					
Croft Morchard	Witheridge	R S. Moulton	21 11 3	Crow. Esq.	Mr Edm. Granger.	Craws.
Cryde	Branton					
Cullacomb	Lifton					
Culliford	Culliton					
Culliton	Culliton	V Honiton	42 10 10	Church of Exon.	Mr Will. Salter.	
Culliton						
Rawleigh	E. Badley	V Ailesbear	16 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dean of Exon.	Mr Cha. Barnoff.	
Curriton	Lifton	R Tavistock	18 13 7	The. Lavers Esq.	Mr Henry Riffan.	
Cutton	E. Badley	P Ailesbear	8 12 4	Sir Hugh Atland.	Mr Tho. Atland.	Kelliton.
Dartington	Stanborough	R Totton	36 4 3	A. Champers Esq.	Mr Nich. Rocks.	Dartington.
DART-						
MOUTH O.	Colridge					
Dartmouth						
Castle	Colridge					
Dawlish	Exmister	R Kenne	25 5 0	Church of Exon.	Mr Ham. Harvey.	Churston.
Dean Prior	Stanborough	V Totton	21 0 0	Edward Tard Esq.	Mr Will. Pearse.	
Delbridge	Fremington					
Delbridge	Witheridge					
Denbury	Heytor	Iplepen	12 7 3	D. of Bedford.	Mr Ric. Cudlipp.	
Dexboro	Black Torringt					
Dipford	Bampton					
Dipford	Taunton					
Ditcheham	Colridge	R Totton	34 15 8	B. of Suffolk.	Mr Ph. de la Place.	

DO D.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Colridge	R Woodleigh	8 11 2	Step. Northley Esq;	Mr John Sherston.	Peamore.	
E. Budley	R Dunsford	16 6 3	Rich. Duck Esq;	Mr Ge. Commings.	Ottertun.	
N. Tauton	R Toriton	20 16 5	Lord Carteret.	Mr Chr. Bedford.		
N. Tauton	R Cadbury	12 13 4	Sir Nath. Napier.	Mr Tho. Devenish.		
N. Tauton	R Kenne	14 16 1	Rob. Snow Gent.	Mr Tho. Birdall.		
Exmister						
Hemiock						
Crediton						
Crediton						
Wonford	V Dunsford	19 10 0	Fran. Fulford Esq;	Mr Chr. Barrow.	Fulford.	
Black Torrington						
Lifton	R Tavistock	8 6 11	Will. Cleberry Esq;	Mr Aeneas Newton.	Brafton.	
Stanborough	R Totton	29 2 1	Edm. Sture Esq;	Mr Ed. Nofworthy.		
Tiverton	R Tiverton	12 0 0	Lady Eliz. Fane.	Mr Edw. Reekes.		
Branton	R Sherwell	18 13 9	Edw. Pyne Esq;	Mr John Spooner.		
Shebbear						
Fremington						
Exmister						
Tingbridge						
Roborough						
Roborough						
Hartland						
N. Tauton	R Chulmleigh	7 18 7	Lord Downrayle.	Mr Corn. Tucker.	Eggesford Park.	
Roborough						
N. Tauton						
S. Moulton	R S. Moulton	18 10 6	Berry Esq;	Mr L. Southcombe.		
Black Torrington	R Okehampton	27 11 8	John Belfield Esq;	Mr John Wilcox.		
Hayrudge						
Exmister	R Kenne	33 0 0	Corp. of Crediton.	Mr N. Burrington.		
	R S. Mary the Great	15 14 8	Church of Exon.	Dr John Walker.		
	R S. Petrox	14 10 2	Church of Exon.	Mr John Collins.		
	R S. Martin	8 14 6	Church of Exon.	Mr Rich. Maunder.		
	R S. Stephen	7 16 11	Ld. Bp. of Exon.	Dr John Warren.		
	R All-Saints	6 4 0	Church of Exon.	Dr John Warren.		
	R S. Paul	8 2 6	Church of Exon.	Mr Geo. Westlake.		
	R S. Pancras	4 13 4	Church of Exon.	Mr Rich. Maunder.		
	R S. Mary the Arches	10 0 0	Ld. Bp. of Exon.	Mr Cha. Barcroft.		
	R S. Olave	7 13 4	Church of Exon.	Mr John Courtail.		
	R Allhallows on the Wall	33 3 2	Church of Exon.	Ruined.		
	R S. Mary the Steps	5 4 8	Jos. Southcote Esq;	Mr John Whiting.		
	R S. George	8 6 8	Church of Exon.	Mr John Agate.		
	R Trinity	9 13 8	Church of Exon.	Mr Wals. Hengoe.		
	R S. Leonard	4 19 4	Eliz. Duck, Wid.	Mr Richard Gary.	Mount-Radford.	
	R S. Edmond	10 16 8	May. & Cor. Exon.	Mr Will. Barter.		

E X W.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seat.
Exwick Cleeve	Wonford					
Fallowpit	Culliton					
Farringdon	E. Budley	R Ailesbear	8 8 0	Ld. Bp. of Exon.	Dr John Warren.	
Farway	Culliton	R Honiton	15 16 8	Sir J. Trewilian Bt	Mr Bamp. Drake.	Nettlecombe.
Feniton	Hayrudge	R Plimtree	16 18 5	Mrs R. Trofs, Wid.	Mr Max. Woolcott.	
Fenottery	E. Budley					
Filley	Branton	R Barnstaple	12 5 2	Hu. Fortescue Esq;	Mr Dan. Conniers.	Filley.
Fleet	Armington					
Ford	Axmister					
Ford	Heytor					
Ford Green	Heytor					
Fowell	Armington					
Fremington	Fremington	V Barnstaple	20 0 3	R. Hawkins, Gent.	Mr John Sweeting.	
Frithelstock	Shebbear					
Fulford	W. Budley					
Fulford	Wonford					
Georgeham	Branton	R Sherwell	40 17 10	Sir Ar. Chichester.	Mr Carew Hoblyn.	Toulston.
Germainswick	Lifton					
Gidley	Wonford	R Dunsford	14 19 1/2	Barth. Gidley Esq;	Mr Will. Bedford.	Gidley.
Gifford	Shebbear					
St. Giles	Fremington					
St. Giles in the Heath	Black Tarringt					
Gillesham	Culliton					
Gillesham	E. Budley	R Honiton	21 8 10	Sir Tho. Sutt Bar.	Mr Job. Burrough.	Combe.
Gogwell	Tiverton					
Good Leigh	Branton	R Sherwell	13 19 3	Kirkham & Cary Gt	Mr W. Churchward	
Gornhay	Tiverton					
Greenway	Heytor					
Gatton	Tingbridge					
Haccomb	Wonford	R Kenne	25 0 0	Sir Tho. Carew.	Mr Nick. Rowe.	Haccombe
Hach	Stanborough					
Halberton	Armington					
Halberton	Halberton	R Tiverton	31 0 0	Church of Bristol	Mr Robert Manly.	
Halberton W.	Halberton					
Hall	S. Moulton					
Halwell	Colbridge	R Houlsworthy	12 3 8 1/2	The Crown.	Mr Tho. Marten.	
Hamford	Black Tarringt					
Hampton	Culliton					
Hampton High	Black Tarringt	R Okehampton	8 19 4 1/2	Ed. Herring Gent.	Mr John Herring.	
Harburton	Colridge	V Totton	49 2 1/2	Church of Exon.	Mr Geo. Pagoe.	
Harburton North	Colridge					
Harburton Pinner	Colridge					
Harpford	E. Budley	R Ailesbear	18 11 3	Rich. Duke Esq;	Mr Jos. Gilling.	Ottertun.
Harrowbridge	Roborough					
HARTLAND	Hartland					
Hartnot	Branton					
Harton	Hartland					
Harwood	Colliton					
Hatherland	Tiverton					
HATHERLEY	Black Tarringt	V Okehampton	20 0 0	George Yeo Esq;	Mr John Rowe.	Haisb.

H.A.T.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
	Exmister					
	E. Budley					
	Fremington					
	Budley West					
	Lifton					
	Shebbear	R Sherwell	22 7 9	John Bassett Esq;	Mr Will. Mervin.	Heanton Court.
	Black Torringt	R Okehampton	8 19 4½	Ed. Herring Gent.	Mr John Herring.	
	N. Tauton					
	Fremington					
	Hayrudge					
	W. Budley					
	Black Torringt					
	Hemiock	R Dunkswell	32 7 1	Alex Popham Esq;	Mr Peter Fisher.	
	Heytor	V Iplepen	25 6 8	The Crown.	Mr Sam. Whaley.	
	Heytor	R Iplepen	19 5 1	The Crown.	Mr Geo. Westlake.	
	Tingbridge	V Moreton	16 0 0	May & Corp Exon	Mr Ric. Thompson.	
	Tingbridge					
	Wonford					
	Wonford					
	Shebbear	R Toriton	7 19 10	George Teo Esq;	Mr Sam. Rouse.	Huish.
	Stanborough	R Plimpton	29 8 11	Ar. Tremaine Esq;	Mr John Cross.	Collacombe.
	Stanborough					
	Witheridge					
	Tingbridge					
	Wonford	R Dunsford	6 1 11	Shi. Calmady Esq;	Mr Will. England.	Langdon.
	W. Budley					
	Bampton	V Tiverton	7 6 8	Grace Sharp, Wid.	Mr Tho. Thorne.	
	Armington	V Plimpton	24 1 6½	The Crown.	Mr Edw. Griffith.	
	Ottery					
	Bampton	V Tiverton	10 10 1	Will. Lentall Esq;	Mr James Bulgin.	
	Wonford	V Dunsford	8 9 2	Church of Wells.	Mr Lo. Woolcombe.	
	Roborough					
	Black Torringt	R Houlsworthy	4 6 3	Will. Hockyn Esq;	Mr Hen. Newberry.	
	Crediton					
	Colridge					
	Axmister	R Honiton	40 4 2	Sir Wi. Courtenay.	Mr Exr. Cleveland.	Powderham Castle.
	Black Torringt	R Okehampton	6 7 8	Si. Clement Gent.	Mr Geo. Barron.	Honycursh.
	Stanborough	V Totton	8 5 2	Lant & Dottin G ^t .	Mr John Row.	
	Crediton					
	Fremington	R Barnstaple	7 8 4	Mr John Dene.	Mr W. Trevethick.	Frishtelstock.
	Fremington					
	Black Torringt	R Houlsworthy	32 0 3½	J. Prideaux Esq;	Mr Tho. Orchard.	Seldon.
	Heytor					
	Wonford	R Ailesbear	8 6 8	Sir C.W. Bampfild.	Mr Ed. Bradford.	Peltimore.
	Fremington	R Barnstaple	11 6 11	Boscawen, Erissy, & Fortescue Esqs	Mr Sin. Forster.	Tregorthman.
	S. Moulton					
	Tiverton	R Tiverton	10 12 7	Tho. Bere Esq;	Mr John Jones.	Huntsham.

J A C.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Sts.
Jacobstow	Black Torringt	R Okehampton	11 4 4	Sir Geo. Chudleigh.	Mr Will. Roberts.	Ashton.
Iddesleigh	Shebbear	R Toriton	17 1 2	Sir H. Northcote Bt	Mr Cha. Venle.	
Idford	Tingbridge	R Moreton	17 13 9	Heirs of Sir John Arundel.	Mr John Sweeting.	
ILFORD-COMB	Branton	R Sherwell	50 4 3	Church of Sarum.	Mr J. Elmsfene.	
Ilfrington	Tingbridge	V Moreton	17 9 5½	Chur. of Windsor.	Mr Phil. Nansen.	
Ilton	Stanborough					
Ingerley	Black Torringt	R Okehampton	16 11 4	Ric. Nicholls Gent.	Mr Ric. Nicholls.	
Ington	Tingbridge					
Inftow	Fremington	R Barnstaple	12 16 5½	Heirs Domini Speccott, Mil.	Mr Sam. Burges.	
Iplepen	Heytor	V Iplepen	26 2 ½	Edw. Pinsent Esq;	Mr Jos. Tannton.	
Itfrington	Tingbridge					
Ivy-Bridge	Armington					
Kegbeare	Black Torringt					
Kelley	Lifton	R Tavistock	9 8 9	Arth. Kelly Esq;	Mr Ri. Edgcombe.	Kelly.
Kenford	Exmister					
Kenne	Exmister	R Kenne	46 13 4	Heirs of Mr Gold.	Mr Gilbert Gaere.	
Kennerley	Crediton					
Kentisbear	Hayrudge	R Plimtree	27 18 10	Sir W. Windham.	Mr Rog. Grubham.	Orchard W.
Kentisbury	Branton	R Sherwell	12 10 7	Fr. Richards Esq;	Mr John Richards.	
Kenton	Exmister	V Kenne	33 13 4	Church of Sarum.	Mr Henry Overton.	
Keswell Abbots	Heytor	R Iplepen	11 1 2	The Crown.	Mr John Bryan.	
Keswell Kings	Heytor					
Kilmington	Axmister					
Kingdon	Fremington					
KINGS-BRIDGE	Stanborough					
Kingston	Armington					
Kingswere	Hayrudge					
Kinscott	Fremington					
Kirstow	Wonford	V Dunsford	8 6 8	Will. Hellyar Esq;	Mr Ric. Kingston.	East-Coker.
Knighton	Tingbridge					
Knowle	Crediton					
Knowle	Heytor					
Knowfton and Molland	S. Moulton	V S. Moulton	26 10 8½	Sir Ed. Hungerford.	Mr Martin White.	
Lamerton	Lifton	V Tavistock	13 2 ½	Ar. Tremaine Esq;	Mr John Eveleigh.	Collacombe.
Lancras	Shebbear	V Hartland	5 4 8	Will. Leigh Esq;	Mr James Colby.	
Langtree	Shebbear	R Torrington	29 1 2	John Roll Esq;	Mr Elst. Whitlock.	Stevensfene.
Lankey	S. Moulton					
Lapford	N. Tauton	R Chulmleigh	15 1 9	Jos. James Esq;	Mr Benj. Pearse.	
Lathbear	Wonford					
Lee House	Branton					
Leigh West	Halberton					
Leigh East	S. Moulton					
Leigh North	Culliton	R Honiton	10 9 7	Lord Petre.	Mr John Edwards.	
Leigh South	Culliton	R Honiton	11 8 8	Lord Petre.	Mr John French.	
Lew North	Black Torringt	R Okehampton	27 8 8½	The Crown.	Mr Robert Law.	
Lew Trenchard	Lifton	R Tavistock	9 13 7	Henry Gould Gent.	Mr John Truscott.	
Lichford	Hartland					
Lidford	Lifton	R Tavistock	15 13 11	The Crown.	Mr Tho. Burnasford.	
LIFTON	Lifton	R Tavistock	31 2 4	Chr. Harris Esq;	Mr Will. Harris.	Haine.
Limston	E. Budley	Ailesbear	15 13 4	Sir Thomas Putt.	Mr John Eggerton.	Combe.

L I N.	Hundred.	Deanery	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Sans.
	Plimpton					
	Sherwell					
	Tingbridge	R Moreton	16 7 2½	{ Strangeways & Windham Bars.	Mr Will. Hutton.	
	E Budley	V Ailesbear	15 12 6	Church of Exon.	Mr Tho. Warry.	
	Shebbear	R Hartland	14 16 6	John Bassett Esq;	Mr James Cooke.	Heanton Court.
	Wonford					
	Stanborough	V Woodleigh	26 0 1½	Lord Arundel.	Mr Francis Freke.	Warder Castle.
	Tiverton	R Tiverton	6 14 9½	Rob. Cudmere Esq;	Mr Tho. Troyte.	Temple.
	Winckley					
	Sherwell					
	Tingbridge					
	Black Tarring	R Haulsworth	6 0 0	Sir Nich. Morrice.	Mr John Braddon.	Werrington.
	Exmister	V Dunkswell	16 6 10½	Sir Walter Young.	Mr Nich. Lockyer.	Escott.
	Exmister	R Kenne	10 18 4	William Ball Esq;	Mr John Glace.	Mamhead.
	Stanborough					
	Tingbridge	R Moreton	13 12 7	Fr. Kirkham Esq;	Mr Th Carwithen.	Bidwell.
	Heytor	V Iplepen	31 11 0	Church of Exon.	Mr James Salter.	
	Ottery					
	Lifton	V Tavistock	12 16 ½	Art. Tr. main Esq;	Mr John Teafdale.	Colacombe.
	Lifton					
	Heytor					
	Heytor					
	Witheridge	R Woodleigh	9 8 1	John Shapley Esq;	Mr John Ceely.	New Court.
	Armington					
	Fremington					
	Fremington					
	Sherwell	R Sherwell	8 10 10	J. Courteney Gent.	Mr James Colly.	Molland.
	Shebbear	R Toriton	20 15 1	Sam Roll Esq;	Mr Dennis Roll.	Heanton.
	Shebbear					
	Branton	R Sherwell	24 7 9	Sir Boucher Wrey.	Mr Rich. Harding.	Tawstock.
	Brampton					
	Wonford					
	Exmister					
	Armington					
	Tingbridge					
	Tiverton					
	Shebbear					
	Shebbear					
	Witheridge	R S. Moulton	7 4 0	Shapcott Esq;	Mr Roger Rafter.	Shapcott.
	Shebbear	R Torrington	9 7 3½	Edw. Cary Esq;	Mr Thomas Ley.	Clewelly.
	Roborough	R Tamerton	13 4 10½	The Crown.	Mr Ric. Dunning.	
	Culliton					
	Witheridge					
	Stanborough					
	Tavistock	V Tavistock	19 13 6½	D. of Bedford.	Mr Will. Salmon.	
	Black Tarring	Houlsworth	21 13 5	Sir W. Courtenay.	Mr Gid. Edmonds.	Powderham Castle.
	Armington	V Plimpton	19 10 11½	College of Eaton.	Mr Geo. Baker.	
	Credlton					
	Moulton					
	Shebbear	V Hartland	12 14 6	Ma. Stephens Gent.	Mr Luke Glubb.	Monckleigh.

M O N.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seat.
Monkton	Culliton					
Monkton	Hayrudge					
Moor-houses	Hayrudge					
Morchard } Bishops }	Crediton	R Cadbury	0 0	Reg. Tuckfield Esq;	Mr John Wilcox.	Raddon.
Morchard } Crutis }	Witheridge	R S. Moulton	21 11 3	Sam. Crows.	Mr Edm. Granger.	Crunys M.
Morebath	Bampton	V Tiverton	7 8 9	Rich. Bore Gent.	Mr Rich. Sharp.	
Moreton } Hamsted }	Tingbridge	R Moreton	49 19 3 ¹	Sir W. Courtenay.	Mr Mat. Atwill.	Powderham
Morley	Stanborough					
Morthow	Branton	R Sherwell	19 19 3	Church of Exon.	Mr Hum. Saunders.	
N. Moulton	S. Moulton	V S. Moulton	16 16 1	Ld. Bp. of Exon.	Mr John Risdon.	
St. MOUL- } TON = }	S. Moulton	R S. Moulton	67 3 4	Hatch Esq;	Mr. Jos. Hele.	Aller.
Mount Boone	Colridge					
Mount Ottery	Axmister					
Mount Rad- } ford }	Wonford					
Muckenfield	N. Tauton					
Mudworthy	Branton					
Musbury	Axmister	R Honiton	19 11 7 ¹	Sir J. Drake Bar.	Mr Ch. Hopping.	Ash.
Nemett } Bishops }	Witheridge	V S. Moulton	20 7 2	Ld. Bp. of Exon.	Mr Walt. Mules.	
Nemett } Broad }	N. Tauton	R Chulmleigh	2 0 4	{ Cross and Le- theridge Gent.	Mr Ric. Maunder.	
Nemett } Kings }	Witheridge	R S. Moulton	28 6 8	{ Tho. Webber and John Hele Gent.	Mr Tho. Webber.	
Nemett } Rowland }	N. Tauton	R Chulmleigh	6 1 2	Edw. Richards G ^t .	Mr Benj. Pearse.	
Nemett St. } George }	Witheridge	R S. Moulton	9 18 9 ¹	Sir Hugh Acland.	Mr Tho. Acland.	Kellerton.
Nemett Tracy	N. Tauton	R Chulmleigh	19 8 9	Lord Carteret.	Mr Jo. Bourchier.	
Neporday	Crediton					
Netherton	Colliton					
Newton	Hartland					
NEWTON } BISHOPS = }	Heytor					
Newton-Ferris	Fremington	R Plimpton	45 12 1	Sampson Hele Esq;	Mr Fr. Kingston.	
Newton Fry- } ers St. Cires }	Crediton	V Cadbury	16 15 5	And. Quick Esq;	Mr John Bradford.	Newton.
Newton Pe- } troch }	Shebbear	R Toriton	8 5 6	Jos. Spettigue G ^t .	Mr Jos. Spettigue.	Boyton.
Newton Poplar	E. Budley					
Newton South	Tingbridge					
Newton Tracy	Fremington	R Barnstaple	5 8 1	The Crown.	Mr Walter Mules.	
Norley	Culliton	R Honiton	10 9 7	Lord Petre.	Mr Jo. Edwards.	
Northam	Shebbear	R Hartland	10 10 0	Hugh Squire Esq;	Mr Tho. Earle.	
North Bovy	Tingbridge	R Moreton	22 10 3	John Langdon G ^t .	Mr Tho. Parr.	
Northington	Crediton					
Norton	Crediton					
Norton } Dawney }	Colridge					
Notwell Court	E. Budley					
Oswell	Culliton	R Honiton	13 3 6 ¹	Chr. Mayne Esq;	Mr. Rob. Rouse.	

OGW.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Oggwell East	Wonford					
Oggwell West	Wonford	R Kenne	19 3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ric. Rennell Esq;	Mr Rich. Spry.	Oggwell.
Okeford	Witheridge	R S. Moulton	24 0 0	Hen. Spurway Gt.	Mr Edw. Squire.	Okeford.
KEHAMPTON	Black Tarringt	VOkehampton	20 0 0	John Hussy Gent.	Mr John Bagwell.	
hampton	Black Tarringt	ROkehampton	6 14 5	Hugh Stafford Esq;	Mr Walter Deale.	Pines.
Monks	Tingbridge					
Wotton	Crediton					
Wotton	Wonford					
Wotton	Armington					
Wotton	Ottery	V Ailesbear	20 0 0	The Crown.	Mr Ric. Jenkinson.	
Wotton	Hemlock					
Wotton	E. Budley	V Ailesbear	22 0 0	Richard Duke Esq;	Mr Will. Row.	Ottertun.
Wotton	Armington					
Wotton	Exmister					
Wotton	Shebbear					
Wotton	Colridge					
Wotton	Roborough					
Wotton	Black Tarringt	R Honiton	2 10 10	Rich Mallack Gt.	Mr Wil. Langford	Cockington.
Wotton	Sherwell	R Sherwell	13 10 8	Jo. St. Alban Esq;	Mr J. Blackmore.	
Wotton	Shebbear	R Hartland	20 6 8	John Bassett Esq;	Mr Will. Kingford.	Heanton-Court.
Wotton	Heytor	V Iplepen	52 1 1	Heirsof Kellond Gt	Mr Fran. Milman.	
Wotton	Exmister					
Wotton	Hayrudge	V Plimtree	18 4 0	Robert Terry Esq;	Mr Tho. Potbury.	
Wotton	Colridge					
Wotton	Black Tarringt	V Trigg Maj.	9 10 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	D. of Bedford.	Mr Di. Craducott.	
Wotton	Bampton					
Wotton	Fremington					
Wotton	Branton					
Wotton	Wonford					
Wotton	Wonford	V Allesbear	14 13 4	Ld. Bp. of Exon.	Mr Cha. Strong.	
Wotton	Roborough	V Plimpton	25 10 9	Mayor and Commonalty.	Mr John Gilbert.	
Wotton	Roborough					
Wotton	Plimpton					
Wotton	Plimpton					
Wotton	Hayrudge	R Plimtree	21 18 0	Tho. Trost Gent.	Mr Mat. Munday.	
Wotton	Plimpton					
Wotton	Wonford	R Ailesbear	15 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sir C.W Bampfild.	Mr Thomas Ley.	Poltimore.
Wotton	W. Budley	R Cadbury	8 17 7	The Crown.	Mr W. Richardson.	
Wotton	Colridge	R Woodleigh	22 16 4	Sampson Hele Esq;	Mr Gaw. Hayman.	
Wotton	Armington	R Woodleigh	29 18 4	D. of Bolton.	Mr J. Rumbelow.	
Wotton	Colridge					
Wotton	Shebbear					
Wotton	Shebbear					
Wotton	Exmister	R Kenne	27 3 6	Sir W. Courtenay.	Mr Tho. Smith.	Powderham-Castle.
Wotton	Fremington					
Wotton	Tingbridge					

P R I.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Sent.
Priors	Tiverton					
Prixford	Tiverton					
Paddington	Witheridge	R S. Moulton	6 7 9 ¹	Rob. Avery Gent.	Mr Mar. Sandford.	
Puuland	Plimpton					
Putford East	Hartland					
Putford West	Black Torrington	R Houlsworthy	27 8 7	Samuel Roll Esq;	Mr Anth. Gregory.	Heaunton.
Pyworthy	Witheridge	R S. Moulton	19 17 3	G. Shertrudge Esq;	Mr John Collins.	
Rackenford	Black Torrington	R Houlsworthy	27 8 7	Sir Nich. Morrice.	Mr. John Bayly.	Werrington.
Raleigh	Branton					
Rashley	N. Tauton					
Rattery	Stanborough	V Totton	14 9 11 ¹	Walt. Savery Esq;	Mr John Doidge.	Slade.
Redford	Plimpton					
Revelstoke	Plimpton					
Rew	Wonford	R Plimtree	22 0 4	T. Strangways Esq;	Mr Tho. Lidgould.	
Rinmore	Armington	R Woodleigh	19 10 6	Fr. Kirkham Esq;	Mr Tho. Heskett.	Bidwell.
Roborough	Fremington	R Toriton	10 8 9	Andr. Jeffery Gt.	Mr Walt Stephens.	
Rockbear	E. Budley	V Ailesbear	9 0 0	Ld. Bp. of Exon.	Mr Rich. King.	
Romans Leigh	Witheridge	R S. Moulton	10 14 7 ¹	Sir Hugh Acland.	Mr Thomas Bate.	Kellerton.
Rose-Ash	Witheridge					
Salcomb	E. Budley	V Ailesbear	14 12 8	Church of Exon.	Mr D Birchinshaw	
Salcomb	Stanborough					
Sallern	E. Budley					
Sampford	Black Torrington	R Okehampton	47 12 0	Queen's Coll. Camb.	Mr Edw. Mitchell	
Courtney						
Sampford						
Peverell	Halberton	R Tiverton	23 8 11	John Earl Powlet.	Mr Geo. Drake.	Hinton St. Geo.
Sampford	Roborough					
Shiney						
Sandy Gate	Tingbridge					
Sandford	Crediton					
Sangden House	Plimpton					
Santon	Branton					
Saterleigh	S. Moulton	R Moulton	4 0 7	E. of Stamford.	Mr Ja. Henwood.	
Salden	Black Torrington					
Seal Monachorum	Wonford	R Chulmleigh	17 8 8	Geo. Parker Esq;	Mr Ph. Woolcombe.	Boringden.
Seton	Culliton	V Honiton	17 3 6 ¹	Sir Walter Young.	Mr William Keate	Efcott.
Shaw	Plimpton					
Shebbear	Shebbear	V Toriton	11 8 4	The Crown.	Mr William Hicks.	
Shepifor	Roborough					
SHEP-WASH	Shebbear					
Sherford	Colridge					
Sherwell	Sherwell	R Sherwell	30 3 10	Sir Ar. Chichester.	Mr Chr. Boyse.	Toulfen.
Shewbrook	Tingbrook					
Shildon	Hayrudge					
Shillingfort	Exmister	R Keane	9 0 0	Jos. Southcote Esq;	Mr John Whiting.	Wicke.
Shilton	Armington					
Showbrook	W. Budley	R Cadbury	36 0 0	Ld. Bp. of Exon.	Ld. Bp. of Exon.	
Shute	Culliton					
Sidbury	E. Budley	V Ailesbear	28 0 0	Church of Exon.	Mr John Frewin.	
Sidcott	Crediton					
Sidenham	Lifton					
North						

DEVONSHIRE.

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S. D.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Starr.
Exmouth	Lifton	R Tavistock	10 6 6	Art. Tremain Esq;	Mr John Eveleigh.	Collacombe.
Exmouth	E Budley	V Ailesbear	18 15 5	Oli. Manwarin Gt.	Mr John Courtice.	Orchard Wyndham.
Exmouth	Hayrudge	R Plimtree	51 8 4	Sir W. Wyndham.	Mr Rich. Treyle.	
Exmouth	Plimpton					
Exmouth	Colridge	R Woodleigh	57 8 2½	Impropriation.	(No Institution.	
Exmouth	Fremington					
Exmouth	Lifton					
Exmouth	Wonford	R Ailesbear	11 16 3	Ld. Bp. of Exon.	Dr Will. Stuart.	
Exmouth	Wonford	V Dunsford	10 5 8	D. of Bedford.	Mr William Row.	
Exmouth	Tingbridge					
Exmouth	Tingbridge	V Moreton	28 13 8	Chur. of Sarum.	Mr Henr. Tarrant.	
Exmouth	Exmister					
Exmouth	Colridge					
Exmouth	Hayrudge	V Iplepen	32 14 8	Church of Exon.	Mr Edm. Pentfe.	
Exmouth	W. Budley					
Exmouth	W. Budley	R Cadbury	7 0 0	The Crown.	Mr W. Richardson.	
Exmouth	W. Budley	R Cadbury	15 6 8	Ld. Bp. of Exon.		
Exmouth	Armington					
Exmouth	Heytor					
Exmouth	Wonford					
Exmouth	Roborough	R Tamerton	18 18 9	Sir Nich. Morrice.	Mr Henry Haws.	Werrington.
Exmouth	Colridge	R Iplepen	31 6 ½	Ja. Southcote Esq;	Mr Peter Mills.	Weeks.
Exmouth	Heytor	V Iplepen	16 11 8½	Heirs of Kel- land Gent.	Mr Peter Osborne.	
Exmouth	Colridge	V Woodleigh	48 7 7	The Crown.	Mr Fred. Marker.	
Exmouth	Wonford	R Kenne	36 15 10	Ld. Bp. of Exon.	Mr Geo. Sanford.	
Exmouth	Sherwell	R Sherwell	14 14 7	Rob. Carpenter Gt.	Mr Ro. Carpenter.	
Exmouth	Lifton	R Tavistock	11 12 3	Chr. Harris Esq;	Mr John Harris.	Haine.
Exmouth	Shebbear	R Toriton	17 0 0	Samuel Roll Esq;	Mr Rich. Ham.	Stevenstone.
Exmouth	Armington					
Exmouth	Witheridge	R. S. Moulton	20 0 1	Cath. Carew, Wid.	Mr Ja. Stewart.	
Exmouth	Black Torringt	R Houlsworthy	17 10 6	Sir Nic. Morrice.	Mr Ric. Eastaway.	Werrington.
Exmouth	S. Moulton					
Exmouth	Hayrudge	R Plimtree	32 2 9½	Ric. Harward Gt.	Mr Cha. Harward.	Layhill.
Exmouth	Roborough	V Tamerton	12 7 8	The Crown.	Mr John Stokes.	
Exmouth	Hartland					
Exmouth	Tavistock	V Tavistock	10 17 3½	D. of Bedford.	Mr Nath. Beard.	
Exmouth	Tavistock					
Exmouth	Exmister	V Kenne	25 8 10	Sir Roger Hill Kt.	Mr Chr. Lock.	
Exmouth	N. Tauton	R. Chulmleigh	32 4 6	John Castle Gent.	Mr Ric. Hole Esq;	
Exmouth	Wonford	V Dunsford	10 0 0	Chur. of Windsor.	Mr John Maynard.	
Exmouth	Lifton	R Tamerton	14 5 7	John Buller Esq;	Mr Henry Pengelly.	Morwell.
Exmouth	Roborough	R Tamerton	17 1 7	Ld. Bp. of Exon.	Mr Tho. Pocock.	
Exmouth	Fremington	R Barnstaple	69 12 0	Sir Bowcher Wrey.	Mr Chi. Wrey.	Tawstock.
Exmouth	Fremington					
Exmouth	S. Moulton	V Barnstaple	21 0 0	Dean of Exon.	Mr Ja. Richardson.	
Exmouth	Crediton					

T E D.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Sans.
Tedborn St. } Mary }	Wonford	R Dunsford	18 6 2	John Bassett Esq;	Mr J. Copplestone.	Heanton-Cour.
Templeton	Witheridge	R Tiverton	8 15 0	Sir Will. Pole.	A Curate there.	Shute.
Tetcote	Black Tarringt	R Houlsworthy	18 16 8	Arth. Arscott Esq;	Mr Rich. Turner.	Tetcott.
Teynton Drew	Wonford	R Dunsford	40 13 4	Sir Will. Carew.	Dr Tho. Rennell.	Antony.
Thelbridge	Witheridge	R. S. Moulton	10 6 3½	Geo. Shortrudge Gt	Mr J. Ballman.	
Theverton	W. Budley					
St. Thomas's	Wenford	V Kenne	11 2 7½	Will. Gould Esq;	Mr W. Sweeting.	
Thornbury	Black Tarringt	R Houlsworthy	11 3 10	Tanner Esq;	Mr W. Maynard.	
Thorncomb	Axmister	V Honiton	15 18 8	Will. Bragg Esq;	Mr Tho. Cooke.	Sadborough.
Thornerton	Hayrudge	V Cadbury	18 12 8	Church of Exon.	Mr Tho. Sanford.	
Throwley	Wonford	R Dunsford	19 6 10	The Crown.	Mr J. Amyatt.	
Thrushelton	Lifton					
Thurleston	Stanborough	R Woodleigh	25 9 11	{ Tard and San- ford Esqs;	Mr W. Prichard.	
Tidwell	W. Budley					
Tingmouth } East }	Exmister					
Tingmouth } West }	Exmister					
Tingrals	Tingbridge	R Moreton	64 19 4	John Elford Esq;	Mr W. Stephens Jun	
TIVER- } TON = }	Tiverton					
Tiverton } Castle }	Tiverton					
TOPSHAM =	Wonford					
Tor-Brian	Heytor	R Iplepen	20 14 7	{ Heirs of Sta- well Esq;	Mr John Holwell.	
Tor-Mount	Heytor					
Tor-Newton	Heytor					
TORRING- } TON = }	Fremington	R Toriton	64 17 10	John Rolls Esq;	Mr John Coward.	Stevensfene.
Torrington } Black }	Black Tarringt	Houlsworthy	22 8 8½	Sir C.W. Bampfild.	Mr John Bradford.	
Torrington } Parva }	Fremington	R Toriton	14 18 10	John Roll Esq;	Mr John Coward.	Stevensfene.
Torrington } Parva }	Shebbear					
TOTNESS =	Colridge	V Totton	12 8 8½	The Crown.	Mr Ar. d'Anvers.	
Townflatt	Colridge					
Townfall	Colridge					
Trawbridge	Crediton					
Treborow	Black Tarringt					
Trenshaw	Branton	R Sherwell	8 8 13	Henr. Inckleton Gt.	Mr Morgan Cooke.	
Trill	Exmister					
Trinity	Hayrudge					
Trusham	Exmister	R Kenne	9 4 8	Sir Will. Pole Bar.	Mr Will. Floyer.	Shute.
Tunstave	Colridge	V Totton	12 15 4½	{ Corporation of Dartmouth.	Mr Wil. Prichard.	
Twitching	S. Moulton					
Venottery	E. Budley					
Ufcolumb	Bampton	R Tiverton	54 0 3	Church of Sarum.	Belonging to that Diocese.	
Ugbear	Armington	R Plimpton	76 11 1½	Serv. Savery Gent.	Mr Fran. Hodder.	
Vinniton	Hemiock					

V. R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
ginstow	Lifton	R Tavistock	5 6 8	The Crown.	Mr H. Newberry.	
er	Hayrudge					
on	Crediton					
burne	Culliton					
wellcomb	Armington					
ntree	Exmister	V Dunkswell	15 5 7½	Church of Exon.	Mr Jos. Chilcott.	
coat	Shebbear					
ime	Axmister	R Honiton	20 8 11	Sir J. Drake Bar.	Mr John Ashford.	Ash.
oman	Tiverton	R Tiverton	12 0 10	J. Ashburnham Esq	Dr Rob. Creighton.	
on Helyon	W. Budley	R Cadbury	10 6 8	Pollexfen and Davy Esqs;	Mr Robert Ham.	
on Pine	Wonford	R Cadbury	23 6 6	Hug. Stafford Esq;	Mr James Gay.	Pines.
hampton	Roborough	V Tamerton	9 14 7	Lady Modyford.	Mr William Gee.	Marston.
allopitt	Stanborough					
re	Shebbear					
reley	Roborough					
rtleigh	S. Moulton	R S. Moulton	14 4 7	E. of Stamford.	Mr J. Henwood.	
hfield	Tiverton	R Tiverton	14 7 3	John Worth Esq;	Mr Tho. Worth.	Worth.
hfield	W. Budley					
hford	Witheridge					
terholme	Roborough					
yton	Hayrudge					
ar Gifford	Shebbear	R Hartland	13 5 0	Hugh Fortescue Esq	Mr B. Honycombe.	Filleys.
ebberley	Fremington					
ft						
ebberley	Fremington					
est						
ek	Exmister					
ek	Fremington					
alcomb	Hartland					
lland	Halberton					
lford,						
ashford	Hartland	R S. Moulton	6 0 2½	John Haugh Esq;	Mr Richard Wen.	Aller.
ne						
mbury	Plimpton					
emworthy	N. Tauton	V Chulmleigh	11 13 1	Speak Esq;	Mr Abr. Payne.	White-Lackington.
mbury	Plimpton					
re	Wonford					
stcott	Branton					
st-down	Branton	V Sherwell	8 14 9	Ld. Bp. of Exon.	Mr Robert Luck.	
stland	Shebbear					
stly	Fremington	V Barnstaple	8 2 1	D. & C. of Exon.	Mr Hugh Stephens.	
stlow	Hemiock					
stwood	Crediton					
imple	Clifton	R Ailesbear	30 0 0	D. of Bedford.	Mr D. Newcombe.	
ipton	Wonford					
itchurch	Roborough	V Tamerton	16 5 4½	Fr. Pengelly Esq;	Mr Chr. Furneaux.	
itford	Culliton					
itnage	Halberton					
itley	Fremington					
itston	Wonford	R Dunsford	19 3 4	Sir W. Courtenay.	Mr R. Woolcombe.	Powderham-Castle.
dworthy	Culliton	R Honiton	11 6 ½	J. Chichester Esq;	Mr Robert Cole.	
lborough						
orth	Heytor					

W I L.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seat.
Wilborough } South	Heytor					
Winckley	Winckley	R Toriton	21 8 9	Church of Exon.	Mr Fran. Vicary.	
Wincott	Fremington					
Winston	Armington					
Witheridge	Witheridge	V S. Moulton	24 10 4	Tbo. Melluish Gt.	Mr Sam. Shebbear.	
Withicomb	Hayrudge	R Moreton	25 13 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Church of Exon.	Mr J. Nat. Tickle.	
Withicomb } Chapel	East Budley					
Withicomb } Rawleigh	E. Budley					
Wognel East	Hayrudge					
Wognel West	Hayrudge					
Wolfordish- } worth	Hartland	R S. Moulton	9 19 3	Sir Will. Waldron.	Mr John Greker.	
Wollisworthy	Witheridge					
Wolley	Shebbear					
Wood	Hayrudge					
Wood	Stanborough					
Woodbridge	Culliton					
Woodbury	E. Budley					
Woodland	Armington					
Woodland	Crediton					
Woodland	Hayrudge					
Woodley	Stanborough	R Woodleigh	21 18 4	Pollexfen Esq;	Mr Walt. Elford.	Muddicombe.
Worrington	Black Torrington					
Worlington } East	Witheridge	R S. Moulton	7 15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lord Doneraile.	Mr Boyle Davies.	Eggesford-Pa
Worlington } West	Witheridge	R S. Moulton	8 15 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stukely Esq;	Mr Wil. Sheppard.	
Wortley	S. Moulton					
Woreliham	Lifton					
Yalberton	Heytor					
Yalmeton	Plimpton	V Plimpton	35 12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chur. of Sarum.	Mr Will. Adams.	
Yaneton	Branton					
Yaneton Court	Branton					
Yarcomb	Axmister	V Dunkswell	28 0 0	The Crown.	Mr Abr. Smith.	
Yarnescomb	Hartland	V Barnstaple	7 11 11	The Crown.	Mr John Pine.	
Yeo	Crediton					
Yeo	Tingbridge					
Youlden	Tingbridge					
Youlston	Sherwell					
Zael Monachorum }	N. Tauton					

DEVON -
SHIRE

	Exeter.	Dartmouth.	Kings-bridge.	Plymouth.	Tavestock.	Holdeivorthy.	Bydiforde.	Barnstaple.	Moulton.	Bampton.	Columpton.	Chegford.	Ockington.	Hatherley.	Chidley.	Newton Bushel.	Alhburton.	Totnes.	Tyerton.	Bradminge.	Audre.	Hunyton.	Ilfarcomb.	Culliton.	Torrington.	Chimley.
Arminster NW.	20	40	43	50	44	46	42	38	30	20	14	31	35	36	24	28	33	36	18	15	11	7	42	5	39	30
Chimley N.W.	16	35	35	33	23	17	12	10	8	15	16	15	10	8	20	23	24	29	13	16	21	24	17	28	9	150
Torrington NW.	24	40	40	34	23	10	5	8	11	22	25	20	14	8	27	30	29	33	21	25	30	32	14	36	159	
Culliton E.	16	34	39	46	40	43	40	35	29	19	12	20	31	34	20	23	30	33	17	12	7	5	40	128		
Ilfarcomb NW.	32	53	53	47	36	23	10	7	13	21	30	31	26	20	38	40	40	46	25	30	37	36	155			
Hunyton N.E.	12	33	38	44	39	40	35	32	24	15	8	25	28	30	19	24	27	30	12	8	5	129				
Audre E.	9	29	34	39	34	39	34	30	24	16	8	20	22	27	15	18	23	26	12	7	132	DEVONSHIRE				
Bradminge NE.	7	30	35	38	30	30	27	23	16	10	3	19	20	21	16	20	23	27	6	140	sends					
Tyerton N.	11	35	38	40	31	39	23	19	12	6	5	20	20	20	20	24	26	30	13	XVI Members						
Totnes S.	20	8	8	17	18	31	38	40	35	36	29	15	20	26	12	9	6	148	to							
Alhburton S.W.	16	13	13	17	16	30	33	33	30	31	26	9	16	21	8	6	151	Parliament								
Newton Bushel.	13	13	15	22	20	30	34	34	29	29	21	11	18	24	4	14	142	has								
Chidley S.	8	16	20	25	21	29	31	30	26	25	17	10	16	20	142	II Market Towns										
Hatherley N.	19	34	21	26	16	10	12	14	15	23	23	12	6													
Ockington W.	16	28	26	22	13	13	17	19	18	24	22	7														
Chegford S.W.	12	21	21	20	14	20	24	24	21	24	20															
Columpton NE.	9	33	37	40	34	33	27	23	16	9																
Bampton N.	18	40	43	45	36	30	23	17	10	13																
Moulton N.W.	19	41	42	40	30	20	13	8	14																	
Barnstaple NW.	25	45	48	40	30	18	7	154																		
Bydiforde NW.	27	45	44	37	27	12	164																			
Holdeivorthy NW.	29	39	36	27	17	174																				
Tavestock S.W.	25	25	20	10	128																					
Plymouth S.W.	32	22	15	179																						
Kings-bridge S.W.	28	8	167																							
Dartmouth S.	24	160																								

DEVONSHIRE
sends
XVI Members
to
Parliament
has

II Market Towns

and

394 Parishes

is divided into

XXXIII Hundreds

containing about

1920000 Acres of Ground

56310 Houses and near

300000 Inhabitants, being in

Circumference 200 Miles



Dorsetshire.

THE County of DORSET lying in our way Eastward of Devon, the Country last described, and upon the Coasts of the same Sea, comes next under our Survey.

It was inhabited by those Britains that Ptolomy in his Geographical Tables calls *Δυροτριγες*, or *Durotriges* in Latin; but the Britains, *Dwr Gwyr*, i. e. Inhabitants by the Water or Sea-Side, for *Dour* or *Dwyr* in that Language signifies Water, and *Gwyr* and *Trig* an Inhabitant or Dweller; which seems the more probable, because the Gauls, from whom the Britains are descended, use the Word *Dour* in the same Sense, in giving Names to Places, as the *Durocasæ*, *Durolo-rum*, *Bremiodurum*, &c. do plainly shew.

The Saxons, tho' they changed the Name of the County, calling it *Dopretta*, yet preserved the Sense and Signification, for they retained the British Word *Dour* or *Dor*, and added a Termination of their own, viz. *Setta*, a Word derived from *Settan*, which signifies in their Language to inhabit or dwell upon, and so they called such as inhabited on the Mountains *Dun-rettan*, and such as dwell by the Woods *Holt-rettan*, as the Germans, their Ancestors, at this Day do. The Latin Name is *Dorsetia*, and is not of more Elegance than our common Law-Latin is.

This County is bounded on the North by *Somersetshire* and *Wiltshire*, on the West by *Devonshire*, on the East by *Hampshire*, and on the South by the British Chanel. 'Tis about 50 Miles in Length, and 25 Miles in Breadth where it is broadest, which

makes the Circumference to be about 150 Miles, and whole Extent 772000 Acres of Land. The Inhabitants are computed 131640, and the Houses 21940. It was at the first Settlement of the Saxons in Britain a part of the *West Saxon* Kingdom, and so continued, till their Monarch *Egbert*, having subdued the rest of the Heptarchy, became King of that part of the Isle, called from them *England*.

After the Monarchy was settled in *Egbert*, most of his Successors, which were eighteen in Number, admiring the Pleasantness of this Shire, resided for the most part here, and were interred at several Places in it. Their Palaces, according to the Fashion of those Times, were vastly large, which Humour the Gentry here continue to follow at this Day, their Houses being rather like Princes Palaces than Gentlemens Habitations.

The Danes, immediately almost upon King *Egbert's* Rise to his Imperial Throne, invaded this Part of his Kingdom, and gave him Battel near the River *Car* near *Lime*, where, tho' they did not gain a compleat Victory, they maintained their Ground valiantly, and kept the Field at last, having slain *Dudda*, K. *Egbert's* General, and *Herefrid* and *Wigfort*, two Saxon Bishops, the one of *Winchester*, and the other of *Sherburn*, the King himself very hardly escaping. After this small Success, they withdrew, and returned with greater Force; but were so well received by K. *Egbert*, that they were forced to fly to their Ships with great Loss, and remain quiet for the rest of this Monarch's Reign.

Divisions & Hundreds		XI	X	Minutes of Time from IX	London	VIII	VI
Adlone	A	Part of	1				
Brownscel	B	Beamister					
Sherborn	C	Redhoove	2				
Watminster	D	Beamister	1				
Totcomb and	E	Eggardon	3				
Woodbury	F	Goderthorn	4				
Buckland	G	and Bridport	5				
Whitway	H	Whitechurch					
Newton	I						
Upwinborn	J						
Cramborn	K						
Knowlton	L						
Badbury	M						
Cogdean	N						
Roxharrow	O						
Halster	P						
Rushmore	Q						
Pimper	R						
Beer	S						
Winfrith	T						
Puddleston	V						
Cullyford	W						
Usscomb	X						
George	Y						
Tollerford	Z						





In the *Norman* Invasion, this County came into the Conqueror's Power, and was divided, as other Parts were, among his great Lords and Favourites, to whom he was very liberal in giving them the Manors and Possessions of the Saxons; and in the Barons Wars it escaped no better than other Shires in these Parts, for the Inland Counties suffer'd most by them.

In the Civil Wars between *K. Charles I.* and his Parliament, this, and most of the Western Counties, engaged themselves, according to their Duty, on their King's Side, which tho' it prov'd too weak for their Adversaries, and was subdued in other Parts, yet the Struggle was maintained here to the last, the Clubmen of *Dorsetshire* making the Parliamentarians very uneasy, when they had no Enemy to fear in any other Part of the Kingdom almost.

Having thus given a general Description of this County, we shall come to survey it geographically, and consider it, as containing five Divisions, and several Hundreds ranked under each of them by the Inhabitants, viz.

1. *Bridport* Division, which comprehends the Hundreds of *Bridport*, *Whitechurch*, *Bemister*, *Redbourne*, *Eggerton*, and *Godershorn*.

2. *Dorchester* Division, in which are the Hundreds of *George*, *Tollerford*, *Puddleton*, *Coltford*, and *Ugscumb*.

3. *Blanford* Division, which includes the Hundreds of *Pimper*, *Rushmore*, *Barrow*, *Combitch*, *Bere*, *Winfrith*, *Rowborow*, and *Hafley*.

4. *Shafton* Division, which has in it the Hundreds of *Badbury*, *Cogdean*, *Hanly*, *Cramborn*, *Lowbarrow*, *Knowlton*, and *Upwimborn*.

5. *Sherborn* Division, whose Hundreds are, *Sherborn*, *Redlane*, *Newton*, *Brownfell*, *Teatminster*, *Totcomb* and *Modborow*, *Buckland* and *Whitway*.

In all twenty nine Hundreds, in which are twenty two Market-Towns, nine Boroughs, which send their Representatives to Parliament, with these for the County, and six Castles. What is most remarkable in every of them, we shall relate in their Order.

I. Of BRIDPORT Division, and the Hundreds contain'd in it, in which are,

Lime-Regis, or *King's-Lime*, a noted Sea-Port, Borough, and Market-Town, whose Market is on *Saturday*, and Fairs on

A little River runs thro' it, and divides it into two Parts, which is a great Convenience to the Inhabitants. It is difficult of Access, by reason of its Situation upon an high steep Rock, and lies in *Godershorn* Hundred. The Government of the Corporation is in the Hands of a Mayor, fifteen Capital Burgeses, of which two are Justices of the Peace, and a Recorder. The Mayor, the next Year after he has left his Office, is also a Justice of the Peace, and the Year following a Justice and Coroner.

In *Mr. Camden's* Time, it was a very small inconsiderable Place, and scarcely deserved (as he speaks) the Name of an Haven, tho' it then was frequented by Fishermen, and had a kind of an Harbour below it call'd the *Cobb*, well secured from tempestuous Winds by the Rocks and lofty Trees; but of late Years it is very much improved, and grown a considerable Port, frequented by wealthy Merchants, who have noble Houses built of Stone, and cover'd with Slate here. For the Defence of the Harbour, there is a small Fort erected, at which, and on the adjoining Cliff, there are Cannon planted; and for the Management of the Customs, which have sometimes amounted to 16000*l* per Annum, there reside here a Collector, Customer, and Comptroller, with Land-Waiters, and other inferior Officers. The Peer, for the Nature and Largeness of it, hath scarce its Equal in *England*, and requires great Cost to maintain it every Year; but it is not grudged, by reason of the great Trade carried on in it. The *Cobb* draws many Vessels into it for Shelter against the Wind and Weather, to the no small Advantage of the Place. It suffer'd with the rest of the Ports of this and other Counties in the late War, by the Loss of the *Newfoundland* Trade; but has still some considerable Merchants inhabiting it, viz.

Cccc

the

the *Tuckers*, *Burridges*, &c. and 'tis to be hoped, that in a few Years of Peace its Trade will be recovered. That part of the Town that lies near the Sea is so low, that at high Tides the lower Rooms of the Houses are washed ten and twelve Foot high, to the great Damage of the Inhabitants.

This Town is of no great Antiquity, or of little Repute, for we meet with little or no mention of it in ancient Books and Records, only we find, "That King *Kinwulf*, "in the Year 774, gave (in these Words) "the Land of one Mansion to the Church "of *Scireburn*, near the Western Banks of "the River *Lim*, and not far from the Place "where it falls into the Sea, so long as "for the said Church Salt should be boiled "there for the supplying of various Wants. Yet from the Parliament-Rolls we are assured, that this Borough sent Members to Parliament in the 28th Year of King *Edward I.* A. D. 1300.

Of late Years this Town has been made famous for the Landing-place of the unfortunate Duke of *Monmouth*, June 11, 1685. who undertook to assert his Right to the Crown of *England*, as Son to *K. Charles II.* against his Brother *K. James II.* who was then in Possession of the Crown. His Interest in the Affections of the People was strong, tho' his Title was weak; so that tho' he came attended with a small Train of not above 100 Gentlemen, in two small Men of War of about 30 Guns, and with Arms for about 4000 Men only, his Forces increased to a large Army in a very little time; but the Zeal of the Loyalists being not yet allayed with the Fears of Popery, *K. James* found Friends to oppose him and his Adherents, who coming to a pitch'd Battel, were routed, and the Duke brought to the Block for his Disloyalty soon after. From *Lime*, keeping the Shore, we soon arrive at the little River *Car*, where stands

Carmouth, or (as it is now commonly called) *Charmouth*, because that River empties it self into the Sea there as from a Mouth. It is but a little Village, but has gained a Name in our History by being the Place where the bold piratical *Danes* had the good Fortune to get the better of the *English* in two Engagements, the first under King *Eg-*

bert, who was so far worsted, that he left them the Field of Battel; and the other eight Years after under *K. Ethelwolf*, whose Forces they routed here; but two Years after he fought them again, and gave them a total Overthrow, A. C. 838. *K. Charles II.* after the Battel of *Worcester*, came to this Place, with a Design to pass from *Lime* into *France*; but being prevented by the Suspicion of the Captain's Wife, he withdrew to *Salisbury*. Keeping the Shore for two or three Miles, we arrive at

Chedioke, a small Village, water'd by a pretty Rivulet without Name. It was anciently the Lordship and Seat of the Family of the same Name, of whom *Thomas Chedioke*, of this Place, Esq; was Sheriff of this County and *Somersetshire* Anno 16 of *K. Henry VI.* A. C. 1438.

Bridport, or (as it is called in *Leland* and other Historians) *Britport*, *Burport*, and *Bruteport*) lies a little distance from the Shore five Miles farther, between two small Rivers, near their joining in the Hundred bearing its Name. It is a Borough and Market-Town, and has sent its Members to Parliament ever since the Reign of *K. Edward I.* The Market is on *Saturdays*, and Fair on

This Town seems to have had a great Name anciently; for in *Edward* the Confessor's Time, there were 120 Houses computed in it, which was a great Place in those Days. How they came to be lessen'd, it doth not appear; but we find in *Domesday-Book*, that in *William* the Conqueror's Reign they were reduced to 100; but it hath since more than recover'd its ancient Greatness.

The Corporation is govern'd by two Bailiffs, a Recorder, and certain Capital Burgesses; and tho' it doth not appear to have been a Port anciently, yet *Mr. Camden* is of Opinion, that Nature hath commodiously seated it for one, if Art and Industry would heartily join in the Undertaking; but Experience has effectually confuted his Opinion; for the Inhabitants have used their utmost Endeavours and Skill to open the Obstructions of Navigation to it, but all in vain; for the Tides perpetually barred up the Chanel with Sand, and they could find no Remedy against it.

But

But tho' this Place can't arrive at the Advantage of becoming an Haven, yet it receives no small Benefit by Navigation; for the Country thereabouts being famous for producing the best Hemp, the Inhabitants have become such excellent Artists for making and twisting all Sorts of Ropes and Cables for Ships, that there was once a Provision made by Act of Parliament, 21 Henry VIII. That for a certain Time that kind of Tackle for Shipping should be made no where else; and tho' the Monopoly so granted is now ceased, their Town is still in Vogue for that sort of Manufacture. Passing from this Town over *Allington*-Bridge, we come to

Allington, the Lordship of Colonel *John Michel*, a Person of an eminent Family in these Parts, whose Ancestors have been several times Parliament-men for *Bridport* and *St. Ives* in *Cornwal*. In our way Eastward, at some distance from the Sea, lies, in *Eggarton* Hundred,

Winterburn, in the Compass of which Parish, within an Inclosure near the *London*-Road, there stand certain Stones, viz. nine in Number, in the Form of a Circle. The highest of them is seven Foot, another is almost six Foot, the rest are broken, and not above a Yard high now, tho' 'tis probable they may have been equal with the rest. Upon the same Road, about half a Mile farther, there stands three Stones of equal Height, viz. four Foot each. They are Monuments for the Dead, and seem to be nothing but petrify'd Lumps of Flints. In this Division, and in *Beaminster* Hundred, stands

Melplash, a Priviledg'd Parish, and noted for being the Seat of Sir *Thomas More*, who was Sheriff of this County Anno 24 of King Henry VIII. A. D. 1533. This Gentleman in a Frolick caus'd the Prison-Doors to be open'd, and let out several Malefactors; but returning to himself, greatly repented of this disorderly Action, and soon after applied himself to the Lord Treasurer *Powlet* to procure his Pardon, which was done, upon Condition that he should marry one of his Daughters and Coheiresses to Sir *Thomas Powlet*, the Treasurer's second Son.

Milton, or *Middleton*, is in this Division, in the Hundred of *Whitchurch*. 'Tis a small

Market-Town, and the Market is on *Mondays*. It is of Note chiefly for the Abbey, now called *Melton-Abbey*, built by *K. Athelstan*, to make an Atonement for his Cruelty in taking away his Brother *Edwin's* Life and Crown. The greatest part of it is yet standing; for being at the Dissolution given by *K. Henry VIII.* to *John Trigonwell*, a learned Lawyer, who being employed by that King as his Proctor in suing out his Divorce from Queen *Katherine*, he shewed so much Diligence and Care in that Affair, that the King knighted him, and gave him and his Heirs for ever the rich Demesne and Site of this Abbey, in which he and his Posterity fixed their Seat, and have continued there for about 160 Years: But of late it is come to the *Lutterells* of *Dunstar-Castle*, the last Heir Male leaving only one Daughter, who is married into that Family. The History of the Abbey is referred to the Account of the Church-Affairs following. This is all that we meet with remarkable in this Division, and so we shall leave it, and returning again to the Sea-Coast over against *Winterburn*, enter and survey

II. DORCHESTER Division, and the Hundreds contain'd in it, in which

Abbotsbury, in *Ugscumb* Hundred, first offers it self, a little Market-Town, whose Market is on *Thursdays*, but not considerable. The Royalty of this Town belongs to the Family of the *Strangeways*, who have a noble Swannery here, a Curiosity which Strangers often visit. The Name of it informs us, that it was anciently in the Possession of the Monks, who had a House here. It is water'd with a little River, whose Current leads us to the

Chefil Bank, which is a large Heap of Sand, Gravel and Pebbles, thrown up by the Sea at such a distance from the Shore, as leaves a narrow Passage for the Water between it and the Shore. It begins at *Abbotsbury*, and runs in Length nine (or as *Leland* says seven) Miles. It is observed, that when the South-East Wind blows a brisk Gale, it causeth the Sea commonly to cleave the Bank asunder, and break thro' it, and so it continues till there come a North-
C c c c 2 West

West Wind, which repairs the Breaches, and consolidates and binds it again. By this Shelf or Ridge of Sand

Portland, which was of old Time an Island, is now joined to the Continent. Whence it takes its Name, is diversly conjectured; some will have it so called from its Opposition to the Port of *Weymouth*, as if it signified, Land at the Port; but they seem to guess truest who assert, that it took its Name from one *Port*, a gallant *Saxon*, who about the Year of our Lord 523 annoyed the *British* Coasts, and possessed himself of this Island, as a Retreat for himself and Fellow-Pirates.

We find no mention of it among our ancient Writers, till towards the declining of the *Saxon* Government, when it suffer'd as deeply by the *Danes* as any Place whatsoever; for tho' Duke *Atkelhelm*, with the help of the *Dorsetshire* Men, routed them, and put them to flight; yet not long after they encounter'd and slew him, and got entire Possession of the Isle. After the *Danish* Wars were at an end, and the *Saxon* Kings re-settled on the Throne, it was given to the Church of *Winchester* on this Occasion: *Edward* the Confessor taking Offence at his Mother *Emma's* Familiarity with *Alwin*, Bishop of that See, accused her of Incontinency; which Crime, to clear her self of, she submitted to the Trial, called in those Days *Ordals*, which was to pass blind-fold and bare-foot over nine red-hot Plough-Shares without touching any of them. This she performed in the Cathedral Church at *Winchester*, and in Memory of her Deliverance gave nine Manors her self to the said Church; and the King being satisfied that he had wrongfully accused his Mother, gave this whole Isle and other Revenues to it, in Testimony of his Repentance. The Church of *Winchester* enjoyed this Island till the Reign of *K. Edward I.* when *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Hertford* and *Gloucester*, (probably looking upon it as an impregnable Place) gave other Lands to the said Church in Exchange for it, from whose Heirs it came to the Crown, where it still continues.

It is scarce seven Miles round, and a Ridge of Rocks runs round about it, which raises the Sides higher than the Middle,

where 'tis flat and low. It is but thinly inhabited, tho' it bears Plenty of Corn, and affords good Pasture for Sheep; yet Fuel for Fire, both Wood and Coal, are so scarce, that they are forced to dry their Ox and Cow-Dung for that Use.

The *Portland* Men (like the ancient Inhabitants of the *Baleares* in the *Mediterranean* Sea) were anciently the best Slingers of all the *Englishmen*. They have a Church in the East Side of the Isle for Divine Worship, near which there are several Houses joining one to another. *Leland*, in his *Itinerary*, Vol III. says, That in his Time there were about 80 Houses in the Isle, and had been as many more, as appeared by the Ruins.

The Entrance into it is on the North Side, the other Coasts being inaccessible, by reason of the high and dangerous Rocks, where it is defended by a Castle called *Portland-Castle*, built by *K. Henry VIII.* and well fortified. Over against this, on the opposite Shore, is another Castle, called *Sanford-Castle*, more lately built, but equally provided. These two Castles are not only sufficient to guard the Island from all Attempts of any Enemy, but to command all the Ships that come into this Road, called, *The Race of Portland*, the Sea having a strong Current here.

Upon the Shore of this Island, among the Sea-Weeds, is often found a Plant, called by *Pliny*, who has it from *Juba*, *Isidis Plocamion*, i. e. *Isis's Hair*. It is a Shrub produced by the Sea, not much unlike Coral. It has no Leaves, and being cut, grows black and hard; but is so very brittle, that the least Fall breaks it. The Inland Parts abound with divers Quarries of excellent Stone, found by Experience to be the most durable and handsome for all manner of Buildings. Great Quantities of them have, since the Fire of *London*, been conveyed thither for the building of Churches, and adorning Houses, to the great Advantage of the Merchants and Traders in the Isle, and other Parts of the adjoining Country.

This Isle has had the Honour of giving the Title of Earl to

Sir Richard Weston Kt. Son and Heir of *Sir Jerom Weston*, of *Harmell* in *Essex*, Kt. who

who being a Person of great Abilities, was employed as Ambassador to several Courts in Affairs of the greatest Importance, and after being made Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, was created, first, Baron *Weston of Neyland*, 4 Car. I. and the same Year Lord Treasurer of *England*. In 8 Car. I. he was created Earl of *Portland*, in which Honour he was succeeded by

Jeram, his Son and Heir, who married the Lady *Frances Stuart*, Daughter of *Esme* Duke of *Lenox*, and by her had Issue one Son, viz.

Charles, Earl of *Portland*, who was slain in the great Sea-Fight with the *Dutch* June 3, 1665. leaving no Heirs; whereupon his Uncle

Thomas became his Successor in his Honours. He was married to *Ann*, the Daughter of *John Lord Butler*; but dying without Issue, the Dignity and Title was vacant, till King *William III.* by Letters Patents in 1689, created

William Bentinck, one of the most celebrated Statesmen of his Time, and descended of a very ancient and noble Family in the United Provinces, Baron of *Cirencester*, Viscount *Woodstock*, and Earl of *Portland*. He married *Anne*, Sister to the late Earl of *Jersey*, by whom he had Issue eight Children, the eldest of which,

Henry, now Duke of *Portland*, is his Heir. He hath married *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter and one of the Coheiresses of the Earl of *Gainsborough*, by whom he hath had three Sons, viz. *William* Lord Viscount *Woodstock*, born March 1708, dy'd young; *Henry*, born 1712, now called Marquess of *Titchfield*; Lord *George*, and Lady *Frances*. Leaving *Portland*, we find upon the Shore, in *Ugscumb* Hundred,

Weymouth and *Melcomb-Regis*, or *King's-Melcomb*, standing opposite one to the other, upon the Banks of the little River *Wey*, which at its Entrance into the Sea makes a Port convenient for both Towns, and the chiefest in the County for Number of Shipping, which is secured from an Enemy by two old Forts, called *Sandfoot* and *Portland Castles*, built by K. *Henry VIII.* They were two distinct Boroughs for a long time, and on that account had great Quarrels about their Privileges, which might be some Cause

why they were taken away for a time by an Act of Parliament 11 *Henry VI.* and when restored by an Act of Parliament 13 *Eliz.* and confirmed by K. *James Anno* 1617, it was upon Condition that they should make but one Corporation, and enjoy their Privileges in common, which has caused the flourishing of both; for being united by a Bridge, lately rebuilt at the Charge of the four Representatives, the People are grown rich by Merchandize, and the Town increased in fair Buildings.

It is a populous and large Place, full of good Mariners, and maintained a great Trade into *France* and the *West-Indies* before the War; but now their Merchandize is much decayed, as it is in all these Southern Parts: But since the Peace, their Trade begins again to flourish, and the Merchants here fitted out twenty Ships for *Newfoundland* the last Season. The Markets for both Towns, which are plentiful and cheap, are on *Tuesday* and *Friday* weekly, and the Fair on

The Government of them is under a Mayor and his Council; and for the Port, here are constantly residing a Collector, Customer, Comptroller, and other inferior Officers; but the Union has not deprived them of sending two Members to Parliament for each of them; so that *Weymouth* (under which Name *Melcomb* is comprehended) sends as many Burgesses to Parliament as the City of *London*, and more than any other City in the Kingdom. They are 132 Miles from *London*, and *Melcomb* is the biggest Town, having more Houses, several broad Streets, a good Market-place, Yards for Wares, a Town-Hall and Chapel, which *Weymouth* wants.

This Town gave the Title of Viscount to the Rt. Hon. *Thomas Thynne*, Son of Sir *Henry Frederick Thynne*, of *Long-Late* in *Wiltshire*, and Heir to his Cousin *Thomas Thynne*, who was basely murder'd in his Coach. He was created Baron *Thynne* of *Warminster*, and Viscount *Weymouth*, by King *Charles II.*'s Letters-Patents, bearing Date December 11, 1682. He married the Lady *Frances Finch*, eldest Daughter of *Henrietta* Earl of *Winchelsea*; but *Henry* his Son deceasing before him in his Life-time without Issue Male, the said *Thomas* Viscount *Weymouth* was

was succeeded in the afore said Honours by *Thynne* Esq; his great Nephew, an Infant.

Higher in the County, about seven Miles from the Sea, stands

DORCHESTER, the head Town in the whole Shire, and lying on the Banks of the River *Frome*. It is in the said Hundred of *Ugscumb*. *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary* calls it *Durnovaria*, i. e. a Passage over a River, and *Ptolomy* in some Copies *Durnium*, in others *Dunium*, erroneously. It is a pretty large Town, and hath very wide Streets; and tho' the Buildings are neither great nor beautiful, yet the Situation is delightful, being on a rising Ground, and opening at the South and West Ends into sweet Fields and spacious Downs.

It is a Corporation, and was formerly govern'd by two Bailiffs and Burgesses; but in the 5th Year of K. *Charles I.* was incorporated anew, by the Names of a Mayor, Bailiffs, Aldermen and Burgesses, with an Enlargement of their Privileges, Franchises and Immunities. In the 29th Year of K. *Henry VIII.* it contained 349 Houses; but in the Year 1613, it was quite destroyed by an accidental Fire, which consumed all the Houses and Goods of the Inhabitants, except the great Church, and a few Houses by it, the Loss being computed at 200000 *l.* yet no Man, Woman or Child, perish'd by it.

In the Time of the *Romans*, it was one of the two Winter-Stations of their Legions mentioned to have been in these Parts, (as *Vindogladia* or *Winburn* is said to be another) by which means it came much to be enlarged, had a Castle, and was walled in. At about a Mile distance also from this Town they had a Summer-Station, now called *Maiden-Castle*, being a Camp with five Trenches, containing within them near ten Acres. The Truth of this Conjecture seems clear from the many Coins both of Copper and Silver which are commonly found there, and the Consular or Military Way which leads up to it. Such as have curiously viewed this Work, pretend to tell us the Use of every Part; as first, where the *Prætorium* or General's Tent was pitched, on the West Side of which were the Foot placed, and on the East the Horse and Carriages, and between both, on each

Side of the *Prætorium*, were the Tribunes and other Officers seated: But all the *Roman* Improvements are utterly ruin'd; for

The *Danes*, who ravaged all these Western Parts with their frequent Invasions, long since despoil'd it of its Walls, and (as it is thought) raised certain Trenches called Barrows, of which two remain to this Day, the one called *Maumbury*, being an Acre of Land ditched round, and the other *Poundbury*, which is something greater. The Castle also they totally demolished, and the Grey Friars afterwards built themselves a Convent out of the Ruins of it. Under the *Danish* Government, and the following *Saxon* Kings, it seems to have recover'd itself, and to have been in a flourishing Condition: For thus we read of it in *Domesday-Book*; "In K. *Edward's* Reign there were "an 170 Houses in *Dorchester*. They defended themselves for all the King's Services, and paid Geld for ten Hides, but "to the Work of *Huscarls* one Mark of "Silver, excepting the Customs for one "Night's Entertainment. There were in "it two Mint-Masters. There are now "but 82 Houses; for *Hugh*, a *Norman*, being made the Sheriff of the County, and "Governor of it, demolished an hundred "of the Houses, and ruin'd the People by "his Cruelty and Exactions.

The Town hath in it three fair Streets, and as many Parish Churches, a famous Free School, and several Alms-houses for the Support and Maintenance of poor impotent People, who are under the Care of a Governor and Assistants. It was formerly noted for the Cloth-Manufacture; but that is almost lost, and now their Trade consists in making and vending fine Serges, and selling Sheep, of which they have great Numbers, and by them they are much enriched. 'Tis here that the Assizes are kept, and the Justices keep their Quarter Sessions, and Elections for the Knights of the Shire are made, it being accommodated with good Inns, and a very plentiful Market for all Sorts of Provisions on *Saturdays*.

This Town is famous for a sort of Cakes called *Dorchester Cakes*; and since by the *French* Wars the coming of *French* Wine is prohibited, the People here have learned to brew the finest Malt-Liquors in the Kingdom, so delicately clean and well tasted, that

that the best Judges not only prefer it to the Ales most in vogue, as *Hull, Derby, Burton, &c.* because 'tis not so heady, but look upon it to be little inferior to common Wine, and better than the sophisticated, which is usually sold.

This Town hath the Honour to give the Title of Marquess to

Henry Pierpoint, Son of *Robert Pierpoint*, whom, for his excellent Parts and ample Fortune, King *Charles I.* 3 Reg. 1628, advanced to the Dignity of Baron *Pierpoint*, Viscount *Newark*, and Earl of *Kingston*. He firmly adhered to that King in his Wars with the Parliament, and being succeeded in his Honour and Loyalty by this *Henry*, King *Charles I.* in the 20th Year of his Reign, 1645, advanced him to an higher Degree of Honour, by the Title of Marquess of *Dorchester*, and so this Honour of Marquess, upon his Decease without Issue Male, became extinct, Anno 1680, and the Earldom descended to his Uncle *William Pierpoint*, and his Heirs Male. It lay dormant awhile, until King *James II.* reviv'd it, creating

Mrs. Katherine Sedley, Daughter of that famous Wit and Poet *Sir Charles Sedley*, Countess of *Dorchester* for Life. She married *David Earl of Portmore* in Scotland, and is yet living.

Evelin Pierpoint, the present Duke of *Kingston*, Son of *Robert Pierpoint Esq;* and Grandson of the above mentioned *William Earl of Kingston*, was created Marquess of *Dorchester*, to him and his Heirs Male, Anno 1706, 5 *Anne Reg.* He married the Lady *Mary Fielding*, Daughter of *William*, and Sister to *Basil*, the present Earl of *Denbigh*, by whom he had Issue *William Lord Newark*, his only Son, who deceasing in his Life-time, left Issue a Son, now called Marquess of *Dorchester*.

Fordington is a little Town hard by *Dorchester*. This Manor was the Possession of *Edmund Earl of Cornwall*, Grandson of King *John*, and Son of *Richard Earl of Cornwall*, that eminent Soldier, who was chosen King of the Romans 39 *Henry III.* 1255. and after his Death, which happen'd A. D. 1300, it was allotted, with the Hamlet of *Whitwell*, to his Relict and Countess *Margaret*, Sister of *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Gloucester*, for her Support. Here are frequently found cer-

tain Roman Coins, called by the common People King *Dorn's Pence*, some of Copper, and others of Silver, because they imagine, from the Likeness of the Name, that he was the Founder of *Dorchester*. Between which Place, and *Southover* on the *Frome*, lies

Bradford, which Manor was Parcel of the Possession of the Monastery of *Shaftsbury*, and at the Dissolution was given, with the Woods, and the Advowson of the Benefice appertaining to it, by K. *Henry VIII.* October 20, Anno Reg 38, A. D. 1547, to *Edward Bellingham Esq;* one of the Gentlemen of the King's Privy-Chamber, for his good and faithful Services done his Majesty, and to his lawful Heirs for ever, with a Reservation of a yearly Rent of 9 *l.* and 8 *d.* to that King and his Successors, and to hold of the Crown by the 20th part of a Knight's-Fee. In the same Hundred, viz. *George*, lies

Chadmeester, a Manor anciently belonging to the Cathedral Church of *Salum*, but in the 38th of King *Henry VIII.* it was in the Possession of *Thomas Lord Wriothesley*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*, who then exchanged it with the King's Majesty for the Manors of *Milton Sutton*, and *Witenham*, in *Berkshire*, the Manor and Parsonage of *Southwick*, and certain Lands and Hereditaments in *Hardell* in *Hampshire*, and the Parsonage and divers Lands and Tenements in *Brasbridge* in *Lincolnshire*, yet charged with the Salaries of three Priests to serve the Cures of *Chadmeester*, 5 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d.* *Strotton*, *Grempton*, *Furston*, and *Pulston*, 11 *l.* 18 *s.* 8 *d.* In *Puddleton* Hundred stands

Athelhampston, the Seat of the Knightly Family of the *Martins*, who have flourished here many Ages, tho' coming hither originally out of *Devon*. They are descended of *Martin of Tours*, who came into this Nation with the Conqueror, and the *Martins* of *Devon* are a Branch of this Family, being descended of *William Martin Esq;* Recorder of *Exeter*, Great Grandson of *Sir William Martin* of this Place. Near this Town is *Woodbury Hill*, noted for a Fair, which beginning about three Weeks before *Michaelmas*, lasts several Days. In the same Hundred lies

Tolpuddel, whose Parsonage belonged to the Monastery of *Abbotsbury*; but at the Dis-

Dissolution was given by K. Henry VIII. *Anno Reg.* 37, among other Lands and Tenements, to his *New-College* in Oxford, which he named *Christ-Church*, charged with a Stipend for a Vicar of 15 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Ann. It is farther memorable of this Division, that three of the Hundreds of it, viz. *Rowborow*, *Rushmore*, and *Haster*, late Parcel of the Jointure of *Katherine* Queen of England, France and Ireland, was given by King *Edward VI.* by and with the Advice of his Privy-Council, to *Edward* Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector of the King and his Subjects, and his Heirs for ever, in Retompence of the high and notable Service by him done by the Goodness of God to the King and his Realm at his last Voyage into Scotland. Having viewed the most considerable Places in this Division, we shall return to the Shore, and enter,

III. BLANFORD Division, and its Hundreds, at the

Isle of *Purbeck*, so indeed commonly called, but not properly, for there is no River that cuts it quite from the Continent; but being on every Side encompassed by the Sea but on the West, where the *Frome* and *Langford* Lake join, it is made thereby a Peninsula. 'Tis about ten Miles long, and six Miles over, and contains *Haster* and *Rowborow* Hundreds. The Soil in the Southern Parts bordering on the River *Frome*, and the Bay into which it runs, is fertile and good; but the other Parts of it are full of Heath and woody Forests, which are a great Harbour for fallow Deer and Stags, and afford also Plenty of a sort of Marble commonly called *Purbeck Stone*, and many other Sorts of good Stone, very useful for Buildings, and as profitable to the Inhabitants.

There is a Tradition, that the Cathedral Church of *Salisbury* was built with the Stones brought from hence; but if that be uncertain, we are sure, that in rebuilding the City of *London*, a great Supply of Stone for the erecting of Churches, and adorning Houses, has been fetched from this Place. In the middle of this Isle stood anciently, upon a stately Hill, an old Castle, called

Corfe-Castle, a very considerable Piece of Antiquity. We do not find in any History

who was the Founder of it; but there are some Circumstances that will much favour a Conjecture, that it was built by King *Edgar*; for by an Inquisition taken *Anno* 54 of King *Henry III.* concerning the Abbess of *Shaftbury*'s claiming a Wreck in her Manor of *Kingston* in *Purbeck*, it is thus mentioned; *Juratores dicunt, quod ante foundationem Castri de Corfe, &c.* The Jurors say, that before the Foundation of the Castle of *Corfe*, the Abbess and Nuns of *St. Edward* at *Shafton* had the Wreck customarily which happen'd in their Manor of *Kingston*, without any Contradiction. Now the Nunnery of *Shafton* was founded by K. *Edmund*, A. D. 941, and the Castle of *Corfe* was certainly built after it, not in the following Reigns most probably, because they were short; but King *Edgar*, who succeeded them, was peaceable and rich, and being a great Builder, (for he founded and repaired 47 Monasteries) was most likely the Founder of this Castle.

After the Strength and Safety of the Realm began to consist in Castles, this was one of the principal belonging to the Crown; and when *Simon Montfort* took King *Henry III.* Prisoner, *Anno Regni* 42, it was the third Castle he requir'd to be deliver'd up to him, and was afterwards by *Mortimer* looked upon as the securest Place to put King *Edward II.* K. *Henry VII.* repair'd it, and in the late Civil Wars the Lord Chief Justice *Banckes*, then the Owner of it, made it a Garrison for the King, and defended it bravely against his Enemies; but by the Treachery of one who pretended to bring in Relief, it was betrayed to the Besiegers, who could hardly else have taken it.

In this Castle was acted a Piece of Cruelty, which may be a dreadful Memorial of the Spite and Malice of a Mother-in-Law. *Ælfrith*, the second Wife and Queen of K. *Edgar*, (that she might make way for her Son *Echelred* to the Throne) when her Son-in-Law King *Edward* (surnamed from this Fact, *The Martyr*) made her a Visit here as he came from Hunting, set a Servant to stab him as he sat drinking upon his Horse. He endeavour'd to get to his Company after he had receiv'd the Wound, but dropt down dead at the Gate of the Castle, and the Queen joyfully satiated her self with his Ruin. Conscience, after some time, got the

the Mastery of her Ambition, and Repentance took Place, which to shew the Sincerity of, she assumed the Habit of a Nun, and built several Religious Houses, a Satisfaction then esteemed sufficient by the Church; but how far it availed with God, is not our place to determine.

The Town is one of the nine Boroughs of this County that send Burgesses to the Parliament. It has this peculiar Privilege, That the principal Members of it, especially such as have been Mayors, are called Barons, as the chief Citizens of *London* anciently were in *K. Henry III.*'s Time, and *Thames*, which was as noble a Name before the Conquest, and as the Governors of the Cinque-Ports still are. 'Tis governed by a Mayor and Aldermen. The Market is on *Thursdays*, and Fair on

The Family of the *Clavils* were Men of Note in this Island in the Conqueror's Time, as appears from *Domesday-Book*. On the East Side of this Island the Banks of the Sea wind very much inward, and make a large Bay, but with a very narrow Passage into it. Within this Bay lie four or five Islands, of which the biggest is called

Brenksey Isle. In *Mr. Camden*'s Time there was a Block-house in it; but now it is almost utterly decayed. Upon this Bay Northward, in a Peninsula, stands

Pool, a small Town, surrounded by Waters on all Sides but on the North, where it is joined to the Continent by a Neck of Land, and enter'd into formerly by a Gate, from whence on each Side ran a Wall, which are now neglected. It is probable, it took its Name from the Bay adjoining, which in a calm Season appears like a standing Water, which in our Language is called a Pool. *Mr. Camden* says, that this Town, in the Age before him, was improved from a sedge Moor, with a few Fishermens Huts, to a well frequented Market-Town; but *Leland* attributes the Rise, or rather the Enlargement of this Town, to the Decay of *Wareham*, which was once a prosperous Port; but being choaked up with Sands, so that the Ships had not a sufficient Depth of Water, they took in at *Pool*, and so by little and little it grew very wealthy, and was adorned with fair Buildings.

But tho' the Prosperity of it may be of modern Date, yet *Mr. Camden* seems to mis-

date the Original; for tho' we find no mention of this Town in *Domesday-Book*, yet it appears by other Marks to have been of some Note in much ancients Times. In the 20th of *K. Edward II.* we find by some Records, that the Burgesses of *Pool* (*Thomas Plantagenet*, Earl of *Lancaster*, then being Lord of it in Right of his Wife) paid to the said Lord 8*l.* 13*s.* (which is of equal Value with 80*l.* now) for the Farm of their Liberties, and in the 14th of *King Edward III.* they sent Burgesses to Parliament. *K. Henry VI.* when he disfranchised the Port of *Melcomb*, transferred the Privileges to this Place, and gave the Mayor Leave to inclose it with Walls, and *K. Richard III.* began them at the Haven.

It is the most considerable Town in the County, tho' not the County-Town. 'Tis reckon'd in *Haster Hundred*, but is a County independent of it self, and so neither to be esteemed in any Shire or Division. The Houses are but low, but being most of them built of Stone, look very handsome. The Government of this Town and County is managed by a Mayor, Recorder, who now is *Robert Erle Esq.*; Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Common-Council, as other Corporations are, and sends Burgesses to Parliament. It has two Markets every Week, *viz.* on *Monday* and *Thursday*, and the Inhabitants are many of them Merchants, which in a few Years before the late Wars were grown very rich and wealthy by their Trade with *France* and the *West-Indies*, especially *Newfoundland*; but since they are much impoverished by the War, as other Ports in these Parts are. One *Mr. Rogers* in *Qu. Elizabeth*'s Days, a wealthy Citizen of *London*, left Money to build Alms-houses in this Town, and for several other charitable Uses.

The Arm of the Sea which encompasseth this Town, called *Luxford-Lake*, hath this peculiar to it, that the Tide ebbs and flows here four times in four and twenty Hours. The Port is noted, among other things, for its Plenty of good Fish, with which it supplies *Wiltshire* in a great measure, and for its large Oysters, which are in great Esteem in all Places where they can be had. For the Management of the Customs, the King constantly maintains here a Collector and three Patent-Officers, *viz.* a Customer, Comptroller, and Searcher, besides Tide-Waiters and other

other Attendants. How it came to decay so much as to be out of Repair, and want Inhabitants, as the *Britannia* intimates, we cannot account for, especially since in King *Charles II.*'s Reign 'twas the best Town in the County.

The *Frome*, the largest River of this County, dischargeth it self into the Sea at the West Corner of this Bay, which for that Reason was called *Fraumouth*, the Saxons (as we learn from *Affricus*) calling the River *Frau*, which latter Ages have turn'd into *Frome*. It hath its Rise at *Evershot* in *Tollerford* Hundred, near the Western Bounds of the Shire, and in its Course Eastward gives Name to a little Market-Town called

Frampton, remarkable for nothing but its Market on *Thursdays*, and being the Lordship and Seat of Colonel *Robert Brown*, who has a fine Fabrick of Stone there; and so being joined by a Rivulet which passes by *Corn-Abbey*, (of which in our Ecclesiastical History) comes to

Woodford, a small Town in *Winfrith* Hundred, where *Guido de Brient*, a Baron, and a very martial Hero, held a small Castle, afterwards the Habitation of *Humphrey Stafford* of *Southwick*, but by his Cohier came to Sir *Edmund Cheyney* of *Brooke*, and by his Daughter and Heiress it was translated to *Thomas Strangways*, a Native of *Lancashire*, who being brought hither by the Marquess of *Dorset*, got the Inheritance of a fair Estate in this Country by this Marriage. His Posterity built a very fine House at *Milbery*. The *Frome* leaving this Place, washes

Bindon, called by the Saxons *Beandun*, (where was anciently a Monastery) where *Kinegil*, in the Year 614, in a doubtful Battle, overcame the *Britains*: But the Author of the Additions to *Camden* disputes this Conjecture, and says, That in all the Copies of the *Saxon Annals* it is written *Beandun*, and not *Beandun*, and so believes that this Action was rather performed at *Bampton*, a Place on the Borders between *Somersetshire* and *Devonshire*, to which (adds he) the March of the *Britains* and other Circumstances agree, as well as the Name. But however probable these Things may be, will not those Works, viz. a double-formed Camp, which still remains upon

an Hill on the South of *Bindon*, certainly call up by some Army encamped there, be a casting Vote for Mr. *Camden*'s Opinion, as well as his great Skill in History?

This Town in ancient Times was the Seat of the Lords *Marney*, the last of which Family, *John Lord Marney*, leaving only Female Heirs, *Elizabeth*, the youngest of them, married *Thomas Howard*, the youngest Son of *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, who i *Eliz.* was advanced to the Title of Viscount *Howard* of *Bindon*, whose Son *Thomas* inherited that Honour, 4 *Jac I.* 1606. but dying without Issue, this Honour lay dormant, till in the Reign of the late Queen *Anne*, 5 *Reg.* the Rt. Hon. *Henry Howard*, then Son and Heir of *Henry Earl of Suffolk*, but now inheriting that Title, was created Earl of *Bindon*, and Baron of *Chesterford*, that he might be in a Capacity to bear the Office of Deputy Earl-Marshal of *England*, in the Place of the Duke of *Norfolk*, his Kinsman, Hereditary Earl-Marshal, but not qualified to exercise that great Place, being a Papist. The Viscount *Thomas* above-mentioned had a mighty Estate in these Parts, his Wife inheriting the Lands not only of her Father, but of the *Newburghs*, whose Heir her Mother had been. This Family *de Novo Burgo*, or *Newburgh*, derive their Pedigree from the younger Son of *Henry Earl of Warwick*, the first of the *Norman* Line that enjoyed that Honour. King *Henry I.* gave to this Family of the *Newburghs* the Town of

Winfrith, or *Winfor*, and all the Hundred adjoining, to hold of the King by the Service of Chamberlain in Chief of our Lord the King, as it is in the Inquisition; yet it seems, that this Tenure was afterwards changed; for we find, that in *K. Henry III.*'s Reign, it was held by Serjeanty, by holding a Basin for the King to wash in upon the Day of his Coronation.

Owres, the next Manor, was likewise held by *Ralph Moien* by the Service of Serjeanty in the Kitchen by the Gift of *K. Henry I.* as was also the Manor of

Welles, adjoining, by *Richard de Welles* ever since the Conquest, by the Service of the King's Baker. Near the Mouth of the *Frome* stands

Warham, by the Saxons call'd *Weaneham*, in *Winfrith* Hundred; a Town very secure and strong on all Sides, being fortified on the

the East and West Sides by thick and high Earthen Walls, and on the North and South by the *Frome* and *Piddle*. 'Tis probable, that this Town arose out of the Ruins of that little poor Place called *Stowborough*, parted from it by the *Frome* only, (in the same manner as the present *Salisbury* has risen out of the Ruins of *Old Sarum*); for *Stowborough*, tho' little more than a Village, is still governed by a Mayor and his Brethren, which plainly proves, that in former Ages it was much more considerable than now it is, yet this Alteration is very ancient; for

In *Edward* the Confessor's Time (as it is recorded in *Domesday-Book*) it had 148 Houses in it, and two Mint-Masters; but in *William* the Conqueror's Days there were but 70 Houses computed; yet in after-times it flourish'd again, and was in great Prosperity, being fortified with Walls quite round, having a Mint Office, being full of Inhabitants, and a very strong Castle built by *William* the Conqueror; but it continued not in this good State for many Ages, for

When *K. Henry II.* came to challenge the Crown of *England* in the Year 1142, he first arrived here, besieged and took the Castle, which was defended against him by *Robert de Lac*, in the Behalf of *King Stephen*, who after it was in *K. Henry's* Hands, who committed it to the Care and Guard of *Robert de Lincoln*, a Man of mighty Possessions in these Parts, besieged it again, and so it fell into such Decays, as never could be restored, and Time hath so dispersed the very Rubbish, that there remains nothing of it, but the Name on the Hill where it was built, being at this Day called *Castle-Hill*.

In these Wars the Town suffer'd very much, which being followed, tho' at some distance, with divers Casualties by Fire, and other unlucky Accidents, of which the Retreat of the Sea from it, by which they are deprived of their Haven, is one of the greatest, the Ruin of it is now almost utterly compleated, great part of the East and West Sides of the Town being quite depopulated, and the Ground turned into Gardens, which bear Garlick plentifully; yet there are still left some Marks of its ancient Grandeur. It hath a Market weekly on *Saturday*, and (as other Corporations) sends its Representatives to Parliament.

The principal Streets still remain, and there are eight Churches now standing, tho' only three of them are used, the rest are become *Sine-Cures*, and the Situation is such, as that it might be made a strong Place. Here *Peter*, the famous Hermit in the Reign of *K. John*, was hanged, with his Son, because he had prophesied, that at such a time the King should be deposed, and offer'd to suffer Death if it were not true, which he had justly inflicted on him.

The River *Piddle*, called by *Afferius* the *Trent*, hath its Mouth here, meeting the *Frome* just at their Entrance into the Bay. Some Miles up this River the little River *Bere* falls into the *Piddle*, and gives Name to

Bere, a little Market-Town, but the chief one in the Hundred, which is so called from it. The Market is on *Wednesday*. The Houses are meanly built, and the Place but poor, and therefore could deserve no Place in Story, were it not the Seat and Lordship for a long time of the ancient and famous Family *de Turbida Villa*, now called *Turbervills*; but it is not like to continue so long, being the Inheritance of three young Ladies. The Chace belonging to this Town, and commonly called *Bere-Chace*, was the Possession of the Bishop of *Bristol*; and *Doctor Morton*, Cardinal and Archbishop of *Canterbury*, a Native of this Town, (as Bishop *Godwin de Prasul. Angl.* assures us, tho' *Mr. Camden* assigns *St. Andrews-Milburn* for his Nativity) gave to this Church a Maintenance for one Priest to celebrate Mass for twenty Years for his own Soul, and the Souls of his Parents and Relations.

We find also, that in the Reign of *King Henry III.* 52 Reg. *Alan de Plugenet*, the Son of *Hugh de Plugenet*, a Person eminent for his Loyalty to that King, holding with him in all his Wars with the Barons, obtained of that King a Charter for a free Warren in all his Demefne-Lands at this Town and

Kingston, for which and *Margaretston*, a Manor adjoining, he had before gotten a Grant in Fee-farm from his Uncle *Robert Welrod* to himself. The same King also gave him the Manor of

Haselbury, in *Pimporn Hundred*, part of the Possessions of *William Marshal*, attainted; for which he, 14 of *K. Edward I.* obtained

a Charter for a weekly Market on *Mondays*, and for a free Warren 18 *Edw. I.* with other Demesnes. In the same Hundred, upon the Bank of the *Stour*, stands

Sillston, as *Mr. Camden* calls it; but the Inhabitants call it *Shillingston*. Near this Town are two Hills, called *Hamildon* and *Hodde*, the former of which is fortified with a triple Rampire, and the latter with a single one only, and so seems to be a Camp of the Enemy, who attacked the former. 'Tis most probably a *Danish* Work, because it is not mentioned by *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary* among the *Roman*. Not far from hence is

Okeford, the chief Barony of *Robert Fitz-Payne*, who married the Daughter of *Guido de Brient*, and was dignified with this Barony in King *Edward III.*'s Days; but for want of Heirs Male, the Honours of *Fitz-Payne* and *Brient* came to the *Poynings*, and from them by a Daughter, in *K. Henry VI.*'s Reign, to the *Piercy's* Earls of *Northumberland*; but *K. Henry VIII.* revived the Barony of *Poynings*, by giving it to *Sir Thomas Poynings*, an eminent Soldier in his Time, with whom it expired for want of lawful Issue. A Mile South from hence is

Auckford, corruptly called *Fipeny Okford*, because it belonged to the *Fitz-Payns*. In *K. Stephen's* Days, or before, it was in the Family of *De Lincolnia*, (which the *French* called *Nichol*, of whom divers were named *Alured*) and the Town called sometimes *Auckford Alured*, (as in 9 *Edw. I.*) and sometimes *Auckford Nichol*, (as 10 *Edw. I.*) when the Lord of it procur'd a Fair and Market, which both seem now to be lost. From hence the *Stour* runs to

Brientston, i. e. *Brientius's* Town, the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Rogers's*, who held it in Grand Serjeanty, to find a Man to go before the King in his Wars against *Scotland* or *Wales* in his Shirt and Drawers, holding in one Hand a Bow without a String, and in the other an Arrow without a Feather. In this Family it continued till lately, when they sold it to *Sir William Portman*, whose adopted Son *Henry* has adorned it with Buildings and otherwise. The *Stour* keeping on its Course from hence, leads us to

Blandford, which gave Name to this Division. It is a flourishing Borough and Market-Town, well seated on the pleasant

Banks of the River *Stour*, and containing about 500 Houses, many of them built with Stone. It is a Thoroughfair in the Coach-Road to *Exeter*. No Town hereabouts has so great a Number of Gentlemens Seats round about it as this, invited hither perhaps by the pleasant Downs adjoining, which can hardly be equalled in the World. Trade is by this means much increased, the Gentlemen frequently resorting to it, and the Market abounds with all the Variety of Country-Cheer that can be desir'd, in its Season, every *Saturday*. 'Tis an ancient Borough, and in the 22d and 23d Year of *K. Edward III.* sent Burgesses to Parliament. Before this we find, that in *K. Edward I.*'s Time *Henry Lacy*, Lord of the Manor of *Kingston Lacy*, had divers Burgesses here, which paid 40 s. per Annum Quit-Rents to that Manor, which being as much as 40 l. now, shew that this Town was a considerable Place.

It was by Accident burnt down in Queen *Elizabeth's* Days, but was soon rebuilt in greater Order and Beauty, and has many Inhabitants. It is a Corporation, and is govern'd by two Bailiffs, who are yearly chosen out of the Aldermen or Capital Burgesses, but have lost their Privilege of sending Representatives to Parliament; but is now one of the most considerable Towns of the County for Buildings, the Concourse of the Gentry, and Accommodations for Travellers. The Quarter-Sessions are held here once a Year.

The Manufacture of this Town was heretofore Band-strings, which were once risen to a very great Price, but now Time hath brought both Bands themselves and their Strings generally out of use, and so the Inhabitants have turned their Hands to making Straw-works and Bone-lace, which perhaps may come to nothing, if the fickle Humour of Fashion-mongers take to wearing *Flanders* Lace.

This Town has the Honour to give the Title of Marquess to *John Churchill*, Duke of *Marlborough*, who was made Marquess of *Blandford* in 1702. His only Son bore that Title, till by an immature Death at *Cambridge* he was stript of all Earthly Things, and lies buried under a sumptuous Tomb in *King's College* in that University.

His

His Grace the present Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Dr. *Wake*, hath a Seat in this Town; near which, on the River *Stour*, lies

Tarrent, where *Richard Poor*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, founded a little Nunnery. 'Tis called *Kainston-Tarrent*, to distinguish it from four other Villages of the same Name which lie above it upon the Current of a little Rivulet, which falls into the *Stour* near this Town, viz. *Monkton-Tarrent*, *Launston-Tarrent*, *Hinton-Tarrent*, and *Gunfield-Tarrent*.

These are all the Places remarkable in this Division, so far as we can find, and therefore we shall proceed to

IV. SHAFTSBURY Division, and its Hundreds,

Where we shall take our Course by the famous River *Stour*, beginning at its first Entrance into this County out of *Wiltshire*, where it rises at six Springs, and the first Place it washes is

Gillingham, a small Village, near to which is the Forest of that Name, famous for a very remarkable Battel, wherein *K. Edmund*, surnamed *Ironside*, vanquish'd the *Danes*, A.D. 1016. At the Bottom of this Forest, about three Miles distant from the River, stands upon the top of an Hill, the chief Town of this Division,

Shaftsbury, called by the *Britains*, *Caer Paladur*, as the common People, tho' with little Reason, imagine; by the *Romans*, *Septonia*; and by the *Saxons*, *Sceap̃terbȳnyg*, perhaps from the Church-Spire, called by the *Saxons*, *Sceap̃t*. The Plains, commonly called *Salisbury Plains*, lie about four Miles to the Eastward of this Town, and overlook the Vale that leads to it. 'Tis a great Thoroughfair and Post-Road, and therefore much frequented.

It is an ancient Town, and may vy with any in this County in that respect. Before the *Norman* Invasion, it appears from *Domesday-Book*, that there were an hundred and four Houses in it, and three Mint-Masters.

It was built by [King *Alfred*. A.D. 880, as is very probably proved from an ancient Stone, which *Malmesbury* the Historian tells us was in his Time removed out of the Ruins of the Walls in the Chapter-House, and had this Inscription on it:

ANNO DOMINICÆ INCARNATIONIS
ALFREDUS REX FECIT HANC URBEM.
DCCCLXXX. REGNI SUI VIII.

That is,

King *Alfred* built this City in the Year of our Lord 880, and in the eighth Year of his Reign. (a)

Elgiva, Wife to King *Edmund*, Nephew's Son to King *Alfred*, a Woman of singular Piety, built a Nunnery here; that as King *Alfred* had built a sacred Retirement for the Men, the Women might also have one. These Houses produced a great Increase of the Town, so that it became very populous in those Times, and had ten Churches. The Scite of the Monastery of *Shaftsbury*, with all the Edifices, Curtilages, Stables and Gardens, with one Close of Land, containing three Acres, in the Tenure of Sir *Thomas Arundel* Kt. was given by King *Edward VI.* 1 Reg. 1547, to *Thomas Wriothesley* Earl of *Southampton*, and then Lord Chancellor of *England*.

But these Marks of Antiquity do not content the Inhabitants, who are fond of a Tradition, (as well grounded as that sort of History usually is) that long before the *Saxon* or *Roman* Times, there was an old City standing on the Place now called *Castle-Green*, and by some *Bolsbury*, tho' now 'tis only a fair Plain, joining on the one Side to the Town, and on the other looking toward the Vale under it. This Tradition perhaps may be favour'd by a *Roman* Inscription reversed, which is yet to be seen at the West End of the Chapel of *St. John* in this Town.

Our Historians have farther made this Town memorable by a Relation, that one *Aquila* (which some will have to be an Eagle) a Prophet dwelt here, who foretold, that the Government of *Britain*, after having

(a) This Stone is said to have been preserved here to the Reign of King *Henry VIII.*

ving been in the Hands of the Saxons and Normans, should return at length to the ancient Britains, which was accordingly fulfilled upon the Accession of K. Henry VII. to the Throne of England, for that King's Grandfather was Owen Tudor, a Britain of Welsh Extraſtion, and from him by the Female Line our Kings of the Scotch Race are deſcended, by whom the two Kingdoms have been joined ever ſince K. James I. and are now united, by the Care and Goodneſs of our late Queen Anne.

In this Town 'tis ſaid, that K. Edward the Martyr above mentioned was buried. His Body had been clandeſtinely buried at Warham, in hopes that his Murder might have been concealed; but it being afterwards diſcovered (as Malmesbury ſays) by a miraculous Blaze of Light hanging over his Tomb, his Corpſe, by Qu. Elfrid's Permiſſion, was removed to Shaftsbury, and there royally entombed. This King being after his Death reputed a Saint and Martyr, a Shrine was erected to him in the Church, which was ſo frequented by the ſuperſtitious Pilgrims of that Age, that the Town had almoſt loſt its old Name, and began to take that of St. Edward's Town. 'Tis alſo reported, that K. Canutus, the fiſt King of England of the Daniſh Race, dy'd here, and was bury'd in this Place.

The preſent State of this Town is this: It lies in the Form of a Bow full bent, and ſtanding upon an Hill, has a fine Proſpect, but Scarcity and ſometimes great want of Water. It had anciently ten Pariſhes, but now they are reduced to three, which have their Churches to each of them. The Buildings are handſome, being moſt of them of Free-ſtone, and the Number of the Habitations is about five or fix hundred. The Government is managed by a Mayor, Recorder, twelve Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Common Council, and ſends its Representatives to Parliament. Its Market is on Saturday weekly.

This Town has the Honour to give the Title of Earl to

Anthony Ashley Cooper, of Winburn St. Giles in this County, which was then become his Seat, by being the Inheritance of his Mother, who was the only Daughter of Sir Anthony Ashley Kt. and Bar. of the ſaid Town. He, for his Loyalty to K. Charles I. and his

Advice and Conſultation with General Monk, in order to the Reſtoration of K. Charles II. was firſt created by the latter Lord Ashley of Winburn St. Giles, 13 Car. II. 1661, and afterwards being made Chancellor of the Exchequer, one of the Commiſſioners of the Treafury, and Lord Lieutenant of Dorſetſhire, he was farther created, 24 Car. II. 1672, Lord Cooper of Paulet, and Earl of Shaftsbury, being the ſame Year made Lord High Chancellor of England. He was removed by the Intereſt of the then Duke of York for oppoſing the Growth of Popery at Court from this Office, impriſon'd thirteen Months, and at length forced to fly into Holland, where he died at Amſterdam in 1682, leaving his Son

Anthony the Heir of his Honour and Eſtate, by Frances, Daughter of David Earl of Exeter. He married Dorothy, Daughter of John Duke of Rutland, by whom he left, with other Iſſue,

Anthony, his Son and Heir. He married Jane, the Daughter of Thomas Ewer of Buſhy-Hall in the County of Hertford, Eſq; and dying in his Travels at Naples in 1713, left Iſſue by her

Anthony, his only Son and Heir, about two Years old at his Father's Death, who is the preſent Earl.

The Stour keeping its Courſe, receives a ſmall River, and then goes forward to

Marnhill, a little Town in Newton Hundred, which in K. James I.'s Days gave the Dignity of Baron to that learned and great Statesman Henry Howard, Brother to Thomas late Duke of Norfolk, who was created at the ſame time Earl of Northampton; but he died without Iſſue June 15, 1614. and ſo the Honour became extinct. It is now, or lately was, the Poſſeſſion of George Huſey Eſq;

Stourmiſter, i. e. a Monastery or Miniſter upon the Stour, lies a little lower upon the ſame Stream. It is a mean Town, ſeated in a Bottom, in the ſame Hundred, but has a ſmall Market on Thursday weekly. Newton-Caſtle is joined to it by a Stone-Bridge; but there is now nothing remaining of it but the Name, and ſome Works about it, as a Mole of Earth caſt up at a very great Labour and Expence, and a deep and wide Ditch, by which it is parted from the high Land behind it. In K. Alfred's Time, Stourmiſter was in the Poſſeſſion of the Crown, and

and that King gave it by his last Will to his younger Son *Ethelwald*, a Prince of great Wisdom and Judgment. In some Years it reverted again to the King, and about 100 Years after that King *Edgar* gave it (being thirty Hides of Land) to the Abbey of *Glastenbury*, as *K. Edmund*, surnamed *Ironside*, did *Newton Castle* (being seventeen Hides) to the same Abbey. They are now both, or late were, the Possessions of *Tho. Freke Esq*; whose Family has been of good Repute in these Parts many Ages. Near this Town, upon a little nameless Rivulet that runs into the *Stour*, stands

Chardborough, a small Village in *Cogdean* Hundred, where the ancient Family of the *Erles* have been seated many hundred Years, and have been Men of Reputation in the County; for *John de Erle* was Sheriff of it in the 8th Year of *K. Edward II*. The famous General *Erle* is of this Family. Our Guide the *Stour* having passed some small Villages, hastens from hence to

Winburn minster, called by *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary*, *Vindogladia*, and by the Saxons *Winbunham*, but now commonly *Winburn*, and from its Monastery, *Winburn-minster*. It is just 16 Miles from *Dorchester*, or *Durnovaria*, as *Antoninus* reckons. 'Tis probable, that it took its Name from the two Rivers, the *Stour* and *Allen*, which meet near it; for *Windugledy* in the *British* Language signifies between two Swords, (i. e. Rivers) as the *Britains* call'd them. The present Name retains something of the same Signification, for *Boupin* is a River.

It is a large Town, seated at the Foot of a Hill, and pretty populous; but there are few good Houses in it. 'Tis no Corporation, and therefore is governed by the Hundred-Officers. The Market is kept on *Fridays*, and very well frequented. On *Good-Friday* begins here a famous Market for Cattel, which continues seven Weeks.

In the Times of the *Romans*, who inhabited it, and made it a Winter-Quarter for one of their Legions, whose Summer-Station was at the Hill called *Badbury*, two Miles distant from the Town, it was adorned by them with many magnificent Buildings, and other Signs of their Greatness, which so pleased our *Saxon* Ancestors, that they held this Town in great Reputation.

In the Time of the *Saxons*, *Cuthberg*, Sister of *Ina*, King of the *West Saxons*, having obtained a Divorce from her Husband *Ofred*, King of the *Northumbrians*, founded a Nunnery here, which in Time decaying, there was a new Church erected in its place, with a fair Vault under the Choir, and a Steeple with a very high Spire, which are since fallen down, and nothing remains of it but a fine Tower on which it stood. The Choir is still preserved, being the only one in this County, and to it belong four Singing-Men, six Boys, and an Organist. Into this Church Prebendaries were introduced instead of the Nuns, and *Reginald Pool* (afterwards made a Cardinal and Archbishop of *Canterbury*) was made Dean of it. He was of the Royal Blood, being the Son of *Margaret Pool*, Countess of *Salisbury*, and Daughter to *George Duke of Clarence*, Brother to *K. Edward IV*. and added to his Birth the Reputation of Piety, Wisdom and Goodness. When the *Danes*, by foul Practices, endeavour'd to raise Disturbances among the *English*, and had broken the Alliance between *K. Edward* the Elder and *Ethelwald* his Kinsman, *Ethelwald*, being ambitious of the Government, and bearing an inveterate Hatred to his Prince, used all ways to fortify this Town; but as soon as *K. Edward* drew near him with his Forces, and encamped at *Baddan-bynig*, now called *Badbury*, he withdrew himself, and fled to his Confederate *Danes*. *Badbury* is an Hill two Miles distant, intrenched with a triple Ditch, where Tradition tells us stood a Castle, which was the Seat of the *West-Saxon* Kings; but 'twas probably a Summer-Station of the *Roman* Legions, for there's no Signs of a Castle; and *Roman* Coins, Urns, and a Sword, have been dug up in it, and there's a Fosse-way from it to *Old Sarum* or *Sorbiadunum*.

Here *Karl*, E. of *Devon*, *A.C.* 851, fought the *Danes*, and obtained a great Victory over them; and *K. Ethelred*, one of the best of Princes, Brother of *Alfred*, who not long after was slain in another Battle with the *Danes* at *Wintingham*, lies buried in this Church, upon whose Marble-Tomb, not long ago repaired, this Inscription, with a Demy-Effigies of a King crown'd, is found:

IN HOC LOCO QUIESCIT CORPUS
S. ETHELREDI REGIS, WESTSAXONY
MARTYRIS, QUI ANNO DOMINI
DCCCLXXII. XXIII APRILIS, PER
MANUS DANORUM PAGANORUM
OCCUBUIT.

Here rests the Body of *St. Ethelred*, King of the *West-Saxons*, a Martyr, who fell by the Hands of the Pagan Danes in the Year of our Lord DCCCLXXII; on the 23d Day of *April*.

Henry Lacy, Earl of *Lincoln*, enjoyed this Town, which was an Hamlet to his Manor of *Kingston-Lacy*, 5 *Edw. II.* 1312. in Right of his Wife, being the Daughter and Heir of *William Longespee*, Earl of *Salisbury*, by the Courtesy of *England*.

Gertrude Blunt, the Daughter of *William Lord Montjoy*, Wife of *Henry Courtenay*, Marquess of *Exeter*, and Mother of *Edward Courtenay*, the last Earl of *Devonshire* of that Family, lies buried in this Church near King *Ethelred*, and on the other Side of the Choir *John de Beaufort*, Duke of *Somerset*, with his Wife *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir to Sir *John Beauchamp* of *Bletshoe*, are interred.

Margaret Countess of *Richmond*, Daughter of the last mentioned *Margaret*, and Mother to *K. Henry VII.* founded a School here for the Education of Youth, and *Qu. Elizabeth* by her Bounty considerably improv'd it.

King *Edward VI.* gave certain Lands lying in this Town, and Parcel of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, charged with a Quit-Rent of 18 s. 11 d. ob. to his Uncle *Edward Seymour*, Duke of *Somerset*, May 3, 1548. for his notable Service done in his Expedition against the *Scots*. A little to the North-West of this Town lies

Kingston-Lacy, in *Badbury* Hundred, so called because it belonged to the *Lacy's* Earls of *Lincoln*, together with *Winburn*. The *Quineys*, Earls of *Winchester*, were the former ancient Lords of it, having purchased it of the Earls of *Leicester*, the Posterity of *Robert* Earl of *Mallent* and *Leicester*, to whom *K. Henry I.* had given it. At length it came into the House of *Lancaster*, and became settled in the Crown by *K. Henry IV.* Son of *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*.

King *James I.* gave this Manor and Lands to *Charles Blunt*, Earl of *Devonshire*, who left it to his adopted Son. Now it is the Possession of Sir *John Bankes*, whose Grandfather of the same Name purchased it of the said Earl's Son, and his Father Sir *Ralph Bankes* hath built a stately House upon it. At a little distance from *Winburn* the *Stour* receives the little River *Allen*, on or near which stands

Winburn St. Giles, the Dwelling-place of the honourable and ancient Family of the *Ashleys*, Knights. It is now come by Descent to the present Earl of *Shaftsbury*, whose Great Grandfather, Sir *John Cooper* of *Rockbourn* in *Hampshire*, married the only Daughter and Heiress of Sir *Anthony Ashley* of this Town, a Person who had borne several publick Offices in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*. Sir *Anthony Ashley Cooper*, the Earl of *Shaftsbury* above mentioned, was the Issue of this Marriage, and took the Title of Baron of *Winburn St. Giles* upon the Account of an Article of Marriage then made, That if Sir *John Cooper* or his Heirs should come to be honour'd with the Degree of Peerage, they should take this Town for a Title.

Wickhampton, the Patrimonial Estate heretofore of the Barons of *Maltravers*, a Family of great Repute in this County for serving in the Parliament both as Commons, viz. in *K. Richard II.*'s Days, and Barons in *K. Edward III.*'s. One of these Barons, 12 *Edw. II.* obtained of that King a Charter for free Warren in his Lordships of this Town, *Walcomb*, *Phelipstone*, *Ladre*, and *Child-Frome* in this County: Another of them having served *K. Edward III.* in his Wars in *France*, obtained a Licence of him, *Reg. 21*, for a Market every Week upon *Monday*, and a Fair yearly upon the Feast of the Assumption of our Lady at his Manor of *Wickhampton*.

Mr. *Camden* says, that this Lord died without Issue Male, and left his Estate to two Daughters, *Joan*, who was afterward married to Sir *John Keynes* Kt. and *Eleanor*, afterwards the Wife of *John de Arundel*, Son of *Richard* Earl of *Arundel*, whose Posterity coming to the Earldom, brought the Barony of *Maltravers* to it; but Mr. *Bugdale*, upon stricter Search, finds, that the said Lord left a Son, named *John*, by his last Wife *Agnes*, who

who was the last Lord *Maltravers*, leaving only Female Heirs, *Maud*, who married *Peter de la Mare*, and *Elizabeth*, then but eight Years old, but afterwards married to *Humphrey Stafford*, the Son of Sir *Humphrey Stafford*, who had married her Mother. From hence the *Allen* runs downward, and falls into the *Stour* almost over against

Canford, in *Cogdean Hundred*, a small Village, famous chiefly for an Accident, which proved a Damage to the whole Nation, as our Chronicles shew. It was this: *John Earl of Warren*, using the Assistance of a Kinsman of his and other Agents, took away by Force *Alice Lucy*, the Wife of *Thomas Earl of Lancaster*, and brought her to his Castle at *Rygate* in *Surrey*, (with the King's Consent, as was supposed) which as it gave one *Richard Martin*, a crook-back'd Fellow, who claimed her for his Wife, an Opportunity to claim the Earldoms of *Lincoln* and *Salisbury*, of which she was Heir, from the Earl of *Lancaster*, so it whetted the Barons, of whom the said Earl was the Head, to make the more furious Opposition to King *Edward II.* whom they never left till they had deposed him. In this Hundred, a little South-West of this Place, lies

Litchet-Maltravers, so call'd from the Lords *Maltravers*, who were Owners of the Manor here, and had the Advowson of the Church. *John Lord Maltravers*, who served *K. Edward III.* successfully in his Wars with *France* in several Expeditions, and was upon that Account made Governor of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, and the adjacent Isles, lies buried in this Church, where also his Wife *Agnes* appointed her Body to be buried near him, if she died in *Dorsetshire* or *Wiltshire*, and gave 40 s. to the Fabrick of the said Church by her last Will and Testament. It is now the Estate of Colonel *George Trenchard*, now Burgess in Parliament for *Pool*. Returning to the *Stour*, we follow it but a little way before it leaves the County, and passes into *Hampshire*; but just at the Borders of it receives a small River, which comes down from

Cranborn, a little Market-Town of good Antiquity, and the chief Place in the Hundred to which it gives Name. It is a well water'd Town, and pleasantly seated, having a Chace near it, which extends almost as far as *Salisbury*.

In this Town one *Ailward*, a Nobleman, surnamed *Meaw*, (or rather *Beau*) for his fair Complexion, founded a little Monastery, which *Robert Fitz-Haimon*, a Norman, to whom the Possessions of *Ailward* fell, transferred to *Tewksbury*, leaving only a Monk or two here. From him it descended first to the Earls of *Clare*, then to the Burghs Earls of *Ulster*, then to *Lionel Duke of Clarence*, by whom it came to the Crown.

This Town was honour'd by *K. James I.* August 20, 1604, with giving the Title of Viscount to Sir *Robert Cecil*, one of the Principal Secretaries of State to *Qu. Elizabeth*, and Master of the Wards, who having been created, for his approved Wisdom, Baron *Cecil of Essendon* in *Rutlandshire*, was farther dignified with the Honour of Viscount *Cranborn*, and was the first that in this Degree wore a Coronet. He was raised to the Dignity of an Earl by the same King in the following Year, being made Earl of *Salisbury*; all which Titles continue in his Posterity, and the present Earl, *James*, hath a Seat here. The Market here is on *Wednesdays*, but is very small. 'Tis 76 Miles from *London*. Upon the same River, as it runs Southward, stands

Woodland, some time the Habitation of the ancient Family of the *Filolls*, who had a Seat and Park here. *John Filoll* of this Family was so eminent a Man in his Country, that he served in Parliament as the Representative of it in divers Sessions from the 20th Year of King *Henry VI.* to the 33d. Their Heirs Male failing, the Daughters were married to *Edward Seymour*, afterwards Duke of *Somerset*, and *Willoughby* of *Woolaton*. Having thus surveyed this Division of *Shaftsbury*, we shall come to the fifth and last, viz.

V. The Division of *SHERBURN*, and the Hundreds of it.

This Division borders upon *Somersetshire*, and at the Entrance of it on that Side we first meet with, just at the Rise of the River *Freme*,

Blakemore-Forest, once a Place well wooded, as the Name imports, but now almost naked, affording good Hunting only to the neighbouring Gentlemen. It is commonly

E c c e

called,

called, *The Forest of the White-Hart*, and Tradition helps the Inhabitants to a Reason for that Name, which they say was given it on this Occasion :

K. Henry III. having been hunting here, among several Deer which he had run down, spared the Life of a milk-white Hart, which afterwards *Thomas de la Linde*, a Gentleman of this County, with others in his Company, took and killed ; but they became soon sensible of the King's Displeasure for it; for he no sooner heard of the Fact, but being greatly incensed, he fined them severely, and laid upon all their Lands, which they then held, a pecuniary Acknowledgment by way of Fine, which is paid into the King's Exchequer to this Day, being called, *White Hart Silver*. On the Borders of this Forest stands

Sherburn, called also *Sherburn Castle*. The Saxon Name is *Scypebunn*, which signifies a Spring of clear Water, which in old Evidences usually is written in Latin, *Fons Glarus*. It is situate upon the Side of a declining Hill, in a very pleasant Country, and was (in *Malmesbury's* Time) well noted for the Multitude of its Inhabitants, as well as delightful Situation. The little River *Parret* runs thro' the middle of it, and divides it into two Parts, the one called *Castle-Town*, because the Castle stands on it, and the other

The Town is of a large Extent, being (as *Leland* says) in his Time about two Miles in Compass. It is very much frequented, not only upon the Account of its double weekly Market upon *Tuesday* and *Saturday*, which are well supplied with all Sorts of necessary Provisions, as Corn, Fowl, Flesh, Sheep, and other living Cattle, but upon the Account of the Woollen Manufacture, and divers other Trades, which there flourish, (as Mr. *Camden* and *Leland* tell us) but since their Time the Cloathing Trade is almost quite lost, and instead of it the Inhabitants have taken up the Trade of making Buttons and Haberdashery Wares, which, together with the Concourse of People that come thither upon the Account of the Coaches who pass thro' it to *Plimouth* and *Exeter* from *London*, and the Post-Office, which sends out divers By-Posts, the Poor are well maintained, and the Town, if it grows not rich, yet is in a tolerable Condi-

tion. It is reckon'd to have in it about 1100 Houses, and upward of 9000 Inhabitants.

In the Year of our Lord 704, an Episcopal See was erected here by *Ina*, King of the *West-Saxons*, which should include *Dorsetshire*, *Somersetshire*, *Wiltshire*, *Devonshire*, and *Cornwal*, and *Aldelm*, his Kinsman, was first preferred to it. It continued near 300 Years, and then was first united with the Bishoprick of *Summing*, and then transferred to *Salisbury* by *Herman* Bishop of *Sherburn*, *William* the Conqueror having ordered, that the Bishops should be settled in the most eminent Cities; yet he reserved *Sherburn* as a retiring Place for himself and Successors, to whom it belonged for some Centuries; but at the Reformation it was lost to the Crown, except the chief Rents, and has ever since been in Hands of Court-Favourites; but none have enjoyed it long, as if the Observation were good, That Church-Lands will not stick by Lay-Owners. A farther Account of this See will be found in the Ecclesiastical History of this County.

In the Eastern Part of this Town, *Roger*, the third Bishop of *Salisbury*, built a Castle and fortified it, as he had done two others in the *Devises* and *Malmesbury*; and that he might secure it from Envy, he built a Religious House near it, as he had done to the other; but King *Stephen* was offended at the Bishop's Pride, as he call'd it, and seiz'd it into his Hands, and his Successors kept it till about A. D. 1350, when *Robert Wyvil*, a Bishop more eminent for his Courage than Learning, recover'd it, together with *Beer-Chace*, from the Crown, as he had before the Castle of *Salisbury* from *William Montacute*, the Earl of it, who also paid him 2500 Marks Damages for detaining it. The Lord *Digby*, an Irish Baron, had his Residence in it for some time. Beneath it formerly were many Fish-Ponds, and a large Marsh, which are now, by draining, turned into fruitful Meadows.

This Castle was the first that was formally besieged in the Wars between the King and Parliament, and one of the last that held out for the King, being bravely defended by Sir *Lewis D'Ives* against the Parliament Army under Sir *Thomas Fairfax*; but at last taken by Storm. Sir *Lewis* was sent to the Tower, and kept Prisoner there, with

with a Design (as some thought) to have been privately murder'd; but he made his Escape. With him were taken Colonel *Giles Strangways*, Colonel *Thornhill*, and other Persons of Note, who were detained Prisoners in other Places.

The Cathedral Church of this Town, immediately after the Translation of the See to *Salisbury*, was converted into a Monastery, and seems very ancient. In King *Henry VI.*'s Time, a Quarrel happening between the Monks and the Townsmen, which was occasioned by the Monks taking the Liberty to baptize in the Chapel of *All-Hallows*, where a Townsman had defaced the Font to prevent them, the Church in the Uproar was set on Fire, and the Marks of it continue to this Day in the Blackness of the Stones. It had formerly three Parish-Churches, which now are reduced to one, but that one of the fairest in the Kingdom, being a very magnificent Structure, adorned with curious Workmanship both within and without. At the East End of it is a fair Free School, noted for its good Order, founded by *K. Edward VI.* and not far from it a very fine Alms-house, founded by *Richard Beauchamp*, Bishop of *Salisbury*.

The Town is surrounded by a great many Gentlemens Seats, and 'twas here that the Duke of *Grafton*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, (then Lord *Churchil*) *James Butler*, late Duke of *Ormond*, and many other Persons of Quality, join'd the Prince of *Orange* at the Revolution.

This Town hath had the Honour of conferring the Title of Baron upon *John Digby*, Earl of *Bristol*, created by *K. James I.* September 15, 1622. He was descended of the ancient Family of the *Digbys*, who had much signaliz'd themselves in the Wars of the *Lancastrians* against the House of *York*; but was himself a younger Brother of the Family, then not famous, and raised himself by his own Merit. He came first into that King's Favour by being sent from the Lord *Harrington* to discover the Conspiracy of the Gunpowder-Treason Plotters: For the King finding him a Person of Abilities and Fidelity, made him Gentleman of his Privy-Chamber, Vice-Chamberlain of his Household, and one of his Privy-Council, and having employ'd him in divers Embassies into *Spain*, created him first Lord *Digby*

of *Sherburn*, 16 *Jac. I.* 1618. and four Year after Earl of *Bristol*. He died January 16, 1653. and was succeeded in his Honour by

George, his Son and Heir, who by *Ann*, Daughter to *Francis* Earl of *Bedford*, had two Sons, viz. *John*, who succeeded him in his Honour, and *Francis*, who was slain in the Dutch War, May 28, 1672. but neither of them left any Male Heirs, and so the Honour became extinct. Below this Town the River *Juel*, with many Windings, turns Westward to

Clifton, formerly the Seat of the Family of *Malbank*, who were Lords of it. From them it descended hereditarily to the Family of the *Harfys*, Knights, who sold it to the *Heles*, from whom it is come now by Purchase to the *Harveys*, who are Lords of it. Southward of *Clifton*, in the Vale of *White Hart*, stands

Hermitage, a small Village, but memorable for a strange Accident that happen'd in the XVth Century, viz. January 13, 1585. when a Piece of Ground of a considerable Bigness was by the Force of a subterraneous Wind removed, and carried 40 Rod, leaving a great Pit where it had been, and retaining the Trees and Hedges about it entire. *William Collier Esq;* hath a Seat here. Eastward of this Town the River *Stour*, having received the River *Lyddon*, passes to

Stourton, a little Town in the Hundred of *Sherburn*, and anciently the Seat of the Lords *Stourton*, who had formerly large Possessions in these Parts, viz. the Manors of *Rishton*, *Weston*, *Broadways*, *Tarent Villars*, and *Ore*; but of late they have been forced to alienate part of them. They are an ancient Family, and first created Lords 25 *Henry VI.* *John Lord Stourton* being then Treasurer of the King's Household, whose Posterity have continued ever since in the Possession of that Honour, which is now in the Rt. Hon.

Edward Lord Stourton, who is unmarried, but hath several Brothers, and one of them, viz. *Charles*, his second Brother, hath Issue two Sons, *Charles* and *William*, and three Daughters.

The River *Stour* rises in *Wiltshire*, not far from a Town called *Mere*, where it has its Source from six Springs. The first Town that it touches on is *Gillingham*, before mentioned, which having passed, it comes to

Stower, in *Redlane* Hundred, a Manor, which was anciently part of the Possession of the Monastery of *Shaftsbury*; but after the Dissolution of those Religious Houses, was given by *K. Edward VI.* July 9, 1547. to *Thomas Wriothesley* Earl of *Southampton*, then Lord Chancellor, being granted to him by *K. Henry VIII.* but was not put into the full Possession of them till the Reign of his Son.

The EARLS and MARQUESSSES
of DORSET.

Æthelhelm is the first Earl of this Province that we find upon Record. He lived in the Reign of the first *English* Monarch, *K. Egbert*, A. D. 838, and was the Leader of the People of these Countries against the ravaging *Danes*, who invaded the Island, and obtained an honourable Victory over them; but venturing too far in the Pursuit of them, he lost his own Life. To him succeeded

Osric, or *Osred*, who in the Year 845, in the Reign of King *Æthelwolf*, joining with *Earnulfe*, (or *Enwulfe*) Earl of *Somersetshire*, and *Alfane* (or *Adelstan*) Bishop of *Sherburn*, encounter'd the *Danes* in a Battel at *Pedredesmouth*, slew a great Number of them, and obtained a signal Victory. Some of our Historians call him Earl of *Hampshire*, which Title he might have annexed to that of *Dorset*. After him

Egelward came to this Earldom; but nothing more is preserved of him, than that he was the Founder of the Abbey of *Perthore* in *Worcestershire*, and lived in the Reign of *K. Edgar*, which began A. D. 959. Between this and the Conquest, we know not who or whether any more were Earls of *Dorset*; but as soon as *William* the Conqueror had obtained the Crown of *England*, he created

Osmond, Earl of *Seex* in *Normandy*, a Person of whose Wisdom and excellent Learning that King had a mighty Opinion, first Bishop of *Salisbury*, and then Earl of *Dorset*, making him farther his Chancellor, and one of his Privy-Council. What he did as an Earl or Chancellor, we know not, but as a Bishop he was of eminent Qualities, a singular Example of Piety, a great Promoter

of the Good of his Church, and a diligent Writer. He died December 9, 1099. was buried in his Church, and at length put into the Kalendar of *Romish* Saints. He left no Heirs, and so we meet with none bearing this Honour till it was conferred, with many other Titles, on

John, the 6th Son of King *Henry II.* who was first made Earl of *Mortaigne* by his Father soon after his Birth, and then Earl of *Cornwal*, *Dorset*, *Somerset*, &c. by his Brother King *Richard I.* and of *Gloucester* by *Isabel*, Daughter and Heir of *William* Earl of *Gloucester*, natural Grandson of *K. Henry I.* The Archbishop forbade the Bans, because they were too nearly related, as he thought; but the Marriage went on, and was consummated. With this Earl it came to the Crown, when he was made King, and reigned there many Years, till *K. Richard II.* in the 21st Year of his Reign, revived this Honour, and preferred

John de Beaufort, natural Son of *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, by the Lady *Katharine Swinford*, but made legitimate by Act of Parliament, to be Marquess of *Dorset* and *Somerset*, by the former of which Titles he was commonly called, and made Constable of the Castle and Steward of the Honour of *Wallingford* and *S. Waleryes*, Constable of *Dover-Castle*, Warden of the Cinque-Ports, and Lieutenant of *Aquitain*. But *K. Richard* being deposed, and *Henry* of *Lancaster*, his Brother, succeeding him, he was deprived of his Title of Marquess of *Dorset*, because he had been one of the Accusers of *Thomas de Woodstock*, Duke of *Gloucester*, and so he enjoyed his Title of Marquess of *Somerset* only for some time, tho' he still continued in the Office of Lord Chamberlain of *England*, Captain of *Calais*, and other Places of Trust. But at length, by the Petition of the Commons of *England* in full Parliament assembled, (for he was the Darling of the People) that he might be restored to his Marquisate of *Dorset*, the King, tho' he declared his Aversion to such novel and upstart Titles, granted their Desire, and so he became Marquess of both, but it seems without any Entail on his Heirs; for

Thomas de Beaufort, his younger Brother, was soon after his Decease created by King *Henry IV.* 13 Reg. Earl of *Dorset*. That King died soon after, and his Son *Henry V.* suc-

succeeding him, this Nobleman grew into great Favour, and was made Governor of *Aquitain* and *Harsleur*, and had the Honour to command the Rear of that King's Army at the Battel of *Agincourt*, in which Post he behaved himself so well, that he was created Duke of *Exeter* for Life, and had the County of *Harcourt* in *France* given him, because he had bravely put to flight the Earl of *Armeniac*, and was made Protector of the Kingdom during the Minority of his Son K. Henry VI. He died in the 6th Year of K. Henry VI. and leaving no Heirs, that King declared

Edmund de Beaufort, younger Son of *John de Beaufort* above mentioned, first Earl, then Marquess, and lastly Duke of *Somerset*, setting aside *John de Beaufort*, the elder Brother, whom *Thomas*, the last Earl, had appointed his Successor. He had several Children, of whom his eldest Son and Heir,

Henry de Beaufort, succeeded him in his Honours; but being engaged on the *Lancastrian* Party, which grew every Day weaker and weaker, he was slain in the Quarrel, and

Edmund de Beaufort, his Brother, succeeded him, and had the like Fate; whereupon K. Edward VI. of the House of *Tork*, coming to the Crown, he created

Thomas Grey, of the Family of *Ruthin*, who was his Son-in-Law, (for the King had married *Grey's* Mother) Marquess of *Dorset*, when he came to the great Estate of the *Bonvills* in this County, and those adjoining, in Right of his Wife.

Thomas Grey, his Son, succeeded him, and left for his Successor

Henry Grey, his Son and Heir, who having married the Daughter of *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, and Niece to K. Henry VIII. by his Sister, was created by *Edward VI.* Duke of *Suffolk*. The Lady *Jane*, who was proclaimed Queen of *England* at the Demise of King *Edward VI.* was the eldest Daughter of this Marriage, and Heir to the Crown, as was pretended, because the Princesses *Mary* and *Elizabeth* had been declared illegitimate by an Act of Parliament, and the Dutcheß of *Suffolk* had no Male Issue. But the King and Parliament having revoked the said Act, and settled the Crown on the said Princesses, the Nation return'd to their Allegiance, and settled Qu. *Mary*

on the Throne, who beheaded this Earl and his Daughter for Treason, and so this Honour became extinct, as it remained, till K. James I. conferred it on

Thomas Sackville, who having been created Lord *Buckhurst*, the Seat of his Family in *Suffex*, by Qu. *Elizabeth*, 9 Reg. and sent afterwards upon divers Embassies, and made Lord High Treasurer; which Office King *James I.* her Successor, confirmed to him, and farther created him E. of *Dorset*, 1 Reg. He left four Sons, of which

Robert, his eldest, was his Successor. He founded an Hospital for 31 poor People at *East-Grinstead* in *Suffex*, and settled 330*l.* per Annum upon it for their Maintenance. He left his Honour and Estate to

Richard, his eldest Son and Heir; but he dying without an Heir Male, the Honour descended to his only Brother

Edward Sackville, made Knight of the Bath at the Birth of Prince *Charles*, afterwards K. *Charles I.* He was Chamberlain to Queen *Mary*, his Wife, and left his Son

Richard for his Successor, A. D. 1652. He married the Lady *Frances*, Daughter to *Lionel Cranfield* Earl of *Middlesex*, who by the Death of her Brother *James*, Earl of *Middlesex*, became Heiress of his Honour and Estate. She had three Sons, *Charles*, *Edward*, and *Richard*. *Charles*, the eldest, Lord *Buckhurst*, was in his Father's Life-time created Baron *Cranfield*, and Earl of *Middlesex*, and after his Father's Death succeeded him by the Name and Title of

Charles Sackville, Baron *Buckhurst*, and Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*. He was of a sprightly Wit in his Youth, but something loose, which in his riper Years he corrected, and became a great Statesman, a firm Friend to the Church, a great Patron of Men of Parts, and a steady Promoter of the Interests of the Kingdom, both at the Revolution and during all K. *William's* Reign. He died at the Bath January 19, 1702. and was succeeded in his Honour and Estate by

Lionel Cranfield Sackville, now Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*, his only Son and Heir, who having married *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of Lieutenant-General *Collier*, and Sister to the Earl of *Portmore*, hath Issue by her *Charles* Lord *Buckhurst*, born Febr. 25, 1711. and one Daughter.

B A R O N E T S of this County, viz.

George Morton, of *St. Andrews Milburn*, Esq; created March 1, 1618. Bar. 105. Ext.
 Sir *Anthony Ashley*, of *St. Giles Winbourne*, Kt. created July 3, 1622. Ext.

Gerrard Napper, of *Middle-Marsh Hall*, Esq; created June 25, 1641. Bar. 305.

Hugh Windham, of *Pilsden-Court*, Esq; created August 4, 1641. Bar. 334. Ext.

Sir *Edward Williams*, of *Marneshull*, Kt. created April 19, 1642. Bar. 379. Ext.

Francis Hollis, of *Winterburn*, Esq; Son and Heir of *Denzil Lord Hollis*, created June 27, 1660. Bar. 508. Ext.

William Hanham, of *Winburn*, Esq; created May 20, 1667. Bar. 791.

Sir *Robert Napier*, of *Punknol*, Kt. created Febr. 25, 1681. Bar. 868.

Martin Westcomb Esq; Agent and Consul at *Cadiz*, created March 23, 1699. Bar. 935.

G E N T L E M E N and Men of N O T E born and inhabiting this County.

SIR *Symmond D'Ewes*, was born at *Chardstock* in *Beamister Hundred*. His Father was an *Essex* Gentleman; but marrying the Daughter of *Richard Symonds* of that Place, settled there.

Sir *Winston Churchill*, a firm Adherent to *K. Charles I.* in his Wars with his Parliament-Rebels, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and Clerk of the Green-Cloth. He was educated a Scholar, and the Author of *Disci Britannici*, and several other Tracts, was born at *Wootton Glauville*. But it is his greatest Glory, that he was the Father of *John Churchill*, the great Duke of *Marlborough*.

Sir *John Port*, of *Etwell*, Kt. who gave 200 l. to *Brazen Nose-College* in *Oxford*, for the establishing two publick Lectures in Philosophy and Humanity.

Dr. Thomas Sydenham, the most eminent Physician of his Time, whose Works in that Art have made him famous all over the Christian World.

Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of *Shaftsbury*, Lord High Chancellor of *England* in the Reign of *King Charles II.* and the greatest Politician in his Time, was born at *Winburn*

St. Giles, his Mother's Estate, as Heir to Sir *Anthony Ashley*.

John Russel Esq; an accomplish'd Soldier and Gentleman, who was in divers Battels with *K. Henry VII.* in *France*, and lost one of his Eyes at the Siege of *Montreuil*; for which, and many other Services, he was made Comptroller of the King's Household, Knight of the Garter, Lord Privy-Seal, a Baron, and at length Earl of *Bedford*, by *K. Edward VI.* having a large Share of Abbey-Lands bestowed on him. He was born at *Berwick* near *Bridport*.

George Turberville, a notable Poet in *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, and Secretary to *Mr. Randolph* when he went Ambassador to *Muscovy*. He published divers Poems and Translations, was of the Family of the *Turbervilles* of *Bere*, but born at *Whitchurch*.

Thomas Bassard, another Poet, cotemporary with the former, was born at *Blandford*.

Thomas Basket Esq; a Person famous for Valour in the Reign of *K. Henry VIII.*

Captain *Pitt*, Governor of *Fort St. George* in the *East-Indies*, born at *St. Mary Blandford*.

Sir

Sir Richard Bingham, a brave Soldier in Queen Elizabeth's Reign, Marshal of Ireland, and President of Munster, descended of a very ancient Family in this County, was born at Bingham-Melcomb.

William Engelbert, a famous Engineer in the Reign of Qu. Elizabeth.

George Summers, a great Adventurer in K. James I.'s Reign, who gave his Name to the Islands of Bermudas, where he died, was born at Lime.

Captain Richard Clarke, of Weymouth, a famous Seaman, who accompanied Sir Humphrey Gilbert in his Voyage for the Discovery of Norembegua.

Arthur Gregory, who had such a Knack of opening Letters, that none could perceive the Seal had been touched. Sir Francis Walsingham, Secretary of State, made great use of him, and allow'd him a Salary for his Pains, was born at Lime.

Ignatius Jordan, a Merchant of Exeter, who from a poor Boy became a very rich Man, and was Mayor of that City. He was much troubled in the Star-Chamber, was born at Lime.

Mr. Robert Rogers, an eminent and wealthy Citizen of London in Qu. Elizabeth's Reign, was born at Pool, and left Money to build Alms-houses, and for many other pious Uses in that Town, as Stow relates.

Colonel Giles Strangeways, who distinguished himself by his Loyalty in the late Civil Wars for King Charles I. was born at Melbury-Sampford.

John Whetston, of Rodden in Ugscomb Hundred, Merchant, who at the Request of Mr. Robert Ironside, Father of the Bishop of Bristol, gave 500 l. for the maintaining of poor Scholars in Trinity-College in Oxford.

The Natural History.

THE Air of this Shire is generally good, and of an healthy Constitution, but sharp in the hilly Parts, and mild and pleasant near the Coasts. The Soil for the most part is fruitful, tho' generally sandy, and where it is defective, as in the Northern Parts and Eastern, it yields good Store of Wood and Pasture, several Forests being scatter'd up and down, and fruitful Valleys between the green Hills, which bring us down to the Shore.

The principal Rivers wherewith it is water'd, besides several Rivulets and Brooks which fall into them, are the *Stour*, the *Frome*, the *Piddle*, the *Lyddon*, the *Derelish*, and the *Allen*, which afford Plenty of Fish, as Trouts, Crawfish, &c. and the *Stour* is particularly famous for the Plenty and Goodness of its Tench and Eels.

Here are four or five very good Ports, which not only bring in Plenty of Merchandize, but supply the Country with great Store of Sea-Fish of all Sorts, as Her-

rings, which sometimes appear here in vast Shoals, Plaife, Thornback, &c. and more particularly Soles and Lobsters, which are so highly valued in the Eastern Counties. The Haven of *Pool* has this peculiar to it, that the Sea, contrary to all other Ports in England, ebbs and flows four times in 24 Hours. viz. when the Moon comes to the South-East and North-West, South and by East, and North and by West. The *River Eurypus* in *Eubaea* in Greece does the same. The Seamen pretend to give us the Reason of it, but they are only conjectural. The biggest Tides are at *Weymouth*, the Wind S. S. E. The Rocks also abound with the wholesomest of Pickles, Samphire, which much exceeds the *Italian Capers*, and *Eringe* or Sea-Holly, whose Roots being of a Restorative Nature, make the best of Sweetmeats, being candy'd. In fine, the Situation is so pleasant and delightful, that King Charles II. in his Travels thro' these Parts, declared that he never saw a finer Country either

either in *England* or out of it, whose Judgment, tho' it might be depended on, having seen more Countries than was for our Profit, yet hath been often confirmed by such Travellers as have seen most Parts of the World.

The Downs and Hills here are cover'd with very great Flocks of large Sheep, whose Flesh is very sweet and delicate, and Wool so fine, that it is much coveted by the Clothiers, and so proves a Golden Fleece to both Buyer and Seller, and the Valleys with other Cattle. Cheese and Butter are made here in their greatest Perfection. Nor doth it deceive the Husbandman's Labour in tilling, producing Plenty of Corn, Flax and Hemp, with which last the Northern Parts of late Years have driven a considerable Trade in the Linen Manufacture, tho' *Wiltshire* and *Somersetshire* do far outdo them in it. Here are also Plenty of all Sorts of Fowls and Birds both for Profit and Pleasure, as Swans, Ducks, Geese, Galls, Burranets, Woodcocks, Pigeons, Pheasants, Partridges, Fieldfares, Spar-hawks, Pullen, and many other Kinds. In fine, there is no want of any thing necessary for the Life of Man, both Sea and Land vying which shall yield the greatest Abundance. Upon which Account it is, that so many great Families have chosen to take up their Residence here, as the *Arundels*, *Fulfords*, *Tregonwells*, *Mohuns*, *Michels*, *Strangeways*, &c. of old, and more lately the *Wentworths*, *Berkleys*, and *Doringtons*, &c. So that tho' this County be far distant from *London*, 'tis well stocked with much Gentry of very ancient and eminent Descent.

It is very probable, that anciently they had an Art of boiling up Salt upon the Shore near *Lime*; for we find in our ancient Histories, "That King *Kinwulf*, A. D. 774, gave (in these Words) the Land of one Mansion to the Church of *Sherburn*, near the Western Banks of the River *Lim*, and not far from the Place where it falls into the Sea, so long as for the said Church Salt shall be boiled there for the supplying of various Wants.

Upon the Coasts also of the Island of *Portland* is often found, among the Sea-weeds, a Plant called *Isidis Plocamos*, that is, *Isis's Hair*, as *Pliny*, out of *Juba*, calleth it.

It is a Shrub produced by the Sea, not much unlike Coral. It has no Leaves, and if it be cut, it changes Colour, growing black and hard, and the least Fall breaks it. In the Isle it self, which is truly a Peninsula, there are divers large Quarries of excellent Stone, which are accounted the most durable and handsome for all manner of Structures of any in *England*. The Churches and most stately Edifices of *London*, which have been erected since the great Fire, are framed of the Stones fetched out of these Quarries, to the enriching of the Inhabitants.

In the Isle of *Purbeck* adjoining, tho' in Mr. *Camden's* Time it might be true, that here and there under Ground were found some Veins of Marble, yet now upon farther Search great Plenty of Marble is discover'd, with many other Sorts of good Stone, which the Inhabitants carry to *London*, and there make good Advantage of 'em. Tradition pretends to inform us, that the Cathedral Church of *Salisbury* was built with Stones fetched from hence, which tho' possible, is not certain. This Isle is full of Heath, Forests, and Woods, which are very well stocked with fallow Deer and Stags.

In several other Parts of the County, there are various Sorts of white, reddish, and greyish Stones, for Building, and others, which are softer, are very excellent for some Uses, as to make Plaster of *Paris*, &c. which, how useful they are to the Inhabitants, appears in many fine Houses of the Gentry, and elegant Structure of their Towns.

Here are also many Sorts of useful Earths dispersed up and down the County; but the Tobacco-Pipe Clay, which is dug about *Pool* and *Hungerhil* near *Wareham* in the Lands of Mr. *Michel*, is so excellent of its kind, that it is sent not only to *Chester*, and other neighbouring Towns, but as far as *London* it self.

Below *Canford*, not long since, *James* Baron of *Montjoy*, a curious Searcher into the Nature of Things, found out certain Materials, of which he began to make *Chalcanthum*, i. e. Copperas, as we call it, and Boil-Allom.

On June 20, 1653, we have an Account of a Shower of Blood that fell at *Pool*. It is said, it fell from a black Cloud, and tinged the Leaves with Red, of which several were sent

sent to London, and seen by divers there. 'Twas thought to foréshew War; but the Nation liv'd in Peace many Years after.

Besides the Herbs which are common to this County, with others, *Ros Solis*, wild Hyssop, Rosemary, Pelamontain, &c. which grow plentifully in the boggy and moory Grounds, there are several of a more rare Nature, which either grow not at all in other Counties, or not so commonly, viz.

Calamagrostis, or *Gramen Tomentosum*, the soft or woolly Reed-Grass. This Herb grows in the Borders of dry Fields in many Places in this County.

Carduus Stellatus Luteus Foliis Cyani, St. Barnabas's Thistle. It is found by the Hedges here usually, and by Cirencester in Gloucestershire.

Cyperus longus Odoratus, the ordinary sweet Cypress-Grass, or the English Galingale. It grows in the Isle of Purbeck.

Gale Frutex Odoratus Septentrionalium, Gaul, Sweet Willow, or Dutch Myrtle, is found plentifully in the Marshes near Warham.

Malva Arborea Marina nostras, English Sea-Tree-Mallow, grows about the Cottages of Chiffel, a Village in the Isle of Portland.

Sedum Portlandicum, Portland Sengreen, so called, because it is a peculiar Species of this Herb growing in this Isle.

Vermicularis Frutex Minor, Shrub-Stone-Crop, or rather Glass-Wort, found on the Beech running from the Shore of Dorsetshire almost as far as Portland.

The Ecclesiastical History.

After the Death of *Headda*, the fifth Bishop of Winchester, *Ina*, King of the West-Saxons, was pleased to erect a new Bishoprick in his Dominions, which had before been under the Government of one Bishop only, viz. of Winchester, which he continued, but appointed another at Sherburn in this County, who was to preside over Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Wiltshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall, Counties, which now make up the Bishopricks of Salisbury, Bristol, Wells, and Exeter. This happen'd A.D. 705, and the first Bishop was

Aldhelm, who was that King's Nephew, a very learned Man, who had improved himself by studying in the Universities of France and Italy, and was accounted one of the greatest Divines in his Time. He was Abbot of Malmesbury 34 Years, and being at Rome to be consecrated Bishop of Sherburn, was so provoked by Scandal given him by the Pope, who had a Bastard laid to him, that he boldly reprov'd the then grown a real [but unholy] Father. He wrote several Books both in Greek and Latin, which

are set down in *Bale* and *Bede*. He died A.D. 709, and

Fordherus succeeded him, a Person mighty in the Scriptures. He accompanied *Ethelberga*, K. *Ina*'s Queen, to Rome, A.D. 738, and died the same Year.

Herewald was chosen into his See. He was present at a Synod called by *Cuthbert*, Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 747, and was Witness to the Grant in which *Kinwulf*, King of the West-Saxons, gave certain Farms to the Church of Wells, A.D. 766. His Successors were,

Ethelwold and *Denefrith*, of whom we find nothing but their Names, and after them sat

Wilbert, who went to Rome A.D. 815, with *Wulfred* Archbishop of Canterbury, and dying A.D. 817, was succeeded by

Ealstane, a wise and valiant Man, who knew as well to manage the Temporal Sword as Spiritual. He conquer'd the Kingdoms of Kent and East-Sax, and made them subject to King *Elfred*, his Sovereign. He was in many Battels against the Danes, and

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routed them entirely at *Pedredesmouth*, now called *Combe*, having slain many Thousands of them, *A. D.* 845; but his Honour is blemished by being reputed the Author of *Ethelwald's* possessing himself of his Father *Ethelwolf's* Kingdom when he was gone to *Rome*, and obliging him to part with half of it to him when he returned. He died *A. D.* 867, and

Edmund or *Headmund* was placed in his See. He was slain by the *Danes* at *Morden*, *A. D.* 872, and was succeeded by

Ethelge and *Alfy*, who have nothing memorable said of them, but that they left their See to

Affer, surnamed *Menevensis*, who having much improved himself in Learning by his Studies at *Athens*, was, upon his coming into *England*, first made Tutor to *K. Alfred's* Children, then Abbot of *Bangor*, and lastly Bishop of *Sherburn*, on which See the said King bestowed the Manors of *Wellington*, *Buckland*, and *Lidyard*, in the County of *Somerset*. He was the Author of that King's Bounty to the University of *Oxford*, which, if he did not first erect, he repair'd and enlarg'd it, giving competent Salaries to the Professors of the Arts there. He died *A. D.* 883, and was buried in his Church of *Sherburn*. He was succeeded by

Sigelm, or *Sigelm*, who is said to have gone a Pilgrimage into the *Indies* to visit *St. Thomas's* Relicks, which having found, he distributed large Alms to the Poor of the Place in the Name of *K. Alfred*. He is said to have brought many valuable Jewels with him when he returned again into *England*. After him sat

Ethelwald, or *Ethelward*, one of *K. Alfred's* younger Sons, who had been educated at *Oxford*. He died *A. D.* 898, and after his Death the *Danes* so troubled the Country, that no Bishop was settled at *Sherburn* for seven Years; and when the Times grew better, this Diocese was divided into many Parts; viz. *St. Germans* in *Cornwal*, *Kirton* in *Devon*, and *Wilton* in *Wiltshire*, *Sherburn* still remaining, tho' much less, whose Bishops were,

Werstan, who was slain by the *Danes* *A. D.* 918; and had for his Successor

Ethelbald, of whose Actions History is silent, save that he had

Sigelmus II. for his Successor, who also was slain by the *Danes* *A. D.* 934, and *Alfred*, who died in 940, and left his See to

Wulfelm, or *Wulffinnus*, Abbot of *Westminster*, who was raised by the Interest, and consecrated to this See by *Dunstan*, then Bishop of *London*. He cast the Secular Canons out of his Church, and (according to the Humour of those Times) put in Monks, for which Action he is extolled as a Man of singular Piety by our Historians, and at his Death is said to have exclaimed, as *St. Stephen* did, *I see the Heavens open, and Jesus standing at the Right Hand of God*; and then gave up the Ghost, *A. D.* 958. After him sat

Afwoldus, *Ethericus*, *Ethelfinn*, and *Brithwinus*, of whom nothing more is said in History but this, That the first died *A. D.* 978, and was buried at *Sherburn*, and the others died *A. D.* 1009, and were succeeded by

Elmerus, and *Brinwin* or *Brithwin*, whose Names are only preserved to us.

Elfswold, the Brother of his Predecessor, a Person famous for his Temperance and Frugality, which was a great Rarity in that luxurious Age. After his Death

Hermannus, Bishop of *Wilton*, was preferred to this See, and so *Sherburn* recover'd part of its Loss, by having *Wilton* added to it again; but it continued not long; for *William* the Conqueror ordering that the Bishops should be placed in the biggest Cities, *Herman* being of an unsettled Temper, removed to *Salisbury*, and so *Sherburn* ceased to be a Bishoprick.

The MONASTERIES of this County were,

Abbotsbury, a Priory of *Benedictine* Monks, founded about *A. D.* 1026 by one *Orcu*, (or *Orking*) Steward of the Household to King *Cnutus*, King of *England* and *Denmark*, together with *Blæ* his Wife, and dedicated to *St. Peter* the Apostle. They endowed the Monks with divers Lands and Rents, which were much augmented afterwards by many Benefactions of other religious Persons. *K. Edward* the Confessor and *William* the Conqueror ratified all these Grants and Gifts.

Gifts to the Monks, and added to them several Franchises. By an Inquisition taken 53 Henry III. it was found, that the Abbot here held his Estate of the King *in Capite* only, and not *per Baroniam*, and so was no Baron. It was valued at the Dissolution at 390*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* 3*q.* Dugd. but at 385*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* 3*q.* by Speed.

In this Town also the said *Orcus* gave an Hall to a Guild or Fraternity, and by an Agreement between him and the Brethren, certain Orders were settled for the Rule and Government of the said Fraternity, to the Glory of God, and Honour of St. Peter.

In the Year 1505 also, *Thomas Strangeways* Esq; founded a perpetual Chantry in the Chapel of the Virgin *Mary* in the Church of this Abbey, and endowed it with Rents for the Maintenance of one Mass to be said daily for ever in the said Chapel for the Souls of his Ancestors, Friends, and all the Faithful, subjecting it to the Bishop's Visitation, and the Abbot obliged himself to find a Monk (if there were above eight in the Monastery) to perform that Office, under the Penalty of forfeiting for every Omission 3*s.* 4*d.* to the Bishop, and as much to Mr. *Strangeways*'s Heirs.

Bindon, a *Cistercian* Abbey, founded about A. D. 1172 by *Roger de Newburgh*, and *Maud* his Wife, Countess of *Salisbury*, who endowed it with divers Lands, and dedicated it to the Virgin *Mary*. Divers others were Benefactors to it. All whose Gifts King Henry III. 18 Reg. confirmed to the Church of St. *Mary* of *Bynedone*, and the Monks of it. The Founder granted to the Abbot and Monks a Power to chuse whom they would for their Patron; whereupon they chose King Henry III. and *Eleanor* his Queen their Patrons, and they accordingly took upon them the Protection of this Abbey, 56 Reg. A. D. 1272. Valued at 147*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* 3*q.* Dugd. 229*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* 2*q.* Speed.

Byrport, or *Bridport*. Here was a small Priory, valued at the Dissolution at 6*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* per Annum. and an Hospital dedicated to the Honour of St. *John Baptist*, valued at 8*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* per Annum. Speed.

Camestrum, supposed to be *Came* in *Puddletun* Hundred, a Monastery of White Nuns, dedicated to St. *Mary Magdalen*.

Corne, a *Benedictine* Monastery, dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Aldwold*, or (as others)

to St. *Mary*, St. *Peter*, and St. *Benedict*. It is said, that St. *Austin* the Monk having converted *Kent*, travelled with his Companions into the more remote Parts of K. *Ethelbert*'s Dominions, preaching the Gospel; and coming into *Dorsetshire*, a great Number of People offer'd themselves to Baptism in a Place where was no Water near; whereupon a Fountain, called from that Time St. *Austin*'s Fountain, sprang out of the Ground to supply that Want. Here afterwards *Edwald*, Brother to St. *Edmund* the King and Martyr, led an Hermit's Life, and dying with a Reputation of great Sanctity, was bury'd near that Place, which was the Occasion that *Egelwald* or *Ethelwerdus* erected a Monastery over his Relicks, which his Son *Aylmer*, Earl of *Cornwal*, A. D. 987, endowed with divers Lands. King *Canute* is said to be a Benefactor to these Monks. Mr. *Collier* in his *Ecclesiastical History*, p. 204, tells us, that *Alfricus Puttoc*, Archbishop of *York*, a Person of great Learning and Orthodoxy, was Abbot of this House; but Dr. *Godwin* assuring us, that he was Provost of *Winchester College* when he was made Archbishop, and mentioning nothing of his being an Abbot of this Place, may be some Reason to suspect a Mistake. Valued at the Dissolution at 515*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* 2*q.* Dugd. 623*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* 2*q.* Speed.

Cranburn, a *Benedictine* Monastery, founded by *Alredus Meaw*, called in the *Monasticon*, Comes *Glocestriae*, i. e. Earl of *Glocester*, and dedicated to the Honour of St. *Bartholomew*, A. D. 930. The Patronage of this Abbey coming after into the Power of *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, who is also styled Earl of *Gloucester*, but erroneously, removed the Monks to *Tewkesbury*, and leaving but two of them here, with a Prior, made it a Cell to that Abbey. Speed.

Dorchester, a *Franciscan* Friary, founded by the Ancestors of Sir *John Chidiok* Kt. and dedicated to St. *Francis*. Speed.

Frampton, a *Benedictine* Priory, given by K. *William* the Conqueror to the Monastery of St. *Stephen* at *Caen* in *Normandy*, and to the Monks there, to be a Cell, with divers Lands and Liberties, which K. *Richard II.* confirmed.

Horton, a *Benedictine* Monastery, was founded by *Orgar*, the famous Earl of *Devonshire*, in K. *Edgar*'s Reign. He died A. D. 971.

and was buried in it. In the Reign of King *William* the Conqueror it was burnt by *Sithrick*, a Pirate, and finding no Benefactor to rebuild it, *Roger* Bishop of *Salisbury* obtained of *K. Henry I.* that the Possessions thereunto belonging should be transferred, and annexed to the Abbey of *Sherburn*, and so being repaired, it was ever after reputed as a Cell to that House, tho' it had been before reckon'd as an Abbey of it self.

Lodres, a *Benedictine* Priory, founded by the Ancestors of *Richard de Redvers*, or *Rivers*, who having the Advowson and Patronage of it, gave this Manor to the Monastery of *St. Mary de Monte Burgo* in *Normandy*, in the Reign of King *Henry I.* who confirmed his Grant: But Wars happening with *France*, *K. Richard II.* seized upon all the Alien Priories belonging to any Convents in that Kingdom, and gave this Priory for a Cell to the Abbey of *St. Ann* at *Coventry*.

Melcomb, a *Dominican* Friary, dedicated to *St. Dominick*. *Speed*.

Milton, or *Middleton*, a Monastery of *Benedictine* Monks, built by *K. Athelstan*, to pray for the Soul of his Brother *Edwyn*, and dedicated to *St. Mary*, and *St. Sampson* the Archbishop. The Occasion of erecting it is said to be this; King *Athelstan* having, upon false Accusations, unjustly banish'd his younger Brother *Edwyn*, and put him to Sea in a Pinnace without any Sail or Oars, where he was drown'd, was afterwards so extremely penitent, that he not only underwent seven Years severe Penance, but built two Monasteries for Satisfaction, here and at *Michelnese* in this County, which he well endowed, and stored with black Monks. He also purchased from *Rome* and other Places beyond Sea several holy Relicks, viz. a Piece of our Saviour's Cross, a great Cross compos'd of Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones, the Arm and several Bones of *St. Sampson* the Archbishop, &c. *K. Athelstan's* Charter of Endowment bears Date *A. D. 843.* and was confirmed by *K. Henry II. Ethelward*, a Duke, was a Benefactor to this House. Valued at the Dissolution at 578 *l.* 13 *s.* 11 *d.* 2 *q.* per *Ann. Dugd.* 720 *l.* 4 *s.* 1 *d.* per *Ann. Speed.*

Shafton, or *Shaftsbury*, the richest Convent in *Dorsetshire*, having divers Manors in the adjoining Towns of *Stower*, *Iwere*, &c. be-

longing to it. It was built by *Eldgiva*, the Wife of King *Edmund*, Great Grandchild of King *Alfred*, who had before, *A. D. 886.* built this Town for *Benedictine* Nuns, and endowed it with large Revenues and Privileges. This House had many great Benefactors, as *Ethelbald*, *Albrith*, *Ethelred*, *Alfred*, *Edmund*, and *Edred*, all successively (as *Le. land* says) Kings of *England*.

King *John*, in the 7th Year of his Reign, confirmed to the Church of *St. Mary*, and *St. Edward* at *Shaftsbury*, and to the Nuns there, all their Lands and Liberties, among which was the whole Hundred of the Manor of *Bradford*, &c.

King *Edward* the younger, commonly called *St. Edward* the Martyr, who was murder'd by his Mother-in-Law *Qu. Elfrith's* Procurement, was here interred, and on that Account this Church was afterwards called by his Name. Valued at the Dissolution at 1166 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d.* per *Ann. Dugd.* 1309 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.* p r *Ann. Speed.*

Sherburn, a *Benedictine* Abbey, upon this Occasion erected: *Sherburn* was for many Years a Bishop's See, and the Church then was filled with Secular Canons; but when in the Conqueror's Days the See was removed to *Salisbury*, Monks were placed in their room. The Kings *Kenwale*, *Edgar*, *Offa*, *Egbert*, *Sigibert*, *Ina*, and several other Saxon Kings, were Benefactors to this House, and *K. Henry II.* confirmed all their Grants.

The Abbey-Church here, dedicated to our Lady, was in the Time of Abbot *Bradford* set on Fire, and a great Part of it burnt, in a Diffension that happen'd between the Townsmen and Monks; but the former were forced to contribute to the Reparation.

In the Year of our Lord 1122, *Sherburn* and *Horton* made both but one Abbey; but afterwards, about the Year 1139, *Roger* Bishop of *Salisbury* changed the Priory of *Sherburn* into an Abbey, and annex'd the Priory of *Horton* to it. *Robert* *Nevil*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, was a great Benefactor to it in *K. Henry VI.'s* Reign, 15 *Reg.* as were also *Humphrey* *Stafford* *Kt.* *Margaret* *Gough*, *John* *Fauntleroy*, and *John* *Baret*, by whom it was dedicated anew to the Honour of God, *St. John Baptist*, and *St. John* the Evangelist, and endowed it with competent Revenues for twenty Brethren, twelve poor and impotent

potent Men, and four Women, and for a perpetual Chaplain. It was also permitted to the Brothers of this House to elect one among themselves to be their Master from time to time; and upon the Death of any of their Number, the rest to chuse others to succeed in their room. Value, 682 l. 14 s. 7 d. 2 q. per Ann. Dugd. Godw. Speed.

Holm, a Cell to the Abbey of Montacute in Somersetshire, but not an Alien Priory, as the Monasticon styles it.

Tarent, an Abbey founded for Nuns of the Cistercian Order by Richard Bishop of Durham. Joan, the Queen of Scots, gave to this House (*cum Corpore suo*) certain Lands in Stanton in Cambridgeshire to the Value of 20 l. per Annum. Richard Poor, Bishop of Salisbury, in the Times of K. Henry III. and Sir Robert Roos Kt. were also special Benefactors to this House, and all the Estate belonging to this Monastery was confirmed by K. Henry III. who was himself a Benefactor to it. Matthew of Westminster places this Nunnery in Wiltshire, by a wide Mistake (as Mr. Tanner speaks); but the Blame seems to be too sharp; for the Tarants, which are several little Towns, do almost border on Wiltshire. Valued at the Dissolution at 215 l. 7 s. 9 d. per Annum, Dugd. 239 l. 11 s. 10 d. per Ann. Speed.

Stower. Here was an Alien Priory, a Cell to the Abbey of Preaux in Normandy; but there being three Towns of that Name lying upon the River so called, we know not in which of them the Monastery was, unless we will admit Stower-Provost to be the most likely.

Warham, an Alien Priory, given by Robert Bellomont, Earl of Leicester, to the Abbey of Lyra in Normandy. It was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Ethelwald. In the Wars of France it was seiz'd into the King's Hands, as other Alien Priories were, and given by K. Richard II. to Mount-Grace in Yorkshire.

Winburn-Minster, the ancientest Monastery in this County. It was built by Cuthburga, Sister of Ina, King of the West-Saxons, and

Wife of Egfrid, King of the Northumbrians, from whom she procured a Separation in his Life-time, that she might take on her a Religious State. Others will have Quinburga, her Sister, a Co-foundress of it. It was founded about the Year 720 for Benedictine Nuns, and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Adelwald.

K. Edward changed it into a Collegiate Church, consisting of a Dean, four Prebendaries, five Singing-Men, three Vicars, and four Deacons. Thomas Bramber was made the first Dean of it, and Dean Hornby was a great Benefactor to it.

Mr. Speed, in his Catalogue of the Religious Houses of Dorsetshire, mentions

	l.	s.	d.
A Monastery dedicated to St. John Baptist, value—	51	10	4½
A Priory called Kalendarum, value—	10	18	8
A Priory dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, value—	21	11	3
An Hospital called St. Mary's, aliàs Le Gaunts, value—	112	9	9

But giving us no Account of any Place where or near which they were situate, we must leave the Reader in the dark, only contenting our selves, that we omit nothing that is said to be contain'd in this County.

The present Church-Government of the County stands thus: It is in the Diocese of Bristol, and is divided into five Deaneries, viz. The Deanery of Bridport, in which are 48 Parishes; the Deanery of Dorchester, which contains 45 Parishes; Whitechurch, which hath 55 Parishes in it; Pimpern, in which are thirty two Parishes; and Shafton Deanery, which contains 56 Parishes. The Archdeacon of Dorset has the Jurisdiction of the whole Diocese of Bristol, in which this County is entirely included.

The CHARITY-SCHOOLS *of this County are at*

B*eamister*, where is a School for the teaching of twenty poor Boys, and after two Lives, there is 30 *l. per Annum* settled for putting them out Apprentice, at the Expence of a private Person.

Beer-Regis. Here is a Charity-School, but not yet brought to such a Perfection, as that a distinct Account of it can be given.

Catstoke, where are twelve Boys taught at the Charge of the Minister, and Bibles, Catechisms, and other good Books, are given to the poor Inhabitants and Children of this Place.

Maiden-Newton, where are several poor Children put to School by the Minister, and other private Persons.

Pool, where is a School erected *A.D.* 1700, by a Person of Quality, for the teaching of twenty Boys to read, write, and cast Ac-

compt, for which he has endowed it with 20 *l. per Annum*, but to be revoked at Pleasure.

Sherburn, where a Person of Quality hath set up a School for ten Girls, who are to be taught and cloathed, and the Town is designing to add more to them.

Spetsbury, and *Charlton*, two Parishes united, where are several poor Children taught at the Charge of the Minister.

Stalbridge, where is a School set up in 1708 for teaching some of the poor Boys to read, write, and cast Accompt, at the Charge of the Minister of the Place.

Tetminster, where is a School erected, and maintained by part of the Charity of the Rt. Hon. Robert Boyle Esq; for twenty poor Boys, who have a School-House built for that Use, and 20 *l. per Annum* settled for their teaching.

DIVINES of Eminency born or inhabiting Dorset.

DR. *John Stafford*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, made Dean of the *Arches* by Archbishop *Chicheley*, then Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, and at last Archbishop, born at *Hooke*.

Dr. *John Morton*, a Privy-Counsellor to King *Henry VI.* and *Edward IV.* first made Bishop of *Ely*, and then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, A.D. 1486, was born at *Bere*. He was one of the principal Instruments in deposing King *Richard III.* and setting King *Henry VII.* upon the Throne, yet on Condition to marry *Elizabeth*, Daughter to King *Edward IV.*

Dr. *Robert Morton*, the Archbishop's Nephew and Cotemporary, Bishop of *Worcester*, A.D. 1486. of the same Family and Place.

Dr. *Thomas Jane*, Bishop of *Norwich*, A.D. 1500, was born at *Milton-Abbot*.

Dr. *James Turberville*, Bishop of *Exeter*, was descended of the *Turbervilles* of *Bere*, and made a Bishop out of a Monastery by Queen *Mary*, A.D. 1556.

Dr. *Thomas Winniffe*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, A.D. 1642, was born at *Sherburn* in this County.

Dr. *Walter Blandford*, Bishop of *Worcester* in the Reign of K. *Charles II.* was born at *Melbury Abbot*.

Dr. *Thomas Michel*, Vice-Chancellor of *Oxford* in 1510.

Dr. *Edward Stillingfleet*, Bishop of the same Diocese in the Reign of K. *William III.* a Miracle of Learning, as his Writings of all Sorts do abundantly testify, was born near *Shaftsbury*.

Dr. *Thomas Martin*, a learned Civilian, and Chancellor to Dr. *Stephen Gardiner*, Bishop of *Winchester*. He was a zealous Papist, and wrote several Treatises in Defence of their Doctrines; but he was too compliant with his Bishop's bloody Zeal, and is thought to have had a great Share in the Persecution of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Dr. *Cranmer*, and many others. He was born at *Wareham*.

William Warmington, Chaplain to Cardinal *Allen*. He took the Oath of Allegiance to K. *James I.* and wrote a Book in Defence of his Action; but the Papists quite abandon'd him for it, and he was kindly entertained all the remaining part of his Life by Dr. *Bilson*, Bishop of *Winchester*, with whom he lived comfortably, but never changed his Opinion.

Dr. *John Badden*, Head of *Broadgates Hall* in *Oxford*, and the King's Professor of the Civil Law in that University, A.D. 1615, was born at *Canford*.

Dr. *Thomas River*, another famous Civilian and Judge-Advocate in the Reign of King *Charles I.* He gave the perpetual Advowson of the Church of *Abbot-Stoke* in this County to *New-College* in *Oxford*, of which he had been a Member. He wrote several Tracts, but was most celebrated for his *Vicar's Plea*, in which he became an Advocate for them to the King of Heaven against Lay-Impropiators. He was knighted, and fought as well as pleaded for his Master. He was born at *Damary-Court*.

*An Account of the Knights of the Shire
and Burgesses of the Corporations of Dorset-
shire, out of the Notitia Parliamentaria of
Browne Willis Esq; and others.*

Dorsetshire is a maritime County, of a fruitful Soil, and wholesome Air, abounding with all Things necessary for Pleasure and Life, Sea and Land conspiring together to supply the Inhabitants with Plenty of Corn and Flesh, Fish and Fowl for Food, Flax and Wool for the cloathing, and other Uses, and Stone and Timber for Building, and so is not unfitly called, *The Garden of England*.

Many of the Saxon Kings, invited by the Pleasantness of the Situation, had their Residence in this County, and several of them lie buried here, viz. two in the Cathedral Church of *Sherburn*, one in the Minster at *Winburn*, and another in the Abbey of *Shaftsbury*, of which the two first are still very magnificent Piles. What sort of Buildings their Palaces were, we can only guess from the Custom of this Country still in use, which is, that they were very large, (there remaining now no Footsteps of them) as the Seats of the Gentry at present are more like Princes Palaces, than the Habitations of Gentlemen, viz. *Lulworth Castle*, the Seat of Mr. *Wild*; much admired by K. *Charles II.* *Melbury*, the House of Mr. *Strangeways*, adorned with Paintings and fine Gardens; *Kingston Hall*, the Mansion of Mr. *Bankes*, said to be worth 10000 *l.* alone; *Frampton*, built of *Portland Stone*, and above 80 Foot in the Front; *Breinston*, the Seat of Mr. *Seymour*; *Winborn St. Giles*, the House of the Earl of *Shaftsbury*; and two Seats of Sir *Nathaniel Napier*.

This County sent its Knights to represent it in Parliament as early as any of the other Counties of *England*, and had several

Boroughs which sent also their Members; but since they were not always the same, and some which sent anciently are now not summoned, it may be necessary to speak something of them.

Blandford, a Town Corporate at this Day, and for Trade and Buildings one of the principal of this County. It is much frequented by the Gentry, and affords extraordinary good Accommodations to Travellers in their Journeying. The Quarter Sessions for the County is held here once a Year. This Town sent Representatives to Parliament twice, viz. 33 *Edw. I.* and 22 *Edw. III. apud Westm.*

Sherburn, a populous Town, tho' much less in Extent than *Winborn Minster*, yet far exceeding it in Number of Souls, the Inhabitants being computed at 20000. It was formerly a Bishop's See, where was a Succession of twenty five Bishops; but it was removed to *Salisbury* about Anno 1075. Here is but one Church, a stately Building, all the other Churches and Chapels, which were seven, being pulled down, to save the Church they now enjoy, at the Reformation. In it, at the Entrance from the Porch, under a very large Stone, 'tis said, that *Ethelbald* and *Ethelbert*, both of them Kings of *England* about 200 Years before the Conquest, lie interred; and in the South Cross. He is a sumptuous Monument of *John Digby* Earl of *Bristol*, who died in 1698, and is said to have cost 1500 *l.* This Town being a Place of great Trade, tho' it never sent Representatives to Parliament, yet did send them once to a Council by a particular Summons, 11 *Edw. III.* and the Persons sent

sent were *Adam de Livedon*, *Richard atte Slade*, and *William Turpin*. The Council sat at *Westminster*.

Winborn-Minster, tho' an ancient Borough, a large Town, and famous for its noble Church, built Cathedral-wise, and having a Choir belonging to it of four Singing-Men and six Boys, an Organist, and three Vicars, which officiate by turns, yet sends no Members to Parliament, nor ever did, so far as we can find, no more than *Milton* or *Bere-Regis*, which are also Boroughs, tho' smaller Towns, and the last of them was made by *K. Edward I.*

The Number of the Days Expences allotted to the Knights and Burgesses of this Shire, in repairing anciently to and returning from great Councils and Parliaments, at the Places where they were usually held, are as follow, viz. At *Cambridge*, three Days and a half; at *Coventry*, four; at *Gloucester*, two; at *Leicester*, three; at *London* and *Westminster*, three and four; at *Northampton*, four; at *Nottingham*, five, and five and a half; at *Salisbury*, two; at *Winchester*, two and three; and at *York*, nine.

The List of the Parliament-Men for this County begins the 18th Year of King *Edward I.* and continues without any Interruption to the 17th of *K. Edward IV.* from which Year, to the first of *Qu. Mary I.* all the Returns for this County, and the Boroughs of it, are lost; but from thence the List goes on entire (except one Omission 12 *Jac. I.*) to the 12th Year of *Qu. Anne*, Anno 1713.

The Knights of the Shire serving in this present Parliament in 1716 are,

Thomas Strangways Esq;

George Chaffin Esq;

Of the Borough of P O O L.

Pool (according to the Description that *Leland Itin.* Vol. III. p. 37, gives of it) was of old a poor Fisher-Village and an Hamlet, or Member to the Parish Church [of *Conford*] but within the Memory of Man increased with fair Buildings and use of Merchandize. It standeth almost as an Isle to the Haven, and hangeth by the North-East to the main Land by the Space almost of a Right Shot. It has an embattelled Gate of

Stone at the Entrance into the Town, which lies almost full by North and South. The Key for Ships standeth South-East, and there is a fair Town-House of Stone by the Key. The Growth of this Town is owing to the Decay of *Warham*, which losing its Road for want of Depth of Water, Ships resorted to *Pool Town*, and so by little and little increased to the present Bigness.

When this Town was made a Borough, we may possibly guess from the Title of an Inquisition, bearing Date Anno 15 *Edw. III.* n. 66. in these Words; *Inquisitio quod Pole sit liber Burgus de Portu ibidem, & metis ejusdem, & de nonnullis Consuetudinibus ibidem Collegii, & Mercatoribus consuetis illic confluentibus; i. e.* Upon an Inquisition, the Merchants who frequented the Port of *Pool* made it appear, by the Extent of the Port, and some other Customs there used, that *Pool* was a free Borough; and accordingly we find, that in the Reign of that King, this Place sent Representatives once to a Council, and twice to Parliament; but after this there appear no Returns for many Years, for what Reasons we know not.

K. Henry VI. seems the first that revived this Privilege again, with others, which he granted to it, viz. transferring the Port of *Melcomb-Regis* hither, and establishing a Market and Fairs, as appears from the following Records, viz.

Anno 11 *Henry VI.* July 8. "The King considering the Weakness of the Port of *Melcomb*, — and the great Concourse to the Town of *Pool*, — grants to the Mayor and Burgesses, for the better fortifying their Town of *Pool*, that from the Feast of *St. Hilary* next ensuing, *Melcomb* shall be no longer accounted a Port, but a Creek, and that *Pool* shall be a Port; so that all Merchants may load and unload all manner of Wares there, and that the Mayor of *Pool* for the Time being may take Cognizance of the Staple, and enjoy the same Franchises as the Mayor of *Southampton*." And again,

Anno 27 *Henry VI.* July 1. "The King grants to the Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses and Inhabitants, of the Town of *Pool*, and their Successors, a Thursday Market every Week at the Town of *Pool*, and two Fairs annually, to last sixteen Days, one on the Feast of *St. Philip* and *St. Ja-*

G g g g

"*co*,"

"cob, and seven Days following, and the
"other on *All-Souls Day*, and for seven
"Days after."

The former of these Charters is confirmed by another of *Jan. 20, Anno 1 King Edward IV.* From this Time it appears by the Rolls of Parliament, that this Town recover'd its ancient Privilege of sending Members to that Supreme Court, and hath continued so doing ever since.

The Church here, which is dedicated to *St. James*, is a large Structure, but low and dark, and kept in poor Repair. The Corporation are Patrons to the Living, which is a Royal Peculiar. The Manor is not found in *Domesday Book*, because being then an Hamlet to *Canford*, it was the King's Demesne, and held by him of *Edward of Salisbury*. Our Kings have made many Grants of it to divers great Families, as the *Fitz-Pains*, *Montacutes* Earls of *Salisbury*, &c. and lately, by the Gift of King *Charles II.* the Royalty of this Borough was vested in *Sir John Webb*, who lives at *Canford*.

The Election of Members of Parliament for *Pool* is in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, whose Number is of late augmented to ninety four, tho' not long since there were not half so many, and the Indenture for the Return is executed by the Sheriff of *Pool*, Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses. The Number of Aldermen is now nine, tho' it is always uncertain, because every Mayor, (who is always chosen out of the Burgesses) when his Year is expired, commences Alderman, and is then also Senior Bailiff and Justice of the Peace for the Year ensuing.

The Election of Mayor is always the *Friday* before *St. Matthew's-Day*, viz. *Febr. 24.* The Choice of Burgesses must be made by the Mayor, four Aldermen, and eighteen Burgesses, for without that Number no Man can be made free, by the Charter now in force, which is that of *Queen Elizabeth's* Concession, who by Letters-Patent, dated *June 23, in the 10th Year of her Reign, Anno 1568*, taking notice, that *Pool* had been incorporated by the ancient Kings of this Land, ratifies and confirms their Privileges, and by the same Letters-Patent incorporates them anew, and grants them as follows, viz.

"That the Town of *Pool* shall be and remain ever hereafter a free Town of it self, consisting of one Mayor, two Bailiffs, Burgesses and Commonalty, ever hereafter, and that they and their Successors shall be a Body Politick, and have Power to sue and be sued, and be capable to purchase Lands, and that the Mayor shall be the Escheator of the Town and Suburbs, and Clerk of the Market.

She also, by the same Letters-Patent, sever'd it from the County of *Dorset*, and made it a County of it self, and to have a Sheriff, and to keep a Court, and hold all Pleas, with divers other Immunities, several of which it still exercises, as trying of Malefactors within its own Jurisdiction. But this the Corporation does by procuring a Commission from the Crown, when they have any Criminals to try, otherwise the Judges would come thither in their Circuit from *Salisbury*, and go from thence to *Dorchester*.

The Editors of the last Impression of *Camden*, who favour the late Original of this Corporation, by saying, That in the last Age it grew from a Sedge-Plat to a well-frequented Market-Town, charge him with a Mistake, and tell us, that it seems to be a Town of good Note and Antiquity, (tho' 'tis not mentioned in *Domesday-Book*) because it appears by Records, that in the 2d Year of *K. Edward II.* the free Burgesses of *Pool* paid *Thomas Plantagenet*, Earl of *Launcester*, then Lord of it in Right of his Wife, the Sum of 8 *l.* 13 *s.* (equal to about 80 *l.* now) for the Farm of their Liberties, and in the 14th of King *Edward III.* they sent Burgesses to Parliament; but the Mistake lies on their Side, for the Records speak of the *Pool* in *Montgomeryshire*, now called *Welsh Pool*, which was the Estate of the *Lacy's*, Earls of *Lincoln*, whose Daughter and Heir the said *Thomas Plantagenet* married; for this *Pool* was not created a Borough till about 40 Years after, and the Rent now paid by the Corporation (which may be supposed to be the ancient Fee-farm Rent) is only 6 *l.* 11 *s.* 7 *d.*

The List of the Members of Parliament for this Borough (the Summons to the Council before-mentioned, 14 *Edward III.* being omitted) begins the 36th Year of

that King's Reign, and after another Session breaks off, and we find no more Returns till the 31st Year of K. Henry VI. when it is again renewed, and (with some small Omissions) continued to the 12th Year of the late Qu. Anne. The Members of Parliament for this Corporation in this present Session of 1716 are,

Sir William Lewen Kt.
George Trenchard Esq;

The Borough of DORCHESTER.

Dorchester is the Shire-Town of this County, and was famous in the Times of the Romans, who had here the principal Station of these Parts, as may appear from a great Number of Coins frequently dug up here. It is pleasantly situate on the River Frome, and consists of three spacious Streets, in which stand the Town-Hall, the Churches of St. Peter, All Saints, and the Holy Trinity, the Shire Hall, and the County-Goal. In the Church of St. Peter there are two very handsome Monuments, one belonging to the Family of Williams of Herringston, whose Lustre shines out perspicuously in the Merit and Worth of the present Possessor, John Williams Esq; the other lying at length in the South Window of the Chancel, like the Knights-Templars, said to be (according to Tradition) the Effigies of Geoffrey Van, the Founder of the Church. There is likewise a common Saying brought from their Forefathers, That

Geoffrey Van,
His Wife Ann,
With his Maid Nan,
Built this Church.

Though 'tis more probably believ'd his true Name was Geoffry de Ann, because about forty Years ago there was a large Seal, almost in the Fashion of an Heart, dug up in a Garden in Dorchester, with this Inscription round it, *Sigillum Galsfridi de Ann*, which by the Antiquity of it appears to be meant of the same Person, and so afterwards corruptly called Van. The Streets are neatly pav'd, and the Buildings regular, being for the most part built with Stone, since the dreadful Fire, which consumed the whole Town almost, in 1613.

It is a very ancient Borough, and hath sent Members to Parliament ever since the original Demand of Burgeses in the Reign of K. Edward I. The Antiquity of the Borough appears from many substantial Evidences. *Domesday-Book* gives us this Account of it: *In Dorchester Tempore Regis Edwardi, (Confessoris) erant clxxii. Domus. He pro omni Servitio Regis se defendebant, & geldebant pro x hid. scilicet ad Opus Huscarlium unam Marcam argenti, exceptis Consuetudinibus que pertinent ad firmam nostris. Ibi erant duo monetarii, quisque eorum reddebat Regi unam Marcam argenti, & xx. sol. quando moneta vertebatur. Modo sunt ibi quatuor xx & viii domus, & c. penitus destructa à tempore Hugonis Vicecomitis usque nunc; i. e. In K. Edward the Confessor's Time, there were 172 Houses in Dorchester; but it seems that at the Time of the Survey they were but 88, the rest being some way destroyed. They maintain'd themselves for the King's Service, and paid Taxes for ten Hides of Land, viz. one Mark for Servants Work, besides the Custom for Suppers. There were also two Mints, each of which paid a Mark of Silver, and 20 s. when the Money was coined.*

Anno 20 of K. Henry III. the Men of Dorchester paid 12 l. for the Fee-farm of the Town; and by an Inquisition taken Anno 8 Edw. I. the Jury presented, that the Borough of Dorchester was *Terra Regis*, the King's Borough and Demesne, and that it was yearly worth 16 l. and that in it were the Churches of St. Peter, Trinity, and All-Saints, which were all in the Patronage of the Crown. Anno 17 Edw. II. that King granted, March 18, to the Bailiffs, Burgeses, and good Men of Dorchester, the Custody of the said Borough for five Years, from Michaelmas then next ensuing, paying 20 l. per Ann. which his Son and Successor King Edward III. confirmed to them for ever, paying the same Rent, pursuant to an Inquisition before taken, and setting forth, That it could not be prejudicial to the King to make them such a Grant, since the Perquisites did arise these several ways, viz. from three Fairs, on the Feasts of the Trinity, St. John Baptist, and St. James, each continuing one Day, worth 20 s. and three weekly Markets, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday,

pay, worth annually 57 Shillings, &c. These Markets and Fairs are at this Day well frequented, and the Toll and Manor, upon the Payment of a certain Quit-Rent, belongs to the Borough.

The Corporation consists of a Mayor, two Bailiffs, six Aldermen, and six Capital Burgesses, besides a Governor, and twenty four Common-Council-Men, whose Office is chiefly to inspect and look after the Trade of the Town, according to the present Charter in force, granted by K. Charles I. Reg. 5. tho' it was incorporated long before that Time or K. James I.'s Reign, who by his Letters-Patent, bearing Date June 1610, Anno Reg. 8. appointed for the Government of the Borough of Dorchester two Bailiffs and fifteen Burgesses, whom he ordain'd to be call'd, The Capital Burgesses and Counsellors of the said Borough, out of which the Bailiffs were to be chosen. He likewise gave them Power to chuse a Recorder, who by himself, or his sufficient Deputy, should do all Things relating to the Office of a Recorder, &c.

The Right of Election of Members of Parliament for this Borough is in all the Inhabitants who pay Scot and Lot, and who at a Poll taken in K. William III's Reign were upwards of three hundred, which lately are increased, by admitting some Honorary Burgesses, a Custom used too much in most Corporations, yet is remarkably eminent for having generally sent up to Parliament some of its own Townsmen, or of the neighbouring Gentlemen, who being sensible of its Interest, might be careful to advance it.

The List of the Parliament-Men for this Borough begins the 23d of King Edward I. and is continued down to the Reign of King Edward IV. without Interruption, (except two Returns lost) after which there is a Defect in the Parliament-Rolls for the Reigns of the two Henrys VII. and VIII. and K. Edward VI. but from Queen Mary's Reign is preserved entire to the 12th Year of Queen Anne. The Members serving in Parliament, Anno 1716, for this Borough are,

Sir Nathaniel Napier Bar.
Henry Trenchard Esq;

The Borough of LYME-REGIS,

Was at the Conquest part of the Demesne-Lands of the Convent of Sherburn, as appears by a Bull of Pope Eugenius, dated Anno 1145, 11 Steph. confirming to that Monastery the Church of Lime, cum piscariis & aliis appenditiis ibidem. It is probable, that this Manor continued in the Possession of the Abbey till about the 12th Year of King Edward I. when it was annexed to the Crown.

This King, soon after he obtained it, made it a free Borough, as is evident from the following Charter: Rex Omnibus, &c. Sciatis quod Volumus & Concessimus, &c. quod Villa nostra de Lime in Comitatu Dorset, de cetero liber Burgus sit & quod Homines ejusdem Ville sint liberi Burgenses. Ita quod Gildam habeant Mercatoriam, cum omnibus ad hujusmodi Gildam spectantibus in Burgo predicto, & alias Libertates, & Liberas Consuetudines per totam Angliam & Potestatem nostram, quas Burgensibus nostris de Melcumbe per Chartam nostram nuper Concessimus, & quibus Cives nostri London, per Chartas Progenitorum nostrorum quondam Regum Angliæ, de Rebus & Merchandisiis, ejus rationabiliter usi sunt hucusque sine Occasione vel Impedimento Justiciariorum, &c. in opus percipientes, &c. ne quis ipsos in Personis aut Rebus suis contra Libertates liberas Consuetudines predictas gravet, &c. Teste, &c. apud Aberconwey in Swandon, Die Martii 27.

The same King, Anno Reg. 16, issued out a Writ to John de Mettingham, his Justice Itinerant, willing and requiring him to appoint some discreet Knight to hear and determine Causes within this Town, according to the Charter he had granted to the Burgesses, that they should not be impleaded out of the said Town, which, with other Privileges, were confirmed to them in the Reigns of King Edward II. Reg. 13. and of K. Edward III. Reg. 4.

King Edward III. also, Reg. 4, did farther grant to the Burgesses of Lime the Town in Fee-farm, paying into the Exchequer annually 32 Marks; but in the Reign of King Henry IV. and V. the Town being much impoverished by many Assaults of the

Ene-

Enemy, the *French*, who had burnt and destroyed it, the Burgesses pray'd a Discharge from so great a Rent, which the King knowing the Truth of, granted them a Release of all Arrears, and allowed an Abatement of the Fee-farm Rent from 21 l. 6 s. 8 d. to 5 l. which Sum was again lessen'd upon their Petition, that their Port was much prejudiced by the Tempestuousness of the Sea, and their Trade near lost; whereupon the King, compassionating their Misfortunes, granted to the Burgesses and their Successors the said Town in Fee-farm for sixty five Years, paying only five Marks, which is 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. yearly, at which Rent the Corporation still holds the Manor and Town.

The present Charter, by which the Corporation is now governed, is that which was granted them by King *James I.* or King *Charles I.* by which it is empowered to have a Mayor and sixteen Capital Burgesses, two of which, with the Mayor, are Justices of the Peace. The Election of Members of Parliament for this Borough is in all the Freemen who are Inhabitants, whose Number probably may be upwards of two hundred, and the Return is in the Mayor and Burgesses.

Leland speaking of this Town, informs us, that it is a pretty Market-Town, seated at the Bottom of an high rocky Hill near the Sea-Shore; that there is but one Parish-Church, and no Haven, (as indeed there is no coming directly to the Town; for the Place called the *Cob*, where the Merchants lade and unlade their Goods, lies a quarter of a Mile from it, and costs a great deal to maintain); that it hath good Ships belonging to it, and useth Fishing and Merchandize; that the Merchants of *Morlaix* in *Britain* in *France* did much frequent this Town.

The List of the Parliament-Men for this Borough begins the 23d. of King *Edward I.* and is continued, with the like Defect in the Reigns of the Kings *Henry VII.* *VIII.* and *Edward VI.* to the 12th of Queen *Anne*. The Members of this present Parliament in 1716 are,

John Henley Esq;

John Burridge Esq;

The Borough of WEYMOUTH and MELCOMB-REGIS.

WEYMOUTH takes its Name from its Situation upon the River *Wy*, which rising at *Uph. 2*, about four Miles distant from the Sea, falls into it here, and divides it from *Melcomb-Regis*, another Town just over against it, and joined to it of late by a long Bridge of 17 Arches. They were anciently two distinct Corporations; but by an Act of Parliament made *Anno 13 Eliz.* and confirmed by K. *James I.* *Anno 1617*, were united and made one Body, yet still retaining the Privilege of sending each two Members, and so the Freemen of each Corporation vote for four Burgesses, as the Citizens of *London* do, tho' they are returned as two for each.

Weymouth is probably the more ancient Borough, and therefore will deserve the first Place in our Description. This Town, with *Wyke*, and the Isle of *Portland*, was given by *Edward the Confessor* to the Church of *Winchester*; but at the Time of the Survey (whether by Exchange or otherwise is not known) it is reckon'd among the forty nine Manors which were given by the Conqueror to *Robert Earl of Morten* and *Cornwal*, his Half-Brother. In his Family it continued till K. *Henry I.*'s Time, when his Son rebelling, forfeited it to the King, who bestow'd it on his natural Son the stout Earl of *Gloucester*, from whom it descended to the Earls of *Clare*; and *Lionel Duke of Clarence* coming to that Earldom, with the Appurtenances, obtained of his Father King *Edward III.* great Liberties for this Borough and *Wareham*, as Grants of Markets, Fairs, &c. The Earls of *March* afterwards held it for some time; but upon the Accession of King *Edward IV.* to the Crown, and the dethroning of K. *Henry VI.* it became part of the Royal Possessions.

In *Leland's* Time, *Weymouth* was a bigger Town than *Melcomb*; but it is much decayed since, and *Melcomb* is become the much more populous and flourishing Place, having both fewer Houses, and more irregular Buildings. *Weymouth* hath neither Chapel

nor

nor Town-Hall; but the Members of the Corporation, on publick Business, and to hear Divine Service, are forced to repair to *Melcomb*, which hath both those Conveniences, or to the Mother-Church at *Wyke-Regis*, a noted Land and Sea-Mark, where they bury their Dead. It had within the Memory of Man a Chapel, which stood on an Hill so steep, that the Ascent up to it was by 60 Stairs, and overlooked the Town and Haven; but the Rebels in 1641 converted it into a Fort, from which they batter'd *Melcomb-Regis*, and having reduc'd it, they demolish'd the Chapel, and sold the Stones, as the ancient Inhabitants report.

The Passage between this Town and *Melcomb* was anciently (as *Leland* informs us in his *Itinerary*, Vol. IH.) by a Boat and a Rope bent over the Haven, by which the Ferry-men pulled the Boat, and used no Oars; but in the latter end of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, or beginning of *K. James I.* there was erected a Wooden Bridge of 17 Arches; which being decayed, was built within a Year or two at the Cost and Charge of the present Representatives.

MELCOMB-REGIS in the Conqueror's Time was survey'd among the King's Manors, and in *King Edward the Confessor's* Reign was held by *Harold*, the Son of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*. In *K. Edward I.'s* Reign it belonged to the Abbey of *Cerne*, as appears from the Abbot's certifying his Claim of a *Tuesday* Market and Fair, on the Eve, Day and Translation, of *St. Thomas* the Martyr, in his Manor of *Melcomb*, and likewise Wreck of the Sea; for all which he produced *King Henry III.'s* Charter. And the same Year the Jury presented *Melcomb* to be a Member belonging to the Barony of the Abbey of *Cerne*, and that the said Abbot held it of the King in Chief by Knights-Service.

But not long after this it became part of the Dowry of *Eleanor*, *K. Edward I.'s* Queen, on whose Account great Privileges were given to it, as, that it should be a Borough; that all Causes should be heard and determined within the Town, and that none should plead or be impleaded out of it, &c. The Arms also of this Place are partly *K. Edward I.'s*, marshalled with the Earl of *Gloucester's*, viz. A Bridge of three Arches

in Fesse, mason'd with Streams transfluent in Chief, in an Escutcheon, three Cheveronels in Chief, and three Lions of *England* in Base.

King Edward II. *Anno Reg. 3.* granted also to the Burgesses of *Melcomb*, that they and their Successors should have a *Monday* Market and Fair on the Feast of the Translation of *St. Edward*, and the two succeeding Days; which *King*, *Anno Reg. 11.* confirmed the same, and granted to them the said Borough in Fee-farm, paying yearly into his Exchequer eight Marks, viz. six according to Custom, and two for increase, and gives Liberty of building on the Waste, and to let it in Fee-farm, and that they should have a *Monday* Market instead of their *Tuesday* one, and a Fair for eight Days, viz. on the Eve, Day and Morrow, of *St. Botolph*, (which is on *June 17.*) and five Days following.

In *K. Edward III.'s* Reign this Town greatly flourished, and was, *Anno Reg. 38.* appointed a Staple-Town; but in the succeeding Reign of *King Richard II.* it was much impoverished, and almost laid desolate by the *French*, who invaded and burnt it; upon which the Inhabitants pray'd a Discharge of their Customs, Fee-farm Rent, &c. the Merchants being retired from the Town with their Wares, &c. The King, in Consideration of these Losses, released it from the said Fee farm Rent, and all Tithes and Fifteens, for twelve Years next ensuing; which Grant was confirmed by *K. Henry IV.* and *V.* which last renewed their Lease, and remitted to them all Arrears.

In *K. Henry VI.'s* Reign, *Reg. 11.* it was brought to so low a Condition, that the Commons in Parliament assembled, to prevent all future Assaults upon it, because it lay naked and exposed, thought fit to take away the Privilege of a Port from *Melcomb*, and remove it to *Pool*; but this has been long ago revoked; and tho' 'tis no Place of Strength, it is at this time almost as considerable a Sea-Port as *Pool*, or any other Place in this County.

This Town lies directly opposite to *Wymouth*, and has four tolerable broad Streets: The Houses are mostly built with Stone, tho' not very high, and the Church stands in the middle of the Town. It was formerly

merly a Chapelry to *Radipol*, a small Village that stands a Mile and a half almost directly North from *Melcomb*; but by Act of Parliament 1 Jac. I. 1604, the Parochial Rights of that Church were translated to this new Foundation, without any Prejudice to the Patron or Parson, and *Radipol* made a Chapel of Ease to the new erected Church of *Melcomb Regis*. Dr. *Zouch*, Suffragan to the Lord Bishop of *Bristol*, consecrated this Church, and named it *CHRIST'S CHURCH*.

Both these Towns make but one Corporation and Borough, consisting of a Mayor, Recorder, two Bailiffs, an uncertain Number of Aldermen, and twenty four Capital Burgesses. The Number of Aldermen is uncertain, because whosoever has been once Mayor, is ever after an Alderman. They send four Representatives to Parliament, as if they were still two Corporations, and therefore must be accounted a double one.

The Electors of their Burgesses are all the Freeholders; every Man having a Freehold, whether he be an Inhabitant or not, tho' of the most inconsiderable Value, enjoys the Privilege of Voting. Their Number not long since was under two hundred, but within these twelve Years are increased to six hundred forty eight, and upwards.

The Manner of Voting is thus: Every Elector has a Privilege, as in *London*, to poll for four Persons; but when they are chosen, they are returned in two Indentures, the two first, according to the Number of Votes or their Quality, under the Title of the Burgesses of *Weymouth*, and the two others under the Title of those of *Melcomb*, by which Means the Lists for them are preserved severally, tho' the Corporation be but one.

Tho' *Weymouth* probably be the elder Borough, yet *Melcomb* received Summons to Parliament sooner than *Weymouth*, viz. 33 & 34 *Edward I.* and sent Representatives oftener perhaps for this Reason, because it was the Demefne-Land of the Crown. The List of the Parliament-Men for *Weymouth* begins the 12th Year of *K. Edward II.* and is continued to the Reign of *K. Edward IV.* without Interruption; but the Rolls are lost or defective in the Reigns of *King Henry VII.* and *VIII.* and *King Edward VI.* after whom it continues entire to the 12th

Year of her late Majesty Queen *Anne*. The Members of the present Parliament in 1716 are,

Lieutenant-General *Harvey*.
Thomas Littleton Esq;

The List of the Burgesses who have served in Parliament for *Melcomb-Regis* begins the 33d Year of *K. Edward I.* and is continued (with the like Defect for want of the Rolls in *King Henry VII.* and *VIII.* and *King Edward VI.*'s Reign) to the 12th Year of *Qu. Anne*. The Burgesses for this present Parliament in 1716 are,

Admiral *Baker*.
William Betts Esq;

The Borough of BRIDPORT.

Bridport, or (as it is commonly called) *Burport*, from the River *Bur* or *Bret*, upon which it stands. Some will have it derived from *Brutus*, who is fabled to have landed here, and others from *St. Bride* or *Bidget*; but both are alike mistaken.

Before the *Normans* Invasion, in *Edward the Confessor's* Days, we learn from *Domesday-Book*, that there were in this Town 120 Houses, and that it defended it self in all the King's Services, and was taxed at five Hides of Land, and paid to the Use of the King's Housholders half a Mark of Silver, excepting the Custom of one Night's Service; and that here was then one Mint-Master, who yielded to the King a Mark of Silver and twenty Shillings out of every Coinage. But of these Houses, there were twenty ruinous in the Conqueror's Reign, that could not pay the Tax.

By this Description, this Town seems to have been the King's Demefne at the Time of the Conquest, as were also *Dorchester*, *Shaftsbury*, and *Wareham*, because they had Mints and great Privileges, which by the Laws of *K. Athelstan* could not be exercised, but in walled Towns and Boroughs, which import much the same thing.

K. Henry III. Reg. 37. created this Place a Borough by his Charter in these Words: *Rex concessit probis Hominibus de Brideport, quod Villa de Brideport de cetero sit liber Burgus, & quod iidem Homines, & eorum Heredes, in perpetuum habeant illum Burgum liberum,*

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cum omnibus Libertatibus, reddendo ad Scaccarium, &c. i. e. The King grants to the good Men of *Bridport*, that their Town shall be a free Borough, and enjoy all the Liberties and Customs of a free Borough, paying yearly into the King's Exchequer their old Fee-farm Rent, and forty Shillings Increase, and doing all the other Services due from a free Borough; as also that they may chuse out of their Numbers one or two Bailiffs, who shall be answerable to the Exchequer, and the King and his Heirs, for the said Farm and Increase Rent.

From this last Clause, and the like Expressions in other Charters, it seems evident, that this was the Original of divers Corporations. The Bailiffs, who were customarily chosen to be Receivers of the Fee-farm Rents, by degrees commenced General Officers or Governors of the Towns in which they made their Collections, which were made often from House to House, and so this Town was leased in Fee-farm to the Inhabitants, upon their rendring a certain Quit-Rent to the Crown, as they had done formerly, and their Bailiffs were to collect it, and pay it into the Exchequer at *Michaelmas* yearly. *K. Richard II.* confirmed this Grant: But

The Charter by which this Corporation is now governed, is that which was ratified and confirmed by *K. James I. Reg. 17*, who reciting, that *Bridport* having been anciently incorporated by the Name of Bailiffs and Burgesses, limits it to consist for ever after of two Bailiffs, to be chosen by the Burgesses yearly, and that the Corporation shall consist of fifteen Burgesses, whereof the Bailiffs to be two of them, and to have Power to chuse a Recorder; and that the said Bailiffs and preceding Bailiffs and Recorder shall be Justices of the Peace, and no foreign Justices to act therein. He also gave them Power to build a Prison, have a Common Seal, hold Lands and Tenements, &c. and to chuse a Town-Clerk, and two Serjeants to carry Maces before the Bailiffs, and that the Bailiffs shall have all Fines and Amerciaments, with other Privileges.

This Town stands low, in a dirty Soil, and contains principally two Streets, the one of which extends from East to West,

and lies in the great Western Road, (which is the chief Support of its Trade) but is very uneven and ill pav'd, tho' broad; the other from North to South, in which stands the Church, which is adorned with a good embattelled Tower. The Town-Hall is but a mean Building, notwithstanding the Quarter-Sessions for the County are held here once a Year.

The Right of electing Members to serve in Parliament for this Borough is in the Inhabitants at large, i. e. all Housekeepers, who are therefore as many as there are Houses, which are computed at two hundred and eighty, and so are the Votes.

The Corporation is but poor, the Buildings ruinous and decayed, which may be supposed to be owing to a double Cause: 1. The choaking up of their Harbour, which is barred up with Sand by the Tides. Divers Attempts have been made to cleanse it away, and secure a free Passage for Ships, but all in vain; so that the Claim which the Townsmen long ago, viz. 8 *Edw. I.* exhibited of taking Toll of all Ships coming thither, for which they alledged that they and their Ancestors fully enjoyed those Liberties, is now of little or no Advantage to them. But, 2. They are chiefly impoverished by the Loss of the Hemp Manufacture, in which *Burport* drove so considerable a Trade, (the Soil hereabouts being very productive of Hemp) that *Anno 21 King Henry VIII.* an Act was made for the making Halters, Cables and Ropes, in *Burport*, and within five Miles thereof, and revived and confirmed almost every Session of Parliament for upwards of sixty Years after; from whence came the Proverb of a Man hanged, *That he was stabbed with a Burport Dagger.*

The List of Members for this Borough begins the 23d of *K. Edward I.* and is continued (without any considerable Defect) to the Reign of *K. Edward IV.* The Reigns of the Kings *Henry VII.* and *VIII.* and King *Edward VI.* are wanting in the Rolls; but from Queen *Mary I.* to the 12th Year of the late *Qu. Anne*, are perfect. The present Representatives for this Borough in 1716 are,

William Coventry Esq;
Thomas Strangways Jun. Esq;

The Borough of SHAFTSBURY.

Shafton or Shaftsbury is a Town pleasantly situated upon an high Hill, and so affords a very delightful Prospect. It contains about 500 Houses, lying in four Parishes, and ranged into several Streets, tho' the Buildings are but indifferent. It is said anciently to have had ten Churches, but now four only remain, viz. Trinity, St. Peter, St. James, and St. Rumbald alias Cann-Church; the others have no Remains but in Tradition.

This Town is certainly very ancient; for in *Affer*, the Bishop of Sherburn's Days, who died Anno 883, Shaftsbury contained a Street; and Brompton in his *Chronicon* says, that K. Alfred repaired this City, which tho' it may seem contradicted by the ancient Inscription in *Camden* above-mentioned, which makes him the Founder of it, yet the Word *FECIT* may be well enough expounded, by enlarging, repairing, and granting larger Privileges, which put it into a flourishing Condition, which is the most proper Meaning. The same King also soon after built in it a Monastery for Nuns, which he consecrated to the Virgin Mary, and was another Cause of its Eminency and Prosperity, it being the richest and best endowed in England.

It was a Borough before the Conquest, as appears by *Domesday-Book*; for in the Reign of K. Athelstan, Grandson of K. Alfred, it was ordain'd, that there should be two Mints in Shaftsbury, which (according to that Survey) were in the next Century increased to three, as appears from the Record following: *In Burgo Sceptesberie, tempore Regis Edwardi, erant c. & iv. domus in Dominio Regis; hæc Villa ad omne servitium Regis se defendebat & geldebat pro xx hid. scilicet ii Mark. argenti Huscarlis Regis; ibi erant iii Monetarii, quisque reddebat i Mark. argenti & xx sol. quando Maneta vertebatur, &c.* This Record is englished before in *Dorchester* and *Bridport*, *mutatis mutandis*.

By this Record it appears, that this Town was anciently the King's Demesne, (for it says in *Dominio Regis*) and so it continued a considerable Time after the Conquest; for Anno 1 K. Henry III. Edmund Plan-

tagenet, Earl of Kent, and Son of King Edward I. had a Grant of Shaftsbury Manor to him and his Heirs; after whom it was given to the Monastery of Shaftsbury, to which it belonged till the Dissolution by King Henry VIII. when it fell into the King's Hands, and was given by K. Edward VI. Anno 1547, to Thomas Wriothesley Earl of Southampton, by Patent dated July 23, Reg. 1. wherein that King grants to the said Earl and his Heirs the Scite and Precinct of the late Monastery of Shaftsbury, and the Town and Borough of the same, with all the Messuages, Lands, Rents, &c. thereto belonging, in the Parishes of St. Peter, St. Lawrence, St. James, St. Martin, and the Holy Trinity. The Earls of Pembroke, in the beginning of Qu. Elizabeth's Reign, were Lords of this Manor and Borough, and held them till the latter end of K. Charles II.'s Reign, when they were sold, viz. the Advowsons of the Churches to Sir John Nicholas, Knight of the Bath, whose Son Edward Nicholas is the present Proprietor, and the Royalty of the Manor and Borough to Anthony Ashley Cooper, late Earl of Shaftsbury, whose Great Grandson, now a Minor, enjoys it.

This Borough of Shaftsbury has from the beginning returned Members to Parliament, and at present is governed by a Mayor and twelve Aldermen, by which Title it was incorporated by Qu. Elizabeth; but the Inhabitants affirm, that they were before her Charter incorporated by the Title of a Mayor and Burgessees. The Members of Parliament are elected by the Inhabitants at large, paying Scot and Lot, which are in Number about three hundred.

This Town being seated upon an high Hill, is destitute of Water, which how it is supplied with, according to Custom, is not unworthy our Observation: There are a quarter of a Mile from the Town three or four large Wells, in the Parish of Melcomb, within the Liberty of Gillingham, a Manor belonging to Edward Nicholas Esq; from which this Town has been supplied Time out of mind, being brought on Horses Backs, or upon the Head in Pails, at a certain Price; but the Town is obliged to make this Acknowledgment to the Lord of the Manor for their Water; The Mayor and Burgessees of Shaftsbury, the Monday before Holy Thursday, dress up a Prize-Besom,

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Besom, as they call it, (somewhat like a May-Garland in Form) with Gold and Peacocks Feathers, and carry it to a broad Green half a Mile below the Hill in the Parish of *Melcomb*, and present it to the Lord of the Manor, as an Acknowledgment for his Water, together with a raw Calves-Head, and a Pair of Gloves, which his Steward receives, distributing at the same time among the People twelve Penny-Loaves, and three dozen of Beer. This Ceremony being over, the Prize-Besom (which is usually worth 1500 l. being adorned with Plate and Jewels borrowed of the neighbouring Gentry) is restored to the Mayor, and brought back again to the Town by one of the Officers with great Solemnity. Many People get their Living by fetching Water; and tho' several Contrivances have been set on foot by an Horse-Engine to bring Water into the Town, and particularly by Mr. *Benson*, yet none have taken such effect, as to supply the Town with Water for all Uses, and so the Water-Carriage continues, tho' it sets not so many on work as formerly.

The List of Burgeses who have served in Parliament for this Borough begins at the 23d Year of K. *Edward I.* and is continued (saving the former Defect in the Reigns of the Kings *Henry VII.* and *VIII.* and K. *Edward VI.*) to the 12th Year of the Reign of the late Qu. *Anne.* The present Members in 1716 are,

Edward Nicholas Esq;
Samuel Rush Esq;

The Borough of WAREHAM.

This Town is reputed the ancientest Borough, and was heretofore esteemed the largest Town in *Dorsetshire*, there being reckon'd no less than 17 Churches belonging to it formerly, tho' now there are but three, and all of them supplied by one Minister. It consists only of two Streets, crossing each other, meanly built. It was anciently inclosed with a Wall and Ditch, and had a Castle belonging to it; but Time hath quite demolished the Wall and Castle, so that there remains only the Ditch, and a Close called *Castle-Close*, to shew they ever were. The Churches are but mean Struc-

tures, except the Tower of *St. Mary's*, which is the chief Ornament of the Town.

Before the Conqueror's Arrival, this Town was memorable for being the Burial-place of *Brettricus*, the last sole Monarch of the *West-Saxons* in the Time of the Heptarchy, who died Anno 800. It was also afterwards of Note for the Interment of *St. Edward* the Martyr, who was translated from hence to *Shaftsbury*.

At the Norman Invasion we are assured by *Domesday-Book*, that *Wareham* was the King's Demesne, and then taxed at ten Hides. In K. *Edward* the Confessor's Time there were one hundred and forty three Houses, and two Mint-masters, who paid a Mark of Money to the King, and twenty Shillings at every Coinage. These Mints were first appointed by K. *Athelstan*.

Mr. *Camden* tells us, that *William* the Conqueror built a strong Castle here, which was defended by *Robert Lucy* for K. *Stephen* against K. *Henry II.* his Competitor, who landed here in 1142, with *Robert* Earl of *Gloucester*, and besieged and took it; which having done, he took Ship again here, and departed to *Anjou*. This Place at that time was a noted Port; but the River being since choaked up, the Trade was removed hence to *Pool*, and this Town is become poor and inconsiderable.

The Corporation is ancient; for we find, that K. *John*, Reg. 12, 1211, upon the Payment of a Fine of 100 Marks for a Charter, granted the Inhabitants of this Place to hold this Borough, with the Appurtenances, to them and their Heirs, at the Fee-farm Rent of 20 l. per Annum, arising either from the Toll of their Market, which is well frequented at this Day, or from some small Acknowledgments paid by the respective Houses.

The Royalty of this Town was at this time, or not long after, in the noble Family of the *Clares*, Earls of *Gloucester*; for Anno VIII. *Edward III.* *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Gloucester* and *Hertford*, certified his Claim to a Gallows, Infangthef, *placita Namii vetiti*, Bloodshed, Hue-and-cry, View of Frankpledge, Pillory, Ducking-Stool, Assize of Bread and Beer, and a Saturday Market every Week, and a Fair for two Days, viz. on the Eve and Day of *St. John Baptist* in his Borough of *Wareham*; which Liberties he

he pleaded that he and his Ancestors had enjoyed Time out of mind. From this Family it came by Female Heirs first to *John de Burgh* Earl of *Ulster*, then to *Lionel*, second Son to *K. Edward III.* made by his Wife's Right Duke of *Clarence*, *Edmund Mortimer* Earl of *March*, and *Richard Plantagenet* Duke of *York*, and at last was vested in the Crown, in which it continued, till King *James I.* gave it to *Thomas Emerson* Esq; from whom, by several Sales, it is come to be settled on the Corporation by Lieutenant-General *Erle*, for the putting out of poor Children for ever.

The present Charter by which the Corporation is now governed, was granted by Her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, Reg. 1. by the Name of the Mayor, six Capital Burgesses, and twelve Common-Council-Men, and their Assistants. By Virtue of this Establishment, the Mayor, Recorder, and preceding Mayor, are constituted Justices of the Peace, the two first of the *Quorum*, and empowered to hold their own Sessions; neither of which they had any Privilege of before; tho' the Mayor, by Prescription, is Coroner of the Isles of *Purbeck* and *Branksey*, as well as of his own Town. By this Charter also they enjoy two Fairs, on the 6th of *April*, and 21st of *August*, besides that of *Midsummer-Day* above mentioned.

The Choice of Members to represent this Town in Parliament is in all the Inhabitants who pay Scot and Lot, who are in Number about 150, as appears by a Poll taken in the late *K. William's* Time, from which we may judge, that the Houses are not above 200. The Returning Officer is the Mayor, who hath been the supreme Magistrate here ever since the Reign of *K. Henry VI.*

Near *Wareham* is a small Village called *Stowborough*, belonging to *Trinity* Parish, which may be accounted a sort of Suburbs to it. The Inhabitants say, that *Wareham* rose out of its Ruins, and that *Stowborough* is the Mother-Town. 'Tis a little Place, and retains an Officer, which they call a Bailiff, and had till lately a Mayor. It pretends to some Privileges, which we may presume granted to it as having been the ancient Demesne of the Crown.

The List of the Parliament-Men for this Town begins 30 *Edw. I.* but hath a Defect from the 7th of *K. Edward II.* to the 2d of

K. Edward III. and from thence is continued to *K. Edward IV.'s* Reign, after which the Rolls are wanting to Qu. *Mary's* Time; from which it is continued, with some small Defects, to the 12th Year of the late Queen *Anne*. The Members serving in this present Parliament for this Borough in 1716 are,

Lieutenant-General *Thomas Erle*.

George Pitt Esq;

The Borough of CORFE-CASTLE.

This Borough takes its Name from the Castle built here by *K. Edgar*, who on that Account endowed the Town with several Privileges. The Town is situate underneath the Castle, upon a considerable Rise, and contains about 100 Houses. The Parochial Church is a large lofty Building, cover'd all over with Lead, and dedicated to *K. Edward*, commonly called the Martyr, because he was basely murder'd by his Mother-in-Law *Elfrida*, whom he came to visit in Duty, to make way for her Son *Ethelred* to inherit the Crown. It is a Royal Peculiar, and not liable to any Episcopal Visitation or Jurisdiction, and to it belongs a Chapel of Ease called *Kingston-Chapel*, consecrated to *St. James*, distant from it and the Town about a Mile.

When this Town was made a Borough, is not yet discovered; but we learn from History, that its Privileges were very great, viz. That as many as have borne the Office of Mayor, are called Barons, and that the Mayor for the Time being, and of the preceding Year, are Justices of the Peace; That it may hold a weekly Market on *Thursdays*, and two Fairs, on *May 1*, and *October 18*. And *K. Charles II.* when he confirmed the Privileges of this Town, at the Instance of the late Duke of *Leeds*, *Febr. 12*, Reg. 31, allowed this Borough the same Immunities as the Cinque-Ports, and exempted it from Toll, &c.

The Lord of this Manor is by Inheritance Lord Lieutenant of the Isle of *Purbeck*, in the midst of which this Borough stands. He has also Power of appointing all Officers in the said Isle, and determining all Actions, Suits, &c. by his Bailiffs and Deputies. He has also all Shipwrecks in the Isle, and a Freedom from the Lord High

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Admiral of England. It was the Demefne Land of the Crown at the Conquest, and so continued, till K. Edward VI. gave it (with many other Manors) to his Uncle Edward Seymour Duke of Somerset, who forfeiting it to the Crown by his Attainder, Qu. Elizabeth, Reg. 14. disposed of it to Christopher Hatton Esq; Gentleman Pensioner, by her Grant, in these Words, "That she gave the Castle or Lordship of Corfe, with all the said Queen's Hereditaments, lying and being in Corfe in the Isle of Purbeck, with the Lead, Iron, &c. Parcel of the Possessions of Edward late Duke of Somerset, together with the Advowson and Rectory of Corfe, and Chapel of Kingston thereunto annexed, to have and to hold to the said Christopher Hatton and his Heirs for ever." Thirteen Years after this the said Queen, Reg. 27, confirmed the Premises to Sir Christopher Hatton, and then also confirmed to the Mayor and Burgesses of Corfe all their ancient Privileges, as above mentioned.

This Manor continued in the Family of the Hattons from the first Donation to the Reign of K. Charles I. when it was sold to Sir John Bankes, Lord Chief Justice, who being deprived of his Office by the Rebels, made Corfe-Castle, which he had before repaired, and erected into a Seat, a Garrison for his Royal Master, leaving it to his Lady and the Gentlemen of the Country to defend, which they did bravely, till it was betrayed to the Rebels by some who pretended to bring them Relief. Capt. Wake, the Father of the present Archbishop, was among the former. Being taken, it was

plunder'd and demolish'd, and now remains a Monument of their Rage and Cruelty.

The first time that this Borough sent Members to Parliament was in the 14th Year of Qu. Elizabeth, upon whose granting of this Manor and Castle to her Favorite Christopher Hatton Esq; this Town by his Interest obtained the Privilege of sending Representatives to Parliament, as did also Bishops-Castle in Shropshire. This Example encouraged other Courtiers in this Reign to assist other small Boroughs to assume this Liberty, which they now exercise, and to this Beginning many little Corporations in Hampshire and Cornwall owe their sending Members of Parliament, as may appear from a Memorandum in the Town-Books of the Borough of Newport in the Isle of Wight, where 'tis said, That at the Procurement of Sir George Carew Kt. Marshal of that Queen's Household, and Captain of the Isle, two Burgesses for Newport were admitted into the High Court of Parliament; whereas none ever sat there before for that Place in the Memory of Man.

The Inhabitants paying to Church and Poor, (whose Number is reputed to be about 80) chuse the Members of Parliament for this Borough, who are returned by the Mayor and other Barons.

The List of Parliament-Men for this Borough begins the 14th Year of Qu. Elizabeth's Reign, and is continued entire to the 12th Year of Queen Anne. The present Members in 1716 are,

Dennis Bond Esq;

William Okeden Esq;

N. B.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats & Manors.
OTS. } RY = } s Fee- } ing } stock } s Chapel } gton } iddle } hall } gton }	Ugbscomb	V Bridport	10 0 0	T. Strangeways Esq	Mr Jo. Luff.	{ Th. Strangeways Esq S. & M.
	Sherburn					
	Bemister	R Bridport	19 15 0	New College, Oxon.	Mr Philips.	
	Rawbarrow					
	Blandford					
	Barrow	V Whitchurch	8 14 6		Mr John Legg.	
	Lowsbarrow					
	Godherton	Bridport			Mr Hart Cur.	J. Michel Esq; M.
	Whitchurch	R Whitchurch	13 5 5	General Erle.	Mr Templeman.	General Erle, M.
	Whitchurch	V Whitchurch	9 0 0			
	Buckland	Peculiar of the D. of Sarum			Mr Wilcox.	Mr Hasket, M.
	Sherburn					
	Bere	R D. of Sarum	6 19 1	Jo. Tregonwell Esq;	Mr Willis Jun.	J. Tregonwell Esq S.
	Haffer				Mr John Jones.	
	Bemister					
	Pimpern					J. Trenchard Esq S.
	George					
	Cramborn	R Pimpern	7 19 9		Mr Ivey.	
	Eggarton	R Bridport	9 2 6		Mr John Lock.	
	Puddleton	R. D Sarum	2 0 0			{ Sir Ja. Long, &c An. Floyer Esq; S.
	Cramborn					
	Brownfell					
	Badbury					
	Haffer					
	Yetminster	R Shafton	9 9 8	D. of Bolton.	Mr Tho. Bezer.	D. of Bolton, M.
	Godherton			Impropriation.	Mr Jo. Sutton.	
	Newton					
	Bere	Shafton		Geo. Pitt Esq;	Mr John Freke.	
	Sherburn	Shafton	7 15 0			
	Bemister	{ Vic. Pec. of Sarum		Ch. of Sarum.	Mr Peter Brice.	Mrs Gifford, S.M.
	Sherburn	Sarum	6 2 7			
	Bere	V. D of Sarum	25 5 0	Baliol College.	Mr Wills.	{ Heirs of T. Tur- bervile Esq; S.M.
	Knowlton					
	Badbury					
	Godherton	R Bridport	8 2 3	Colonel Brown.	Mr Rob. Newman.	Colonel Brown, M
	Ugbscomb in Abbotsbury.					
	Culliford	R Dorchester	9 1 5	Trinity College.	Mr Stevinson.	
	Rushmore					
	Haffer					
	Pimpern	V Pimpern	12 18 1	Chur. of Winton.	Mr Tho. Ryley.	
	Combditch	R Whitchurch	15 17 7	Tho. Pitt Esq;	Mr Willis Sen.	Th. Pitt Esq; S.M.
	Combditch		15 7 7½	Lady Trenchard.	Mr Savage.	La. Trenchard, S.M.
	George			T. Strangeways Esq	Mr Cox.	
	Rushmore					
	Lowsbarrow					Ed. Hooper Esq; S.

B R A.

B R A.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent	Seats & M.
Bradford	} Sherburn	V Shafton	7 17 10	Mrs Harvey.	Mr Cha White.	Mrs Harvey
Abbas						
Bradford	} George	R Dorchester	11 2 9	C. of Winton.	Mr J. Thistlethwayt	Mr T. Mery
Peverel						
Bradley	Haller					
Bradpole	Redhove	V Bridport	8 13 0	The King.	Mr Ro. Frampton.	
Branksey	Cogdean					
Branksey Castle	Cogdean					
Bredy Parva	Ugscumb			Rob. Meller Esq;	Mr St J. Burrough.	R. Meller Esq;
Brianston	Pimpern	R Whitchurch	8 11 8	Port. Seymour Esq;	Mr Ben. Derby Sen.	P. Seymour
Brianston	} Pimpern					
House						
Bridport	Bridport	R Bridport	10 12 2	T. Strangeways Esq	Mr Button.	
Brinspuddle	Barrow					
Broad Main	George	R Dorchester	15 0 0		Mr Rob. Butter.	
Broad Way	Culliford	R Dorchester	7 15 2½	Trinity-College.	Mr Stevenjon.	
Broad Windsor	Bridport	V Bridport	15 8 7	Bishop of Sarum.	Mr Tho. Wootton.	Sir Will P
Brockampton	Buckland					
Brokington	Knowlton					
Brompton	Godherton					
Buckhorn	} Redlane	R Shafton	10 1 1		Mr John Williams.	
Weston						
Buckland	} Buckland	V Whitchurch	16 19 8		Mr Cha. Lister.	
Newton						
Buckland	} Culliford	R Dorchester	6 9 ½		Mr Henr. Howton.	
Ripers						
Bugley	Redhove					
Burley	Upwimborn					
Burph	Godherton					
Burstock	Whitway	V Bridport	6 0 0	Will. Bragg Esq;	Mr Will. Aish.	W. Bragg Esq;
Burston	Puddleston	R Whitchurch	3 17 1	Sir James Long.	Mr Geo. Marsh.	Sir Ja. Long
Burton	George					
Burton Brad-	} Godherton	R Bridport	25 0 0	Tho. Pitt Esq;	Mr Toogood.	Tho. Pitt Esq;
stock						
Burton	Sherburn	R Shafton	10 15 0			
Burton	Winfrith					
Burton Long	Sherburn			Madam Thinn.	Mr Chaffy.	
Came	Puddleton			Rob. Meller Esq;	Mr Pope.	
Can	Upwimborn					
Candal Bishops	Sherburn	R Shafton	11 10 0	Lord Digby.	Mr John Gale.	Lord Digby
Candal Marsh	Sherburn	R Sarum Pec.	5 16 1			
Candal Purse	Sherburn	R Shafton	7 8 8½	Lord Brook.	Mr R. Heymour.	Mrs Hopkins
Candal Sturton	Brownfell	V Shafton		Hen. Derwinst Esq;	Mr John Stevens.	Lord Brook
Candal Wake	Brownfell					Sir J. Mery
Canford	} Cogdean	V Whitchurch	11 19 9½	Sir John Webb.		Sir Jo. Webb
Lawnds						
Canford Parva	Badbury	D Sarum				
Carlton	Pimpern				Dr Sloper.	
Castle-Town	Sherburn	D Sarum Pec.		Lord Digby.		Lord Digby.
Catton	Whitway					
Carstock	Totcomb	R Bridport	13 13 9		Mr Hayn.	
CERNE	Totcomb	V Whitchurch	8 15 11	Tho. Pitt Esq;	Mr Darbie.	Tho Pitt Esq;
Cerne Nether	Totcomb				Mr Tim. Stoodley.	Rob. Brown Esq;
Cerne Upper	Sherburn	V Whitchurch	5 18 3	Nich. Cary Esq;	Mr Stoodley.	N. Cary Esq;

H A.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats & Manors.
Bury	Badbury	R Pimpern	7 10 1			
ington	Bemister	V Dorchester	8 0 8		Mr Cha. Long.	D. of Newcastle.
on	Winfrith					Col. Chudleigh, S
Almington	Totcomb					Will. Strode Esq; S
merles	Tollerford	R Whitchurch	7 3 5			
orough	Cogdean				Mr Tho. Barefoot.	General Erle, S.
ury	Lowsbarrow				Mr Drayton.	Ant. Henley Esq;
stock	Bemister	V. Sarum	14 2 4	Ch. of Sarum.		G. Trenchard Esq; S
ifter	George	D. Sarum Pec.		He. Trenchard Esq;		J. Elson Esq; S M
outh	Whitway	R Bridport	8 16 6 ¹ / ₂	John Elson Esq;	Mr Bragg.	
eriton	Bridport	R Bridport	2 16 10 ¹ / ₂		Mr John Parry.	
erell East	Culliford	R Dorchester	9 13 4			
erell	Culliford					
ington	Bemister	R Bridport	8 10 0			Mr H. Minters.
orough	Tollerford	R Bridport	6 13 4			
orough	Tollerford				Mr. Fearour.	
on	Culliford	R Whitchurch	13 10 4 ¹ / ₂	Tho. Pitt Esq;	Mr Broderopp.	Tho. Pitt Esq; M
born	Whitchurch					
el	Yetminster	R Pimpern	8 2 9	Geo. Chaffin Esq;	Mr Cha. Dabson.	G. Chaffin Esq; S
ill	Upwimborn				Mr Hunt.	Sir Job. Beling, M.
ock	Whitway	R Bridport	4 11 6 ¹ / ₂	Mrs Bishop.	Mr John Lock.	Mrs Bishop, S
omb	Ugscumb	R Bridport	10 0 0		Mr Rob. Wake.	
Frome	Tollerford	R Bridport	6 18 1 ¹ / ₂			
on	Combditch	R Whitchurch				
	Puddleton					Mrs Baynard, S
	Yetminster			Mrs Harvy.		Mrs Harvy, S M
ank	Sherburn	R Sarum Pec.	4 16 0			
Kanes	Winfrith	V Dorchester	14 9 0	Weld Esq;	Mr Cha. Cherry.	
Nether	Godherton					
on	Godherton	R Dorchester	12 5 1	Alexand. Thistle- thwait Esq;	Mr John Miller.	Alexan. Thistle- thwait Esq S M
nce	Totcomb	R Bridport	8 5 0	John Michel Esq;	Mr Sam. Mettler.	J. Michel Esq; M
on	Cramborn	R Shafton	9 10 2			
on East	Sherburn	R Shafton	7 18 0		Mr Caleb Cook.	Abington Esq S
on	Sherburn	R Shafton	11 9 4			
on West	Cramborn					
E	Haffer	R Sarum	40 14 7			
LE	Cogdean	Sarum		Eaton College.	Mr Montague.	A Churchil Esq M
Mouling	Bemister	R Bridport	21 3 4		Dr John Pollard.	Ld. Lempster, M
omb	Ugscumb					Lord Berkeley of Stratton, M
rove	Badbury					
d	Lowsbarrow					
M.	Cramborn	V Pimpern	6 13 4		Mr Will. Newton.	E. of Salisbury, S M
N O	Cramborn					
orn	Haffer					

C R I.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats & M.
Crichill Long	Knowlton	R Pimpern	13 0 0	Sir N. Napper.	Mr Geo. Ellis.	Sir N. Napper.
Crichill Parva	Knowlton	R Pimpern	10 9 7		Mr Will. Guise.	W. Okeden
Cripton	Culliford					
Crockway	Eggarton					Re. Brown
Crixton	Tollerford					
Dalwood	Ugscumb	V Bridport		Inhabitants.	Mr Rob. Stoker.	Rob. Fry
Dantish	Buckland					
Develish	Pimpern					
DORCHESTER =	Ugscumb	R All-Saints	4 4 6	Inhabitants.	Mr Grayham.	Thomas
		R Trinity	17 8 6		Mr Will. Lee.	W. Lee
		R St. Peter's			Mr Ric. Hutchins.	T. Hutchins.
Downe	Sherburn					D. of New
Drewsey	Puddleton					Col. R. R.
Durweston	Pimpern	R Whitchurch	14 6 8	Cook Esq; of Norf.	Mr Wild.	Cook E.
Eastover	Godherton					
Edmondsham	Lowsbarrow	R Pimpern	64 10 2		Mr Rob. Haffey.	
Egleston	Hasler					
Elwell	Culliford					
Encomb	Hasler					
EVERSHOT =	Tollerford	Whitchurch		The King.	Mr James.	
Ewrin	Redlane	R Shafton	25 8 12			
Courtney	Hanley	V Shafton	20 11 8			
Ewrin Minster						
Fant le Roys	Sherburn					
Marsh						
Farnham	Cramborn	R Pimpern	7 9 10 1/2		Mr Will. Raven.	
Farrington	Redlane					
Fifehead	Whiteway					
Fifehead	Redlane	V Shafton	7 0 0		Mr Ric. Hewson.	
Magdalen						
Fifehead	Pimpern	R Whitchurch	5 1 5	Tho. Pitt Esq;	Mr John Freke.	Salt
Nevill				Tho. Pitt Esq;	Mr Ridgeway.	Tho. Pitt
Fippenny	Pimpern					
Aukford						
Fittleford	Pimpern					
Fleet	Ugscumb	V Dorchester	5 10 0		Mr Will. Oldis.	Max. Oldis
Foke	Sherburn	R Shafton	9 12 3 1/2			
Fordington	Ugscumb	V Dorchester	15 0 0			Pr. of
FRAMPTON =	Godherton	V Dorchester	11 9 6	Rob. Brown Esq;	Mr Tim. Stoddley.	Rob. Brown
Frome Bassett	George					
Frome Quinton	Tollerford	R Whitchurch	15 7 0		Mr John James.	
Frome Vanchurch	Tollerford	R Dorchester	8 0 0	D. of Bolton.	Chas. Strangways.	D. of Bolton
Funtmell East	Hanley	P Shafton	18 0 0		Mr T. Dibben.	
Funtmell West	Hanley	V Shafton	7 10 0			
Gillingham	Upwimborn	P Shafton	54 0 0			
Gillingham	Upwimborn	V Shafton	40 17 3 1/4		Mr John Cragg.	
Glasen	Sherburn					
Gliffett All-Saints	Cramborn	R Pimpern	5 3 10		Mr Ross Proffer.	
Gliffett Middle	Cramborn					

G. L. I.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Manors & Seats.
Tett Sr. }	Cramborn	R Pimpern	10 0 0	_____	Mr Ed. Creech.	
Michael }	Torcomb	R Whitchurch	13 6 8	_____	Mr Ball.	
Maniston }	Haffer	_____	_____	_____	_____	Sir N. Napper, S
Age }	George	_____	_____	_____	_____	
nton }	Cramborn	_____	_____	_____	_____	
field }	Knowlton	_____	_____	_____	_____	
Age }	Whitway	_____	_____	_____	_____	
Rock }	Upwimborn	{ Church demolished in the Wars, a Village.	_____	Eaton-College.	Mr Montague.	Sir John Web.
ond }	Pimpern	R Pimpern	7 4 1	Geo. Trenchard Esq	Mr Churchil.	G Trenchard Esq M
apreston }	Cramborn	R Pimpern	13 10 0	_____	Mr Will. Forster.	
worthy }	Cogdean	_____	_____	_____	_____	
ford }	Redlane	_____	_____	_____	_____	Rob. Seymour Esq S
ley Six- }	Hanley	_____	_____	_____	_____	
ny }	Cogdean	_____	_____	_____	_____	
worth }	Rowbarrow	_____	_____	_____	_____	
nton }	Hanley	_____	_____	_____	_____	
grave }	Whitchurch	R Whitchurch	19 13 9	_____	_____	
beare }	Pimpern	_____	_____	_____	Mr Will. Walter.	
bury Brian }	Whitway	R Bridport	23 2 10 ¹	Tho. Wyndham Esq	Mr Christ. Sherriff.	{ T. Wyndham Esq J. Henley Esq M
church }	Sherburn	V Shafton	5 0 0	Lord Digby.	_____	Lord Digby.
on }	Sherburn	_____	_____	_____	_____	
ng }	Whitchurch	_____	_____	_____	Mr John Brown.	
on }	Winfrith	_____	_____	_____	_____	
arden }	Totcomb	_____	_____	_____	_____	
itige }	Culliford	_____	_____	_____	_____	J. Williams Esq; S
ngtton }	Rowbarrow	_____	_____	_____	_____	
on }	Cogdean	_____	_____	_____	_____	
ford }	Totcomb	_____	_____	_____	_____	G. Trenchard Esq M
ld }	Badbury	R Pimpern	16 8 6	_____	Mr Phil. Trabern.	
on Martell }	Hanley	_____	_____	_____	Mr Walter Birt.	
on Mary }	Eggarton	R Bridport	10 0 0	D. of Bolton.	Mr Obad. Thorn.	D. of Bolton, S M
Farm }	Eggarton	_____	_____	_____	_____	
East }	Haffer	_____	_____	_____	_____	
West }	Haffer	_____	_____	_____	_____	
est }	Sherburn	_____	_____	_____	_____	
on }	Badbury	_____	_____	_____	_____	
on }	Badbury	V Whitchurch	8 10 4 ¹	_____	Mr John Pullen.	
ell }	Cramborn	R Shafton	14 13 9	_____	Mr John Ribrea.	
on }	Badbury	V Pimpern	7 13 10	Sir Anth. Sturt.	Mr Dan. Ribrea.	Sir A. Sturt, S M
on }	Pimpern	R Pimpern	14 0 0	{ Sir Jac. Banks. Ed. Pleydel Esq;	Mr Beling.	{ Sir J. Banks & E. Pleydel Esq M
on Mary }	Newton	_____	_____	_____	_____	
on }	Rushmore	_____	_____	_____	_____	
on }	Whitchurch	R Whitchurch	19 12 9	Tho. Pitt Esq;	Mr Nat. Heymour.	Tho Pitt Esq; M
omb }	Puddleton	_____	_____	_____	_____	
omb Over }	Eggarton	_____	_____	D. of Bolton.	_____	
orth }	Eggarton	_____	_____	_____	_____	
on }	Rushmore	_____	_____	_____	_____	
on }	Rowbarrow	_____	_____	_____	_____	
ny }	Badbury	_____	_____	_____	_____	Banks Esq; S

K I N.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seals & Manner.
Kinston } Russell }	Ugscumb			D. of Bedford.		D. of Bedford J. Michell Esq.
Kingston } Magna }	Redhove	R Shafton	13 4 5			
Kinson	Cogdean					
Knighton	Pimpurn	R Dorchester	8 15 4½		Mr Hen Knight.	
Knighton	Puddleton				Mr Alder. Swann	
Knowle	Buckland					
Knowle	Haller	R Dorchester	17 17 4	Ed. Clavel Esq;	Mr Jf. Chapman	Ed. Clavel Esq.
Knowlton	Knowlton					
Kuhbridge	Haller					
Lake	Cogdean					
Langton	Ugscumb					
Langton Butter	Pimpurn					
Langton Gilten	Pimpurn	R Pimpurn	13 10 0		Mr Fran. Swann	
Langton } Hering }	Bemister	R Bridport	7 2 10½		Mr Will. Oltin	Pr. of d'Val
Langton Wallis	Rowbarrow	R Dorchester	14 8 9		Mr Edw. Atton.	
Laanston	Pimpurn					
Lechiot South	Cogdean					
Leigh	Yetminster					
Lemington	Sherburn					
St. Leonards	Badbury					
Levelston	Sherburn					
Lewcomb	Tollerford	R Bridport	8 0 0		Mr Sam. Seward.	H. Devenish Esq.
Lidlinch	Brownfell	Shafton		He. Devenish Esq;	Mr Combs.	H. Devenish Esq.
Lillington	Sherburn	R Shafton	10 12 3½			
LIME =	Bridport	V Sarum	10 5 6	Dean of Sarum.	Mr Tim. Haller.	H. Henley Esq.
Litchett Mal- } travers }	Cogdean	R Whitchurch	13 3 4	Ge. Trenchard Esq;	Mr Sam. Gommant.	Geo. Trenchard Esq.
Litchett } Minster }	Cogdean			Eaton College.	Mr Mountague.	G. Trenchard Esq.
Litton	Ugscumb	R Bridport	33 13 4	Geo. Richards Esq;	Mr Bewuill.	G. Richards Esq.
Loders	Godherton	V Bridport	14 5 7½		Mr John Sntson.	D. of New
Lodge	Badbury					
Lodge	Haller					
Longbredy	Eggarton	R Bridport	19 12 0	Rob. Meller Esq;	Mr St. J. Burroughs.	J. Michell Esq.
Longfleet	Cogdean					
Longham	Badbury					
Long-Lane } Mill }	Redlane					
Longtother	Godherton					
Lulworth } Castle }	Winfrith					
Lulworth East	Winfrith	Dorchester	11 14 5		Mr Jos. Tomes.	
Lulworth West	Winfrith					
Luson	Whitway					
Mannington	Badbury					
Manston	Redlane	R Shafton	12 4 11			
Maperton	Cogdean					
Maperton	Redhove	R Bridport	8 3 0	Rob. Broderop Esq;	Mr Powel.	R. Broderop Esq.
Marcleton	Tollerford					
Margaret } Marth }	Newton					

M A R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats & Manors.
Abrahamhall	Newton	R Shafton	31 6 9	Mr Com. Place.	Mr Gil. Gliff. a.	J. Huffy Esq; S W. Filish Esq; S
Abraham Farm	Combditch	V Bridport	—	—	Mr Hunt.	—
Abraham Wood	Whitchurch	—	—	—	—	—
Abington	George	—	—	Sir Nat. Napper.	Mr John Tasker.	Sir N Napper M D. of Newmarket, S
Abury	Ugscomb	R Whitchurch	17 14 5	Rob Coker Esq;	Mr Tho. Com.	R. Coker Esq; S M
Powderbury	Buckland	—	—	—	—	—
bury	Cramborn	—	—	—	—	—
bury	Hanley	R Shafton	9 18 10	—	Mr Peter Smith.	—
lots	Yetminster	R Shafton	11 10 4	—	Mr John Williams.	—
bury Bubb	Yetminster	R Shafton	8 3 4	T Strangeways Esq	—	T. Strangeways Esq
bury	Yetminster	R Shafton	—	—	—	—
mond	Tollerford	R Bridport	5 6 8	T. Strangeways Esq	Mr John Bedell.	Th. Strangeways Esq; S M.
bury	Tollerford	—	—	—	—	T. Strangeways M
ford	Tollerford	—	—	—	—	—
bury	Whitchurch	—	—	—	—	R. Bingham Esq; S
omb	Whitchurch	R Whitchurch	16 0 0	Tho. Pitt Esq;	Mr Nat. Heymour.	Th. Pitt Esq; S M
gham	Ugscomb	—	—	—	Mr John Parr.	—
omb	Bemister	—	—	—	—	R. Broderop Esq; S
ey	Totcomb	—	—	—	—	—
COMB	Totcomb	—	—	—	—	—
IS	Puddleton	—	—	—	—	—
ask	Puddleton	V Whitchurch	13 11 8	—	Mr Grayham.	Ed. Pleydel Esq; Seat, which was Sir J. Moraton's.
de Marth	Bere	—	—	—	—	—
de Marth	Eggarton	—	—	—	—	—
orn	Upwimborn	—	—	—	—	—
orn St.	Whitchurch	V Whitchurch	10 0 0	Sir Jacob Banks.	Mr Geo. Marsh.	Sir Jacob Banks, S M. which was the Tregonwells.
ew	Totcomb	R Whitchurch	12 14 1/2	—	Mr Alex. Sharp.	—
rn Stiham	Buckland	—	—	—	—	—
n	Cramborn	—	—	—	—	—
ON	Upwimborn	V Whitchurch	8 4 5	—	Mr John Conans.	General Esq, M
AS	Lowsbarrow	—	—	—	—	—
n Magna	Rushmore	R Dorchester	9 19 1	W. Frampton Esq;	Mr Tho. Read.	W. Frampton S M.
Parva	Rushmore	—	—	—	—	—
on	Winfrith	—	—	—	—	—
on	Redhoe	—	—	—	—	—
on	Upwimborn	—	—	—	—	—
church	Rushmore	—	—	—	—	—
n	George	—	—	—	—	—
n	Bere	—	—	—	—	—
mb	Cogdean	V Bridport	41 15 3	—	Mr Peter Brice.	—
Pydings	Bemister	—	—	—	—	—
eford	Eggarton	—	—	—	—	—
n	Winfrith	—	—	—	—	—
bury	—	—	—	—	—	—
omb	—	—	—	—	—	—
ry	—	—	—	—	—	—

K I N.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats & Manors.
Kinston	Uglscomb			D. of Bedford.		D. of Bedford.
Russell						
Kingston Magna						
Kinson	Redhoe	R Shafton	13 4 5			
Knighton	Cogdean					
Knighton	Pimpurn	R Dorchester	8 15 4½		Mr Hen Knight.	
Knowle	Puddleton				Mr Alder. Swann	
Knowle	Buckland					
Knowle	Haller	R Dorchester	17 17 4	Ed. Clavel Esq;	Mr Jf. Chapman	Ed. Clavel Esq;
Knowlton	Knowlton					
Kunbridge	Haller					
Lake	Cogdean					
Langton	Uglscomb					
Langton Butter	Pimpurn					
Langton Gilten	Pimpurn	R Pimpurn	13 10 0		Mr Fran. Swann	
Langton						
Hering	Bemister	R Bridport	7 2 10½		Mr Will. Olin	Pr. of Waler
Langton Wallis	Rowbarrow	R Dorchester	14 8 9		Mr Edw. Atton.	
Laanston	Pimpurn					
Lechiot South	Cogdean					
Leigh	Yetminster					
Lemington	Sherburn					
St. Leonards	Badbury					
Levelston	Sherburn					
Lewcomb	Tollerford	R Bridport	8 0 0		Mr Sam. Seward.	
Lidlinch	Brownfell	Shafton		He. Devenish Esq;	Mr Combs.	H. Devenish Esq;
Lillington	Sherburn	R Shafton	10 12 3½			
LIME	Bridport	V Sarum	10 5 6	Dean of Sarum.	Mr Tim. Haller.	H. Henley Esq;
Litchett Maltravers	Cogdean	R Whitchurch	13 3 4	Ge. Trenchard Esq;	Mr Sam. Gommant.	Geo. Trenchard Esq;
Litchett						
Minster	Cogdean			Eaton College.	Mr Mountague.	G. Trenchard Esq;
Litton	Uglscomb	R Bridport	33 13 4	Geo. Richards Esq;	Mr Bewvill.	G. Richards Esq;
Loders	Godherton	V Bridport.	14 5 7½		Mr John Sutton.	D. of Newm.
Lodge	Badbury					
Lodge	Haller					
Longbredy	Eggarton	R Bridport	19 12 0	Rob. Meller Esq;	Mr St. J. Burroughs.	J. Michell Esq;
Longfleet	Cogdean					
Longham	Badbury					
Long-Lane						
Mill	Redlane					
Longtother	Godherton					
Lulworth						
Cattle	Winfrith					
Lulworth East	Winfrith	Dorchester	11 14 5		Mr Jos. Tomes.	
Lulworth West	Winfrith					
Luson	Whitway					
Mannington	Badbury					
Manston	Redlane	R Shafton	12 4 11			
Maperton	Cogdean					
Maperton	Redhoe	R Bridport	8 3 0	Rob. Broderesp Esq;	Mr Powel.	R. Broderesp Esq;
Marcleton	Tollerford					
Margaret						
Marsh	Newton					

M. A. R.	Hundred	Deanery	Valuation	Patron	Incumbent	Seats & Manors
Abball	Newton	R Shafton	31 6 9	Mr Con. Place.	Mr Gil. Gliff. u.	J. Huffy Esq; S W. Filist Esq; S
Ab Farm	Combditch	V Bridport			Mr Hunt.	Sir N Napper; M
Ab Wood	Whitchurch			Sir Nat. Napper.	Mr John Tasker.	D. of Newnham; S
Abington	George					
Abury	Ugscumb	R Whitchurch	17 14 5	Rob. Coker Esq;	Mr Tho. Cow.	R. Coker Esq; S M
Powder	Buckland					
bury	Cramborn					
bury	Hanley	R Shafton	9 18 10		Mr Peter Smith.	
ots	Yetminster	R Shafton	11 10 4		Mr John Williams.	
bury Bubb	Yetminster	R Shafton	8 3 4	T Strangeways Esq		T. Strangeways Esq
bury						
mond						
bury	Tollerford	R Bridport	5 6 8	T. Strangeways Esq	Mr John Bedell.	Th. Strangeways Esq; S M.
ppford						
bury	Tollerford					T. Strangeways M
ppford						
omb	Whitchurch					R. Bingham Esq; S
gham						
omb	Whitchurch	R Whitchurch	16 0 0	Tho. Pitt Esq;	Mr Nat. Heymour.	Th. Pitt Esq; S M
ley						
COMB	Ugscumb				Mr John Parr.	
IS O=						
ask	Bemister					R. Broderop Esq; S
le Marsh	Totcomb					
le Marsh	Totcomb					
orn	Puddleton					
orn St.	Puddleton	V Whitchurch	13 11 8		Mr Grayham.	Ed. Playdel Esq; Seat, which was Sir J. Morston's.
rew						
on Stiham	Bere					
n	Eggarton					
n	Upwimborn					
ON	Whitchurch	V Whitchurch	10 0 0	Sir Jacob Banks.	Mr Geo. Marsh.	Sir Jacob Banks, S M. which was the Tregonwells.
AS O=						
n Magna	Totcomb	R Whitchurch	12 14 1/2		Mr Alex. Sharp.	
a Parva	Buckland					
on	Cramborn					
on	Upwimborn	V Whitchurch	8 4 5		Mr John Conant.	General Erle, M
n	Lowsbarrow					
n	Rushmore					
church	Rushmore					
n	Winfrith	R Dorchester	9 19 1	W. Frampton Esq;	Mr Tho. Read.	W. Frampton S M
n	Redhove					
mb	Upwimborn					
Pydings	Rushmore					
eford	George					
n	Bere					
bury	Cogdean	V Bridport	41 15 3		Mr Peter Brice.	
omb	Bemister					
ury	Eggarton					
	Winfrith					

N E W.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats & Manors.
Newland	Sherburn					
Newton	Rowbarrow					
Newton Castle	Whitchurch					
Newton	Tollerford	R Bridport	30 4 10 ¹	T. Strangeways Esq	Mr C. Strangeways.	
Maiden		V Shafton	6 5 10			
Oborn	Sherburn					
Okeford	Tollerford	R Shafton	6 13 4	G. Trenchard Esq;	Mr John Crab.	G. Trenchard
Child Superior						
Okeford	Tollerford	R Shafton	7 0 0			
Child Inferior						
Okeford	Newton	R Shafton	21 12 8 ¹			
Fitzpain						
Okeford	Cramborn	R Whitchurch	7 9 8 ¹		Mr Read.	
Shilling						
Okeford	Cramborn	R Whitchurch	6 16 4 ¹			
Shilling						
Orchard East	Newton					
Orchard West	Newton					
Osmington	Culliford	R Dorchester	11 0 0		Mr Tho. Pope.	A. Churchill Esq
Owre	Rowbarrow			Abp. of Canterbury		Archbishop
Owre-Moigne	Winfrith	R Dorchester	23 4 5		Mr R. Bartholomew	Archbishop
Pancrafs	Torcomba					
Park-Stone	Cogdean					
Parkey West	Cramborn	R Pimperm	6 17 6		Mr Will. Eruley.	
Parrett South	Redhove	R Bridport	17 14 0		Mr John Harwood.	
Parnham	Bemister	In Bemister Par.				Tho. Strada Esq
Pentridge	Cramborn	R Pimperm	6 15 9		Mr Tho. Merchant.	
Petersham	Cramborn					
Pillesdon	Whitway	R Bridport	6 19 10		Mr Will. Comb.	
Pillesdon Court	Whitway					
Pillesdon Penn	Godherton					T. Wyndham
Pimperm	Pimperm	R Pimperm	19 2 5	Geo. Pitt Esq;	Mr Tho. Stevens.	Geo. Ryves Esq
Plush	Buckland					Geo. Ryves Esq
P O O L	Cogdean			Inhabitants.	Mr John Connant.	
Poor-Stock	Godherton	V Bridport	16 16 8	D. of Bolton.	Mr Jos. Harbin.	D. of Bolton
Poorton	Redhove	V Bridport	5 11 4 ¹		Mr John Sherston.	D. of Bolton
Porfton	George.					
Portland	Portland I	R Dorchester	18 18 0		Mr Geo. Farwell.	The Crown
Portland Castle	Portland I					
Portham	Ugscomb	V Bridport	8 14 0		Mr Bayley.	H. Chaffin Esq
Porington.	Haffer					
Poxwell	Winfrith	R Dorchester	10 15 0	G. Trenchard Esq;	Mr Darby.	G. Trenchard
Preston	Badbury					
Preston	Culliford	V Dorchester	8 18 0			
Puddle Hinton	Puddleton	R Whitchurch	17 3 8	Eaton-College.	Mr Parry.	Eaton-College
Puddle Parva	Puddleton					
Puddleton	Puddleton	R Whitchurch	31 2 10	Colonel Rolles.	Mr Howton.	Col. Rolles.
Puddle	Whitchurch	V Whitechurch	20 0 0	Winchester-College.	Mr Mer. Reynolds.	Wil. Compton
Trenchard						
Pulham	Rushmore	R Whitchurch	18 17 9	Halfey Esq;	Mr Tho. St. Lee.	
Pulham East	Buckland					
Pulham West	Buckland					

UN.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Manors & Seats.
Ugscumb	Pimpern	R Bridport	12 6 4	W. Clutterbuck Esq	Mr Yard.	Wil. Clutterbuck, S
Ugscumb	Pimpern	—	—	—	—	Tho. Skinner, S
Tollerford	R Bridport	11 17 8	—	—	Mr Rich. Hele.	Sir C.W. Bampf- field Bart, M
Yetminster	R Shafton	6 5 8	—	—	—	Pr. of Wales
Rowbarrow	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winfrith	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ugscumb	—	—	—	—	—	—
Culliford	R Dorchester	11 5 5	Col. Wyndham.	Mr John Parr.	—	—
Rowbarrow	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bemister	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knowlton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cramborn	R Pimpern	4 19 1	—	—	—	—
Rowbarrow	R Dorchester	27 9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
Upwimborn	R S. Martins	3 13 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
Upwimborn	R S. Peter	11 10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	Mr Hen. Andrews.	—
Upwimborn	R Trinity	4 1 10	—	—	—	—
Upwimborn	V S. James	6 13 4	—	—	Mr Nic. Clerk.	—
Upwimborn	R S. Lawrence	6 13 4	—	—	—	—
Upwimborn	R S. Rumbald	9 2 0	—	—	Mr John Philips.	—
Upwimborn	V Pimpern	8 0 0	Abp. of Canterbury	Mr Basket.	—	Abp. of Cant. SM
Badbury	—	—	—	—	Mr Toogood.	T. Strangeways, M
Godherton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sherburn	V Shafton	20 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	Mr Lacy.	—
Sherburn	{ The same as Castleton be- fore mentioned.	—	—	—	—	—
Ugscumb	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barrow	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redlane	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitway	V Whitchurch	13 0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	{ Chur. of Win- chester.	Mr Tim. Stoodley.	—	Tho. Pitt Esq; SM
Redlane	R Shafton	7 10 0	—	Mr Langford.	—	{ Chur. of Win- chester, MT
Whitway	V Bridport	36 3 4	—	Mr Hawkins.	—	{ Thomas Strang- ways Esq; M
Hasler	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eggarton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pimpern	R Whitchurch	28 18 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	John Henley Esq;	Dr Sloper.	—	Ro. Brown Esq; M
Culliford	R Dorchester	10 8 0	—	Mr Wil. Thornton.	—	—
Culliford	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brownfell	R Shafton	24 4 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	{ Corpus Christi Coll. Camb.	Mr Wright.	—	Pe. Walter Esq; S
Badbury	R Pimpern	4 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
Whitway	—	—	—	—	—	Bennet Esq; M
Cramborn	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hasler	R Dorchester	9 15 5	D. Bond Esq;	Mr Sam. Bold.	—	D. Bond Esq; S
Newton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pimpern	R Pimpern	6 18 4	—	Mr J. Passingham.	—	R. Fownes Esq; SM
Ugscumb	—	—	—	Mr Da. Sagittary.	—	D. of Bolton, M
Pimpern	R Whitchurch	16 6 4	Sir Jacob Banks.	Mr Ro. Clavering.	—	Sir Jac. Banks, M
George	V Whitchurch	12 17 4	T. Strangeways Esq	Mr Cox.	—	T. Strangeways, M
Whitway	V Bridport	15 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inhabitants.	Mr Stokes.	—	—
Puddleton	R Shafton	5 13 4	—	—	—	—
Winfrith	—	—	—	—	Ms Jo. Robinson.	Th. Strode Esq; M

STO.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats & Manors.
Stoke	Yetminster	R Dorchester	19 6 4			
Stoke Galliard	Brownfell	R Shafton	7 0 0	Cha. Lewes Esq;	Mr Stevens.	C. Lewes Esq;
Stoke Wake	Whitchurch	R Whitchurch	8 8 9	Hen. Seymour Esq;	Mr Burton.	H. Seymour Esq;
Stone	Badbury					
Stowbrough	Hasler					
Stower East- over	Redhove				Mr Blackmore.	
Stower Pain	Pimpern	V Pimpern	7 8 6			
Stower Provost	Whitway	R Shafton	16 4 9		Mr Tho. Pope.	Ed. Fielding
Stower West- over	Redhove				Mr Blackmore.	
Stratton	George	P Shafton	35 15 4			
Studland	Rowbarrow	R Dorchester	7 10 5		Mr Rob. Bayley.	
Studland Castle	Rowbarrow					
Sturhill	Godherton					
Sturmister Marshall	Cogdean	V Whitchurch	31 4 10	Eaton-College.	Mr Montague.	A Church Wentworth
Sturmister NEWTON	Brownfell	V Shafton	17 2 0	Tho. Pitt Esq;	Mr John Pitt.	Tho. Pitt Esq;
Sutton	Culliford					
Sutton Points	Puddleton					
Sutton Waldron	Redlane	R Shafton	9 10 0		Mr Nat. Napper.	
Swire	Ugscumb	R Bridport	7 0 5	D. of Bedford.	Mr Jacob Cole.	D. of Bedford Ge. Dorrington Swynnerton
Tarrant Gunfield	Pimpern	R Pimpern	19 7 9		Mr Dan. King.	
Tarrant Hinton	Pimpern	R Pimpern	15 0 0		Mr John Crab.	T. Coward Esq;
Tarrant Kainston	Pimpern	R Pimpern	8 0 0		Mr Sam. Basket.	Governor P.
Tarrant Lannton	Pimpern	R Pimpern	8 9 0		Mr Crab.	
Tarrant Monkton	Upwimborn	V Pimpern	17 16 8			
Tarrant Rushton	Pimpern	R Pimpern	4 19 1		Mr Ric. Lawrence.	
Thornford	Sherburn	R Shafton	6 17 3			
Thornhill	Brownfell					
Thornhull	Badbury					
Tinham East	Hasler					
Tinham West	Hasler	R Dorchester	11 0 9	Dennis. Bond Esq;	Mr Toop.	J. Bond Esq;
Tinkleton	Puddleton	R Dorchester	5 11 6		Mr J. Ploughman.	
Todbere	Newton	R Shafton	6 0 0		Mr Ric. Stevens.	
Tollerd-Welver	Redlane					
Toller-Fra- trum	Tollerford	V Dorchester	10 15 10 1/4	H. Trenchard Esq;	Mr Cole.	Henry Trenchard Esq; M.
Toller-Por- corum	Tollerford	V Bridport	5 0 0	H. Trenchard Esq;	Mr Church.	Fr. Fulford Esq;
Tolpuddle	Puddleton	V Whitchurch	15 13 4		Mr Sam. Bragg.	Fr. Hall Esq;
Tompson	Comsditch	V Whitchurch	4 10 0	Abp. Canterbury.		Ab. of Can- formerly Hafey.

U R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats & Manors.
Barrow	R Whitchurch	7 13 4	Chur. of Sarum	Mr Savage.	A Seat and Ld. of the Manor, Chr. Twinkles.	
				Mr Derby.		
				Mr Benj. Young.		
Pimperna						
Cramborn	R Whitchurch	10 12 3				
Upwimborn						
Cramborn				Mr Walt. Bunkill.		
Yetminster						
Ugscumb	R Dorchester	18 3 0	Bp. of Salisbury.	Mr Will Cragg.	W. Freke Esq; J. Gould Esq; S.	
Godherton						
Puddleton	R Bridport	2 13 4			T. Strangeways, M.	
George						
Whitway	R Bridport	8 7 0		Mr Gidney.		
Winfrith	R S. Peter	6 1 10 2	Geo. Pitt Esq;	Mr Jones.		
	R Trinity	7 5 4				
	R S. Michael	5 3 2				
	R S. Martin	8 2 5				
Winfrith	R Dorchester	15 0 0	G. Trenchard Esq;	Mr Tom. Long.	John Richards, S.	
Puddleton	R Dorchester	19 7 1		Mr Will Hunt.		
Eggarton	R Dorchester	4 9 18 2	H. Trenchard Esq;	Mr Jacob Cole.	G. Richards, S. M.	
Sherburn					Kent Esq; S.	
Brownfell						
Redhove						
Ugscumb				Mr Parr.		
Combditch						
Combditch	V Whitchurch	7 16 0		Mr Sutton.		
Whitway	V Bridport	32 6 4		Mr Hunt.	Jo. Henley Esq; M.	
Cramborn	R Pimperna	12 12 1 4		Mr Willis.		
Ugscumb						
Totcomb						
Eggarton						
Knowlton	R Pimperna	9 4 4				
Badbury				Mr Constantine		
				Trab. Langford.		
Knowlton	R Pimperna	12 13 4		Mr Hooper.	E. of Shaftsbury, S.	
Knowlton						
Winfrith	R Dorchester	23 13 4		Mr Peter Smith.		
Rushmore						
Eggarton	R Bridport	14 0 0		Mr Forseth.		
Bere	R Whitchurch	13 11 1				
Culliford	R Dorchester	7 3 8		Mr. John Nelson.		
Bere	R Whitchurch	6 18 1 2	Baliol. College, Ox.	Mr Willis.		

W I N.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats & Man.
Winterborn	Culliford	R Dorchester	8 0 0	T. Strangeways Esq	Mr Frampton.	
Monkton						
Winterborn	George	V Dorchester	9 15 0		Mr Tasker.	
St. Martin						
Winterborn	George	R Dorchester	8 1 10			
Save.						
Winterborn		R Bridport	10 4 7		Mr Sagittary.	
Steepleton						
Wirtwood	Badbury					
Witcomb	Culliford					
Wolcomb	Yetminster					
Woodcotts	Cramborn					Nic. Hardy
Woodford	Winfrith					
Woodford	Tollerford					
agle						
Woodland	Knowlton					Symour
Wooll	Rushmore				Mr Cha. Cherry.	
Woolland				Sir Jacob Banks.	Mr Cha. Dobson.	R. Thornhill
Worgret	Barrow					
Worth	Rowbarrow	V Dorchester	8 8 4		Mr Geo. Marsh.	
Worth East	Rowbarrow					
Worth West	Rowbarrow					
Wotton	Whitway	{ A Village in Whitchurch Parish				{ Jo. Henley { Tho. Rose Esq
Abbotts						
Wotton Fitz	Whitway	R Bridport		Tho. Rose Esq;	Mr Thorp.	
Pain						
Wotton	Buckland	R Whitchurch	12 0 0		Mr Derby.	Lady Henley
Glanfield						
Wotton North	Sherburn					
Wraxhall	Eggarton				Mr Robert Wake.	
Yetminster	Yetminster	V Shafton	20 14 5			

DORSET -
SHIRE

DORSET- SHIRE	Dorchester	Cearn	Weymouth	Lime	Birdport	Frampton	Evershot	Ryme	Sherborn	Sturminster	Gillingham	Shaftsbury	Winborn	Cramborn	Poole	Warham	Blandford	Milton	Beer	Bemminster	Marshwood	Churchstoke	Yemminster	Puddle town	Abottery	Hagelbere
Portstoke W.	9	8	12	9	3	6	5	7	12	17	22	22	25	29	25	20	19	14	17	3	6	10	8	12	6	13
Hagelbere N.	10	7	15	23	17	10	10	9	6	4	11	9	14	17	16	13	7	4	8	15	19	23	8	7	15	101
Abottery S.W.	6	9	6	13	7	5	10	12	16	18	25	25	24	30	23	18	20	14	15	10	11	16	12	11	115	
Puddle town N.E.	4	6	9	22	15	7	11	12	14	10	17	16	14	19	13	9	9	4	5	15	19	24	12	102		
Yemminster N.W.	10	6	16	16	11	8	3	1	5	11	15	16	22	25	23	20	15	11	15	7	12	15	117			
Churchstoke W.	19	17	21	6	9	16	13	13	18	25	28	30	34	37	35	32	29	24	27	8	5	127				
Marshwood W.	14	13	16	4	4	11	9	10	16	21	26	26	30	34	30	26	25	19	22	5	122					
Bemminster N.W.	12	10	15	8	4	8	5	6	11	17	21	22	27	30	27	23	20	16	18	118						
Beer N.E.	9	10	11	25	10	11	14	15	14	9	16	13	9	15	9	5	6	4	99							
Milton N.E.	8	7	17	23	17	9	11	11	10	6	13	12	11	15	9	8	5	103								
Blandford N.E.	13	11	17	28	22	15	16	15	12	6	11	8	8	10	10	9	93									
Warham E.	12	13	13	20	23	15	19	19	18	15	20	17	8	15	6	80										
Poole E.	17	18	20	34	28	20	23	23	22	15	20	27	4	12	90											
Cramborn N.E.	23	22	26	38	34	24	26	25	22	14	14	11	7	82												
Winborn N.E.	18	17	20	34	28	20	23	22	20	13	17	14	90													
Shaftsbury N.	19	15	24	32	25	19	17	16	12	6	4	91														
Gillingham N.	20	16	24	30	24	19	17	16	10	7	92															
Sturminster N.	13	9	18	25	19	13	12	11	7	98																
Sherborn N.	13	8	18	20	13	11	7	5	100																	
Ryme N.W.	19	6	15	14	9	8	2	117																		
Evershot N.W.	9	6	13	13	8	6	112																			
Frampton N.	4	4	8	14	8	114																				
Birdport N.W.	11	10	8	14	120																					
Lime W.	17	17	18	194																						
Weymouth W.	6	10	13																							
Cearn S.	5	103																								

DEVONSHIRE

sends

II Members

to

Parliament

has

III Market Towns

and

248 Parishes

is divided into

III Hundreds

containing

about 772000 Acres

and about

21940 Houses

and above

100000 Inhabitants

In Compass

150 Miles

Dorchester

Poole

DEVONSHIRE

fends.

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Dorchester

Poole



Lime

Weymouth

Bridport

Shaftsbury

Warham

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Durham.

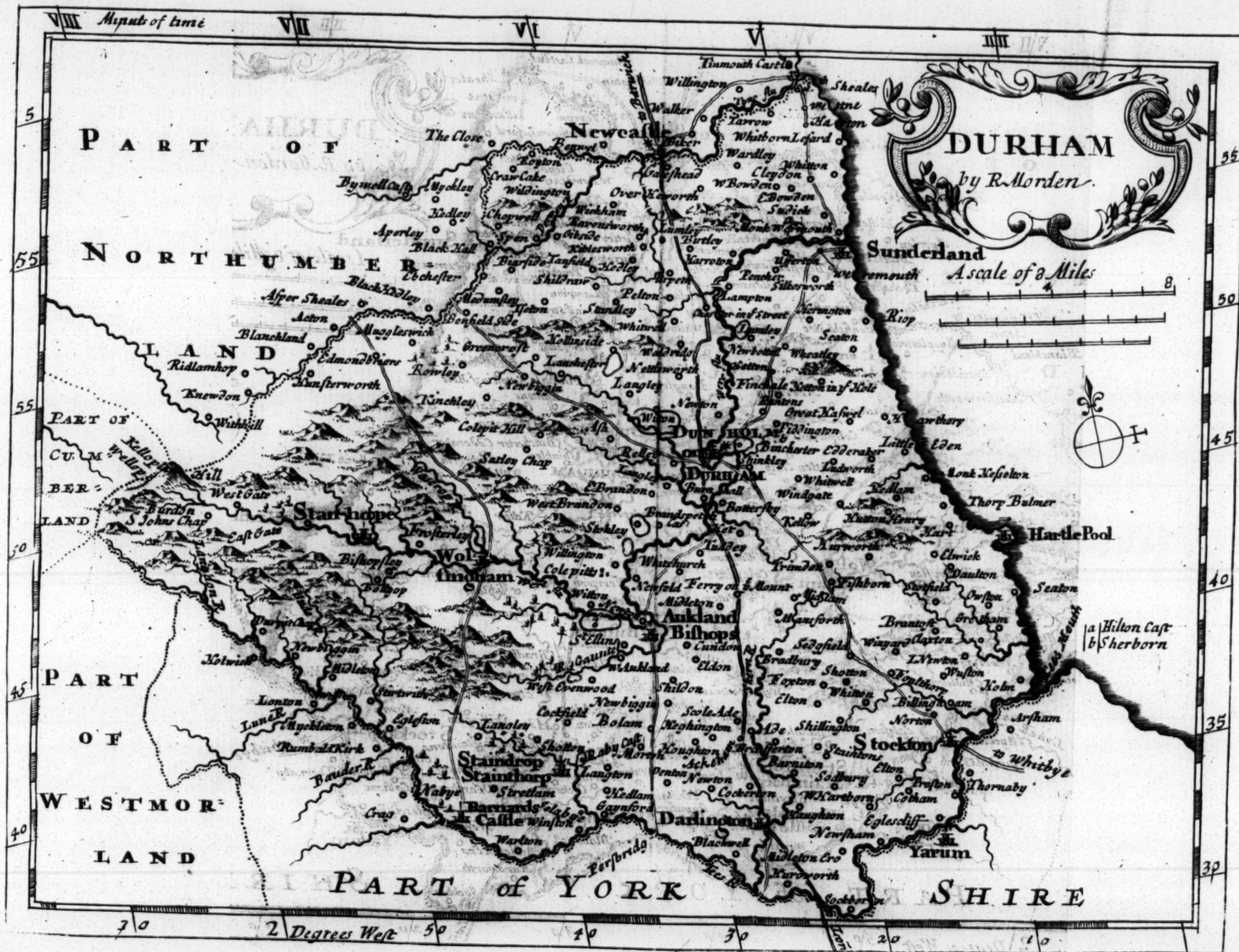
THE Bishoprick of *Durham*, or *Duresme*, or (as we may properly enough call it) The County Palatine of *Durham*, is bounded on the North-West by *Northumberland*, from which it is parted by the River *Tine* for some Miles, and then by the River *Derwent*, which runs into it; on the whole East Side by the *German Ocean*, whence it must be accounted a Maritime County; on the North by *Yorkshire*, from which it is divided by the River *Tees* or *Tuasfis*; and on the West by part of *Cumberland*, and part of *Westmorland*.

Some have in their Imagination cast it into the Form of a Triangle, of which the uppermost Angle they place at the meeting of the North-West Boundary and the *Tees*. The other Angle is made by the *Derwent* and *Tine*, entering the Sea at *Tinmouth*; and the third Angle is at the *Tees* Mouth, which River is the other Side, and the Ocean the Basis. But such Fancies are very arbitrary.

The Extent of this County is 35 Miles in Length, and 30 in Breadth, and about 107 in the Circumference. It hath four Wakes instead of Hundreds, one City, *Durham*, and eight Market-Towns, viz. *Aukland*, *Stockton*, *Sunderland*, *Darlington*, *Harilepoole*, *Stainthorp*, *Bernard Castle*, and *Walsingham*; eighty Parishes or Ecclesiastical Livings, of which thirty are Rectories, twenty one Vicaridges, and twenty eight Chapels, sixteen Rivers, twenty Bridges, twenty one Parks, and four Castles, and contains 61000 Acres of Land, 15980 Houses, and 96980 Inhabitants. It sends

only four Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights for the County, and two Burgesses for *Durham*.

The *Britains* which inhabited this County were part of the *Brigantes*, of whom we have given a large Account in the History of *Cumberland*. When the *Saxons* invaded this County, and became Masters of it, they called it *Deopham*, which is now contracted into *Durham*, and is called in Latin, *Ager Dunelmensis*. In the Division of the Isle among the *Saxon* Leaders, it was made part of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, and was reckon'd among those Counties, which being on the South Side of the *Tine*, were then called *Deira*, and the People *Deiri*, as that beyond it Northward was called *Bernicia*. Soon after the *Saxons* were converted to Christianity, this County, by the Devotion of the *Saxon* Kings, was given to St. *Cuthbert*, who was then Bishop of *Lindisfarne*, and his Successors for ever; from whence the Monkish Writers call it St. *Cuthbert's* Land or Patrimony. The *Danes* and *Normans* confirmed the ancient Liberties and Privileges given it by the *Saxons*, and added several others to the Church of St. *Cuthbert*, as, That it shall be a Sanctuary, and the County a Palatinate, which because it is now enjoyed by, and hath been a long time annexed to, the Bishop of this See, we shall put off our farther Discourse of this Matter, till we come to the Temporal and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Bishop, in the Method we have used in the former Counties, and proceed now to survey the Places of any Note in this Shire.





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On the South Side of the County, which is separated from Yorkshire by the River Tees, called by the Latins, *Teiss* and *Teisa*; by *Polydore*, *Athesis*, (but certainly by a Mistake); by *Ptolomy*, *TOTAZIS* and *Tuesis*, and rising out of a stony Ground called *Stenemore*, the first Place we meet with is

Egleston, or *Eggleton*, standing on the Banks of it, then increased to a considerable Bigness by the Addition of several Rivulets running into it on both Sides. Here *Conan* Earl of Britain and *Richmond* built a Monastery, which now is dissolved, and has left this Place famous for nothing but a fine Quarry of Marble. The River having passed this Town, comes to

Bernard Castle, taking its Name from *Bernard Baliol*, the Great-Grandfather of *John Baliol*, King of Scots, who built it. He left it to his said Son, whom King *Edward I.* having raised to the Kingdom of Scotland, obliged by an Oath to hold it, as a Dependence upon the Kings of England; but *John* falling from his Allegiance, *K. Edward* deprived him of this and his other Possessions in England, which (according to Custom) had fallen to the Bishop of this See; but the King being then displeased with the present Bishop, *Anthony Becke*, he gave this Castle, with all its Appurtenances, to *Guido Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, *Herks* and *Hertnes* to *Robert Clifford*, and *Kewerston* to *Galfred de Hertlepool*; yet in the next Reign *Ludovicus Beaumont*, a Person more famous for his Pedigree from the Royal Line of France than for his Learning, (for 'tis said he was a meer Stranger to Letters) being made Bishop of this See, went to Law with the Possessors of those Estates, and recover'd them, Sentence being given for him in these Words: *The Bishop of Durham ought to have the Forfeitures within the Liberties of this Bishoprick, as the King has them without.*

In the Rebellion of the Earls of *Northumberland* and *Westmorland* against *Qu. Elizabeth*, this Castle was bravely maintained by *Sir George Boms*, and *Robert Bows Esq;* his Brother, for 11 Days, against the whole Power of the Rebels, who at last were forced to give them honourable Terms to surrender.

It is a little Market-Town: The Market is on *Wednesday* weekly, and the Fair is yearly on the 21st of July. It consists of

one fair Street, near as long as *Fleetstreet* in London, having divers Lanes branching out from it. The chief Trade is in Stockings and Bridles. It is 185 Miles distant from London.

This Town hath been honoured by the late *K. William III.* with the Title of a Barony, which he conferred on *Sir Christopher Vane* A. D. 1699. This Gentleman is descended of an ancient Family in Wales, which for many Years have been settled in Kent. We find in our Histories one *Sir Henry Vane* knighted by the Black Prince for his Valour at the Battel of *Poitiers*, A. D. 1356, and another *Sir Ralph Vane* knighted by *K. Henry VIII.* at the Siege of *Balogne*. This last left no Issue, and so the Estate of the Family descended to

John Vane, Brother of the said *Henry*, who left two Sons,

Henry Vane, from whom the Lord *Bernard* is descended, and *Richard*, the Ancestor of the Earls of *Westmorland*. This *Henry* was succeeded by his Son

Sir Henry Vane, Grandfather of this Lord. He found the Estate of the Family small; but being employed by *K. Charles I.* in divers Places of Trust, left it considerably increased to his Son

Sir Henry Vane, Father of the present Lord, who being made Treasurer of the Navy by a Patent from *K. Charles I.* for his Life, left it much augmented to

Sir Christopher his Son, whom *King William III.* in the tenth Year of his Reign, created a Baron of this Realm, by the Style and Title of Lord *Bernard of Bernard Castle* in the Bishoprick of *Dunham*. He married *Elizabeth Hollis*, Sister to the late Duke of *Newcastle*, and by her hath two Sons living, viz. *Gilbert* and *William*, and one Daughter, *Grace*. His Seat is called *Fair-Lawn* in Kent.

A little lower on the River lies

Marmood, a little Market-Town: The Market is weekly on *Wednesday*. This Place also is noted for the Stocking Manufacture, and a Park in it.

Stratton stands at a little distance from hence. This Town was a long time the Seat of the famous and Knightly Family of the *Bomes*, or *de Arcubus*, who have signaliz'd themselves in the Defence of their King and Country. This Family is descended from *William de Arcubus*, to whom *Ala-*

was Niger, Earl of *Britain* and *Richmond*, gave it in these Words, That he should bear for his Arms the Escutcheon of *Britain*, with three bent Bows. Of this Family was Sir *William Bowes*, who was Member of Parliament for this County in the last Reign, whose Posterity are still remaining in this County. About five Miles North-East from hence stands

Standrop, or *Stainthorp*, which signifies a stony Village. 'Tis a Market-Town. The Market is on *Saturday* weekly. Here was formerly a Collegiate Church, built by the *Nevils*, which was a Burial place for that Family, *Ralph de Nevil*, the Founder of it, being interred there in the midst of the Choir in a stately Tomb, whereon are engraven the Figures of himself and both his Wives. He died *October 21*, 1426. King *Canutus* the Dane gave this Town to the Church of *Durham*, to have and to hold it for ever. Near this Town is situate, on the other Side of a small River,

Raby Castle, built by the *Nevils*, anciently Lords of this Place, and given by the same *K. Canutus*, with the Lands about it, to the Church of *Durham*, but held by the Family of the *Nevils*, or *de Nova Villâ*, of the said Church by the yearly Rent of 4*l.* and a Stag.

This Family of the *Nevils* is said to be descended of *Waltheof* Earl of *Northumberland*, of whose Posterity *Robert*, the Son of *Malredus*, Lord of *Raby*, having married the Daughter of *Galfred Nevil*, the Norman, (whose Grandfather *Gilbert Nevil* is said to have been Admiral to *K. William I.*) their Posterity took the Name of *Nevil*, and growing up to be a considerable and numerous Family, built a Castle here of no small Compass, and made it their principal Seat for many Generations. Of this ancient Family was descended the famous Sir *Thomas Wentworth*, who for his great Merit was first created Baron *Wentworth* of *Wentworth-Woodhouse* in the County of *York*, and afterward, in the 15th Year of *K. Charles I.* *January 12*, 1639, Baron *Raby*, Viscount *Wentworth*, and Earl of *Strafford*, of which Honour and Family we shall treat under the Earls of *Strafford*. This Castle is now the Seat of the Lord *Bernard* above mentioned. A few Miles from hence, where the little River

which runs between this Place and *Stainthorp* falls into the *Tees*, is

Selaby, where the Family of the *Brakenburies* have long had their Seat. Sir *Robert Brakenbury*, one of *K. Richard III.*'s Privy Counsellors, and Governor of the Tower, who was killed with him in *Besworth-Field*, fighting against *K. Henry VII.* was of this Family, which still continues, and have much enriched themselves by their Marriages with the Heirs of *Denton* and *Wharfedale*. A little farther on the *Tees* we find

Perce-Bridge, where not long since was dug up an Altar with this Inscription:



The distinct mention of *Condati* on this Altar would incline us to believe, that this Place was the ancient *Condatum*, which *Mr. Camden* places in *Cheshire* at *Congleton*, but since he brings no Argument to prove it, but a Similitude of Names, this Evidence may oversway, till some better appears. Following the Course of the River some Miles, we come to the Mouth of the River *Skern*, which rising a pretty way up the Country, passes by no notable Place but

Darlington, or *Darnton*, to which it has a good Stone-Bridge over it. 'Tis now a Market-Town of good Resort. The Market is on *Mondays* for Cattle, Corn, &c. The Market-place is spacious, and the Town consists of several Streets. *Seir*, a Son of *Ulphus*, Lord of the Town, having obtained Leave of King *Ethelred*, gave

it to the Church of *Durham*, and *Hugh de Puttaco* or *Pudsey* adorned it with a fair Church, and many other Buildings. Here was also anciently a College for a Dean and six Prebendaries; but we have no Account from our Histories when it was demolished, or by whom. It being upon the Road from *London* to *Berwick*, it is made a Post-Town, which increases the Trade, by bringing a Concourse of People to it.

This Town is one of the noted Places in *England* for the Linen Manufacture, for here are made not only fine Linen Cloths, but the most substantial and best Hugabacks, of which some are ten Quarters wide, and are made no where in this Nation but at this Place. Great Quantities of both Sorts, but especially of the Hugabacks, are sent from hence to *London* and other Parts every Year, besides what are spent in the Countries adjoining. Near this Town, at a Place called

Oxenhall, are three Pits called *Hell-Kettles*, or the Kettles of Hell, because the Water, by an Antiperistasis, or Reverberation of the cold Water, is hot in them. The common People tell many fabulous Stories about them, and think them bottomless; but wise Men seeing them to be unusual in Nature, have, after some careful Inquiries, given us this Account of them:

I. That they derive their Original from an Earthquake, which as they do not think improbable in it self, so they take their Conjecture to be confirmed by the Chronicle of *Tinmouth*, which tells us, That A. D. 1179, upon *Christmas Day*, at *Oxenhall*, in the Out-Fields of *Darlington* in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, the Earth rais'd it self up to a great Height in the manner of a lofty Tower, and remained all that Day till the Evening (as it were fix'd and unmoveable) in that Posture; but then it sunk down with such an horrid Noise, that it terrified all the Neighbours, and the Earth suck'd it in, and made there a deep Pit, which continues to this Day. But such as have more lately consider'd them, think them like some old wrought Coal-Pits that are drowned; but can't find that ever any Coal, or other Mineral, has been dug thereabouts.

II. That they are full of Water, and that not hot, as Mr. *Camden* was informed, but cold, up to the very Brim, and keeping much the same Level with the *Tees*, which runs near them. But as to the Nature of the Water, the Curious differ, some saying it is derived by some subterraneous Passages from that River, as they say Bishop *Tunstal* proved by marking a (a) Goose, and putting it into one of them, which not long after he found in the *Tees*; but others assert, that the Waters are of a different kind from the River Water, because it curdles Milk, and will not bear Soap.

III. That the Depth of them has been sounded, and they are found to be so far from being without a Bottom, that the deepest of them did not take up above 15 Fathoms, or 30 Yards of Line; so that there is no Ground to believe them bottomless. North of *Darlington* lies

Heighington, a small Village, where *Elizabeth Penyson* founded a School in the 43d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, to which *Edward Kirkby*, late Vicar of it, gave 70*l*. Returning to the *Tees*, it carries us down to

Sockburn, where the ancient and noble Family of the *Coigniers* had their Sear, and where there are yet remaining divers fair Tombs belonging to it. The Barons *Coigniere* of *Hornby* in *Yorkshire* are descended of this Family, and have been much enriched by their Marriages with the Heirs of the *Darcies* of *Menil*, and *William Nevil* Earl of *Kent*, and Lord *Falconbridge*; but about 200 Years ago their Estate went to the *Atherstons* and *Darcies*. In the Reign of K. *Henry VII.* *William Coigniers*, Grandson of the fore-mentioned *John*, was made Lord *Coigniers*, and his Posterity enjoyed that Honour two Successions, and then his Estate came to the Female Heirs, as above. But tho' this Family lost their Honour, one of the same Blood, viz. Sir *John Coniers* of *Horden*, was created a Baronet July 14, 1628. Near this Place is

Tarum, a considerable Market-Town (in Mr. *Camden's* Time) and bigger and better built than *Darlington*, but now an inconsiderable Village, and

Stockton

Stockton is risen up in its stead, from a poor Village, without Trading, or any Houses but what are thatch'd and clay'd, to be a neat well-built Corporation and Market-Town, driving a great Trade in Lead and Butter. 'Tis governed by a Mayor, and the Market is on *Saturday* weekly. The Ale brew'd in this Town is very famous, and becomes a grateful Present often from the Gentry to their Friends in *London*. The Manor belongs to the Bishop of the Diocese. Up the Rivulet, which runs by this Place into the *Tees*, stands

Sadburg, a Manor, which Bishop *Hugh Pudsey* bought of *K. Richard I.* and annexing it to his Bishoprick, he and his Successors sometimes have borne the Title of Earls of *Sadburg*. From *Stockton* the *Tees* has no eminent Towns upon it, unless it be *Bellofse*, which gives Name to a noble and ancient Family in these Parts, but holding on a winding Course by green Fields and Country Villages, falls thro' a large Mouth into the Ocean, which makes the East Side of the Country, where we shall observe these Towns, viz.

Gretham, where *Robert* Bishop of *Durham* built a good Hospical, the Manor of this Town being bestowed upon him by *Peter de Montfort*, Lord of it. Thus *Camden* relates it; but Bishop *Godwin* gives this Account of it, That *K. Henry III.* having slain *Simon de Montfort* in a Rebellion against him, seiz'd upon his Estate in all Parts of the Realm; whereupon *Robert Stichel*, Bishop of this See, also seiz'd his Farms in his Jurisdiction, which the King denying him, it came to be try'd, and being judged to be the Bishop's Right, he founded this Hospital, and endowed it with them, being then annually worth 97 l. 6 s. 3 d. 2 q. By this Place is

Claxton, which gives Name to an ancient Family hereabouts, of which was *Thomas Claxton*, a famous Antiquary, whose Merit alone might make this Town worthy of Notice. About four Miles from *Gretham* the Shore juts out into a small Promontory at one Place only, on which stands

Hartlepool, being encompassed on all Sides but the West by the Sea. It is a famous Market-Town, and hath under it a safe Harbour situated. *Bede* seems to call it *Heortu*, (which *Huntingdon* renders *Cervi*

Insula) and tells us, *Hea*, a religious Woman, formerly built a Monastery here; but this is probably a Mistake, for (as the *Durham Book* speaks) *Heortu* or *Heortnes* is rather the Name of the Territory about it, because it shoots out pretty far into the Sea.

'Tis an ancient Town-Corporate, and is governed by a Mayor, his Brethren, and other subordinate Officers. The Market is on *Mondays*, and tho' it was considerable in *Mr. Camden's* Days, it is of late very much disus'd, so that the Town depends almost entirely upon the Harbour, which is chiefly famous for receiving the Coal-Fleets passing to and from *Newcastle* in Strefs of Weather.

In the Year 1315, the Scots ravaged all this Territory, and entering this Town, plunder'd it of all they could find; for the frighted Inhabitants got aboard their Ships with such Goods as they could carry off in their Haste, and put to Sea to save themselves. From this Place, for 15 Miles together, the Shore affords nothing remarkable, but a pleasant Prospect to the Sailors, whose Eye is entertained all along with green Fields and Villages, till at length they come to the Mouth of the River

Were, called by *Protony*, *Vedra*; by *Bede*, *Wirus*; in the Saxon Tongue, *Weong*. This River rises in the utmost Angle of the Triangle, i. e. the farthest part of the County Westward, where being increased by two small Rivulets, the *Kelhop* and the *Bernhop*, it runs swiftly to the Eastward thro' vast Heaths and large Parks belonging to the Bishop, and in its way passes by many Places worthy of Remark, viz.

Stanhop, a little Market-Town, the Market disused, and now has nothing worthy our Notice but a Park, called from it *Stanhop Park*, and a noble and ancient Family, who take their Name from it, tho' their Seat is elsewhere. Near this Place it was that *K. Edward III.* encamped and besieged the Scots in their Camp within *Stanhop Park*, and being in his Tent, had been surpriz'd by *James Douglass*, an adventurous Scot, had not one of the King's Chaplains defended him with the Loss of his own Life. This was the first War of that King with Foreigners. The *Were* continuing its Course by *Walsingham*, where it receives the little River

River *Wascrop*, which runs thro' *Walsingham Park*, and having passed by *Beddorn Park*, comes to

Wilton, a Castle of the Lord *D'Evers*, a Family of ancient Note and Eminence in this County, being descended from the Lords of *Clavering* and *Warkworth*, and by Daughters of the *Vescies* and *Artons*, famous for their warlike Bravery against the *Scots*; for *Kerkeff*, a little Town in the farthest Parts of *Scotland*, was bestowed upon them by *K. Edward I.* for their great Services in the Wars with that Nation. In King *Henry VIII.*'s Reign, Sir *Ralph Evers*, Lord Warden of the Marches, did so many Exploits against the *Scots* in *Proterdale*, that the King gave him all the Lands he could win from the *Scots*, with which he was so animated, that he invaded *Scotland*, and being engaged by the Earl of *Arran* in *Halsdown Field*, was slain, with the Lord *Ogle*, and many other Gentlemen of Note. *William Eure*, Brother of the second *Ralph Lord Eure*, was a Colonel in the Army of *K. Charles I.* and was slain fighting for him at *Marston Moor* Battel in *Yorkshire*, *A. D.* 1645. The late Lord *Eure* or *Evers*, who was living *A. D.* 1674, but dy'd without Issue Male, was of this Family. The *Wre* having run some few Miles farther, receives a little River from the South called *Gannest*, where, at the very Conjunction of them, stands

Aukland, formerly called *North-Aukland*, and sometimes *Market-Aukland*, but now commonly *Bishop-Aukland*. The Name signifies a Land of Oaks, (as *Sarron* among the *Greeks* did) and the Bishop's Title is added upon the Account of the fine Palace those Prelates have here, tho' it might perhaps also deserve that Name, because it has been a special Favourite of the Bishops of this See.

The Palace is a noble Structure, beautified with Turrets, and built at first by *Anthony Bee*, who was Bishop of this See in King *Edward I.*'s Reign, who placed in it a Dean and Prebends, to which he allotted the Quadrangle for their Habitation. Other Bishops his Successors, as *Walter Skirlaw*, *Lawrence Boock*, and *Thomas Rithat*, made

some considerable Additions to it, so that it was at length a most magnificent Building; but it was a great Eye-sore to the Reformers of the late rebellious Times, and was quite ruin'd by Sir *Arthur Hasterig* and his Men, and so lay till the Restoration of *K. Charles II.* who made the very learned *Dr. John Cosins* Bishop of it in 1660.

This worthy Prelate made it his first Care to restore this decay'd Palace, and magnificently repair'd it, and built likewise a stately Chapel *A. D.* 1665, in which he lies buried. He was also a Benefactor to this Town, as some of his Predecessors had been, for he founded and endowed an Hospital for two Men and as many Women. *Walter Skirlaw* also, a Bishop of this See about *A. D.* 1400, built a very strong Bridge over the *Wre* for the Convenience of the Town.

This Town is pleasantly seated upon the Side of an Hill, in a very good Air, and hath a good Market weekly on *Thursdays*. The Church is dedicated to *St. Andrew*, and tho' it is now ceased to be Collegiate, yet it is a neat Building, convenient for the Inhabitants. The Manor of this Town belongs to the Bishop, and the Houses are handsome. In fine, 'tis one of the best Towns in the County. From this Place the *Wre* turns Northward, and by that means remains longer in the County, where it next touches upon a small Village of a few Houses, called now

Binchefer; but by the great Ruins of Walls and Houses still visible in and about it, and by the Description of *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary*, it plainly appears to be the ancient Roman *Vinovium* or *Binovium*, tho' *Ptolomy* so misplaceth it, that it may seem almost seated under another Pole, and not to be found in *England*. Many Roman Coins are often dug up here, which are called *Binchefer Pennies*, and some Inscriptions, which make it often resorted to not only by the Curious, but the common People themselves. Two Roman Inscriptions *Mr. Camden* had met with in his Time cut upon Stones, tho' something defaced, viz.

DEAR



Another Altar was here dug up; but it was much defaced with Gaps; but so much of the Inscription as is well legible, is represented in the following Figure:



This Place was anciently part of *St. Cuthbert's* Patrimony; but the Earls of *Northumberland* tore it, with some other Villages belonging to the Church, from it, when the Thirst of Gold swallowed sacred and prophane Things with equal Greediness. On the other Side of the *Wear*, among the Hills, we see

Branspeth-Castle, built by the *Bulmers*, a Family of Reputation in these Parts, who had their Residence here for some Generations, till Male Issue failing in *Bernard* [says *Camden*, but *Bertram* says *Dugdale*] *de Bulemer*, *Geoffrey Nevil* married *Emme*, his only Daughter, and brought this Town, with other great Possessions, into the Family of the *Nevils*. *Margaret*, the Wife of *Ralph de Nevil*, who founded the Collegiate

Church at *Staindrop*, and Daughter of *Hugh* Earl of *Stafford*, lies buried in the Choir of the Church of this Place.

In this Parish lies *Haireholme*, commonly called *Hairum*, whither it is said that some of the Murderers of *Thomas Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, fled after the Fact, and built a Chapel there to his Memory. The Family of the *Coles* had their Seat here in King *Charles I.*'s Days, for we find that *Sir Nicholas Cole* of *Branspeth* in this County was created a Baronet by that Prince, *March 4, 1640.* and to him *Sir Nicholas Cole*, now or late enjoying the same Title and Estate, is (as we suppose) his Son and Heir. *George Grey* also, Esq; the Father of that pious Divine *Anthony Grey* Earl of *Kent*, who being in holy Orders before he arrived at the Honour, would not take his Hand from the Plough, but exercis'd his Ministerial Function to his Death, had his Habitation here. From hence the *Wear* continues its Course, and having received two little Rivulets near *Battersby*, winds in as if it design'd to make an Island, and therein is situate the chief City of this County, called corruptly

DURHAM; for the Latin Word *Dunelmum* has a plain Reference to the Saxon Name *Dunholm*, which *Bede* says signifies *Dun* an Hill, and *Holm* a River-Island, and so shews that its Name is taken from the Situation, and is called *Durham* only by common Use. It is situate upon an Hill, (as the Name imports) but its Suburbs extend to the Bottom of it. It is very strong, being walled about, defended by a Castle, and surrounded with Hills all but the lower Parts, which are water'd by the River *Wear*, which incircles the best Part of it, and over which there are two Stone Bridges, so that 'tis a Peninsula.

The Town is pretty large and well compacted, and contains six Parishes, but has no great Beauty, nor is of any great Antiquity. The Original is said to proceed from the Monks of *Lindisfarn*, who being disquieted in the Danish Wars, and forced by that People to wander up and down with the Relicks of *St. Cuthbert*, at last, (if we may believe it) being admonished by an Oracle, they fixed and settled here about the Year of Christ 995. *Targot*, an old Author, gives us a more particular Account of

of it in these Words; " All the People following the Corpse of our holy Father *Cuthbert*, came to *Durham*, a Place strong by Nature, but scarce habitable, inclosed quite round with a very thick Wood, and in the middle only a small Plain, which they use to plough and sow, where Bishop *Aldwin* built afterwards a pretty large Church of Stone. The said Prelate therefore, with the Help of the People, and the Assistance of *Uthred*, Earl of the *Northumbrians*, felled and grubbed up all the Wood, and in a short time made the Place habitable; which done, every one, as his Lot fell, had an House assigned him.

" The People being thus settled, the said *Aldwin*, out of Zeal to Christ and *S. Cuthbert*, began to build an handsome pretty large Church, in the Place where they had deposited the Body of that holy Man, and by the zealous Application of the People to so good a Work, soon perfected the same, dedicating it to *St. Cuthbert*. This Historian tells us, that it was but a small Oratory at first, made of wreathen Wands and Hurdles, according to the Poverty of their Condition, and so it remained for about 100 Years, till *William de Carleph*, to re-settle Monks in it, (for the Danes had every where destroyed their Cloysters) pulling down the old Fabrick, began a new Church upon a larger Foundation, which his Successor *Ralph Flambard* finished, and afterward Bishop *Fernham* and Prior *Melcomb* much enlarged. The Shrine of *St. Cuthbert*, which was placed here, drew Multitudes of People of all Qualities and Degrees to it to pay their Devotion, and bring their choice Offerings, by which means being enriched, it became a stately and magnificent Cathedral, adorned with an high Tower in the midst, and two Spires at the West End, as it continues to this Day.

To this Cathedral, which is inferior to none in *England* for Beauty and rich Ornament, as Tapestry, Plate for the Sacrament, Copes, Organs, &c. belong a Dean, two Archdeacons, twelve Prebendaries, (who have each of them a convenient House allotted them in the *College-Tard* adjoining to it) eight Canonries, and many other inferior Officers, which serve for the decent

and devout Administration of Divine Service.

In a Chapel built at the West End of this Church by Bishop *Skirlaw* is the Tomb of venerable *Bede*, who being a Man of great Sanctity, innumerable Pilgrims flocked hither yearly to visit his Tomb, which much increased the Honour of this Church. It still remains in *St. Mary's Chapel*, and over it hangs an old Parchment, containing a large Catalogue of his Virtues and Graces, and among others this Encomium, viz. That he was *Omni major, & Angelus in Orbis Angulo*, &c. concluding with this jingling Latin Verse, according to the Humour of that Age;

Hæc sunt in Fossâ Bedæ Venerabilis Offa.

When *William* the Norman had gotten Possession of the *English Throne*, many of the *English*, who were uneasy under the Norman Government, got into this Town, as being a Place of Strength, and gave him no small Disturbance from it, for (as *Gul. Gemeticensis* testifies) they built a Castle with a Rampire, which they called *Dunholm*, and out of it made frequent Sallies, waiting for *K. Swenoe* the Dane's coming: But *William* coming against them with his Forces, and they failing of the Assistance expected, betook themselves to flight, and he entering into *Durham*, granted the Inhabitants many Privileges, confirmed the Liberties of the Church, and built the Castle upon an higher part of the Hill, which afterwards became the Bishop's Palace, and the Keys of it in a Vacancy were hung upon *St. Cuthbert's Tomb*. From this King's Time this Country has been accounted a County-Palatine, and some of the Bishops, as Counts Palatine, have bore in their Seals a Knight armed, sitting upon an Horse with Trappings, with one Hand brandishing a Sword, and with the other holding out the Arms of the Bishoprick.

Tho' the *Scots* by their continual Inroads wasted the Country, and destroyed many Towns and Villages in these Northern Parts, yet we never find that this City endured any Troubles from them; for when *David Bruce*, King of *Scots*, laid all Places waste with Fire and Sword as far as *Beau-Park* or *Bir-Park* (which is just under the City)

City) and K. Edward III. being then at the Siege of *Calais* in France, Henry Percy, then Earl of Northumberland, and William Zouch, Archbishop of York, with such Troops as they could raise of a sudden, encounter'd the Scots, and charg'd them with such Heat and Bravery, that they almost cut off their first and second Battalions to a Man, took the King himself Prisoner, and put the third into such Consternation, that they fled with all haste into their own Country. This Battel by us was called the Battel of *Nevil's-Cross*, and was the most fatal and bloody to the Scots, because they were forced to part with much of their Country and many of their Castles into the Hands of the English, to redeem their King.

The present State of this City is thus; The Buildings are fair, and the Situation of it so pleasant and healthy, that it is much frequented by the neighbouring Gentry. It abounds with all Things necessary for Life, and Plenty begetting Cheapness, makes the Place doubly delightful. The Bishop, as absolute Lord of the Town and County, appoints all Officers of Justice, as a Count Palatine, viz. a Judge, Steward, Sheriff, and other inferior Magistrates. The City is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, a Recorder, and Sheriffs. The Bishop's Palace is in the Castle. It has but one Market a Week, which is kept on *Saturdays*, in a spacious Market-place, and its principal Fair is on *March 20*. It stands in 54 Deg. 49 Min. Northern Latitude, and is 200 Miles distant from London.

The Bishops of the See must be considered under a double Capacity, viz. as Ecclesiastical Governors, and so they are properly Bishops, and shall be treated of in our Ecclesiastical History; and Civil, as so they are Counts Palatine, which we shall not particularly mention, but only in this place speak of the Privileges they have anciently and do at present enjoy as such.

It is probable, the Bishops of this See were Counts Palatine before the Conquest; however it is clear, that they were so in the Conqueror's Time, and their Power was very great, for it was a Maxim in those Days, *Quicquid Rex habet extra Comitatum Dunelmensem, Episcopus habet intra, nisi aliqua sit concessio aut prescriptio in contrarium*; i. e. The Bishop has as large a Power in his

Bishoprick, as the King out of it. They had Power to levy Taxes, make Truces with the Scots, and to raise defensible Men within the Bishoprick from sixteen to sixty. They could call a Parliament, and create Barons to sit in it, of whom the Prior of Durham, Hilton of Hilton, Conyers of Sockburn, Bulmer of Branspath, Surreffe of Dinsdale, Hansard of Ewenwood, &c. are said to be some. There is amongst the old Rolls of Durham an Account of the Parliaments, and the Subsidies granted by them, with several Acts of their Council, which then consisted of many noble and prudent Persons, called Barons.

And altho' the Ecclesiastical Canons forbid any Clergyman to be present when Judgment of Blood is given, the Bishops might sit in their purple Robes in giving Judgment of Death, from whence arises this Saying, *Solum Dunelmense judicat stola & ense*. They had a Mint, and Power to coin Money. The Courts, which in other Parts of England are held in the King's Name, were, till the Statute of King Henry VIII. held in the Bishop's, at which time he could make Justices of Assize, of Oyer and Terminer, and of the Peace, and all Writs went out in his Name. He had a Register of Writs of as much Authority in his See, as that in the King's Courts. He had his Courts of Chancery, Common-Pleas, and County-Court, and Copyhold or Halmot-Court, held by his Stewards, who were generally Persons of good Quality.

Most of the Lands of the Palatinate belonged to the Bishop, and were held of him as Lord Paramount, *in Capite*, and by several other Tenures, as the Lands in other Parts were of the King. All the Moors and Wastes in the County, to which no other Person could make a Title, belonged to him, and could not be inclosed without a special Grant from him. Neither could Freehold Lands be alienated without his Leave, and if any were, they were obliged, upon Discovery, to sue to him for his Patent of Pardon, which he could also grant for all Intrusions, Trespasses, &c.

He had Villains and Bondmen, whom he manumitted when he pleas'd, and made them free. The Lands, Goods and Chattels, of such as committed Treason, were forfeited to the Bishop, as were also those

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of such as were convicted of Outlawries and Felonies. He had the Profits of all Tenures by Wardships, Marriages, Liveries, Premier-Seizins, Ouster-le-mains, &c. He gave License to build Chapels, found Chantries and Hospitals, made Boroughs and Incorporations, and granted Markets and Fairs, &c. and appointed Stewards of all Borough-Courts, and Clerks of the Market in all Cities, Boroughs and Towns.

He created several great Officers under him by Patent, either with these Conditions, *Quamdiu se bene gesserint*, and *quamdiu Episcopo placuerit*, (i. e. To hold their Places as long as they behav'd themselves well in them, and as long as the Bishop pleased) or for Life or Lives, viz. a Chancellor, Constable of the Castle of *Durham*, Great Chamberlain, Under-Chamberlain, Secretary, Steward, Treasurer, and Comptroller of his Household, Prothonotaries, Clerks of his Chancery, Crown and Peace, Supervisors of his Lordships, Castles, and Mines of Coal, Lead and Iron, Coroners, Conservators of the Rivers and Waters, &c. But none of these Patents were valid any longer than the Bishop lived who granted them, unless they were confirmed by the Dean and Chapter.

He had several Forests, Chaces, Parks, Woods, where he had his Foresters, (who kept Courts in his Manor, and determined all Matters relating to his Forests, and the Tenants to them) Parkers, Rangers, and Pale-keepers. He was Lord Admiral of the Seas and Waters within his County Palatine, and had his Vice-Admirals, Courts of Admiralty, Judges, Registers, Examiners, Officers of Beaconage and Anchorage, and awarded Commissioners to regulate Waters and Passages of Waters.

But many of these Privileges are since either taken away by the Statute of the 27th Year of K. Henry VIII. Chap. 24. or were grown obsolete before; for as to the Bishop's Liberty of Coinage, and maintaining a Mint for that End, we find from our Histories, that they coined Money in the Reign of King Richard I. A. D. 1196, and continued it to the Year 1540; but it has been disused ever since. The Statute of King Henry abridged the Bishops of several of their chief Prerogatives, by enacting,

That after July 1. 1536, no Person or Persons, of what Estate or Degree whatsoever, shall have any Power or Authority to pardon or remit any Treasons, Murders, Manslaughters, Felonies or Outlawries, nor any Accessories to the same, committed, perpetrated, or done by or against any Person or Persons in any Part of this Realm, Wales, or the Marches of the same, but that the King's Highness, his Heirs and Successors, Kings of this Realm, shall have the whole and sole Power and Authority thereof. As also, That no Person or Persons, of what Estate or Degree soever they be, shall, from the said July 1, have any Power or Authority to make any Justices of Eyre, Assize, Peace, or Goal-Delivery, but that all such Officers and Ministers shall be made by Letters-Patents under the King's Great Seal, in the Name and by the Authority of the King's Highness and his Successors in all Shires, Counties, Counties-Palatine, and other Places of the Realm, &c.

As also, That all Original Writs and Judicial Writs, and all manner of Indictments of Treason, Felony and Trespas, and all manner of Process to be made upon the same in every County Palatine, and other Liberties within this Realm of England, &c. be made only in the Name of our Sovereign Lord the King and his Heirs, Kings of England; and in every such Indictment for any thing done or committed against the King's Peace, it shall be made and supposed to be done only against the King's Peace, his Heirs and Successors, and not against the Peace of any other Person or Persons whatsoever. Any Act of Parliament, Grant, Custom or Usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

By these Clauses, the Bishoprick of *Durham* is stripped of three chief Branches of its ancient Power; and tho' it retains the Name of a Palatinate, has no other Prerogatives, than are consistent with the general Rules of the *English* Government; yet the same Statute has annexed to the Bishop one Privilege above others, *viz.*

Provided always, and be it enacted, That Cuthbert, now Bishop of *Durham*, and his Successors, and their Temporal Chancellors of the County Palatine of *Durham* for the Time being, and every of them, shall from henceforth be Justices of the Peace within the said County Palatine of *Durham*, and shall and may exercise all manner of Things within the said County Palatine that appertaineth or belongeth to any Justice of Peace within any other County of this Realm of *England*, to do or exercise; any Thing or Things in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

In this State *K. Henry VIII.* left this See, which fell under a more severe Censure in the Reign of *K. Edward VI.* for by an Act of Parliament, (never printed) All the Lands, and whole Rights and Possessions of the Bishoprick of *Durham*, were conferred upon the Crown; and the Town of *Gate-side* being severed, was annexed to the Town of *Newcastle*, yet with this Proviso, That the Inhabitants of *Gate-side* shall still enjoy their Privilege of Common in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, and have Wood out of *Gate-side-Park* for their Reparations. But the Bishoprick was not dissolved long, before *Qu. Mary I.* succeeded to the Crown, and in her second Parliament repealed the Statute of Dissolution made 7 *Edw. VI.* and restoring *Cuthbert Tunstall*, the Bishop who had been ejected for his obstinate Resistance to the Reformation, gave him the said Bishoprick, and all the Lands, Possessions and Franchises thereunto belonging, (excepting one Capital Mansion-House in *Thames-street, London*; and five Tenements thereunto adjoining) with the said Town of *Gate-side*. And from this Time the See has continued and enjoyed many of its other Pri-

villeges, which are not taken away by the Statute of *K. Henry VIII.* which his Daughter *Qu. Mary* did not repeal.

The Bishop of *Durham*, besides being a Palatine Count, is also Earl of *Sadberg*, a Place in this County, which he still holds by Barony. It was bought of *K. Richard I.* by *Hugh Pudsey*, Bishop of this See, who annexed it to it, as it is now enjoyed. This County has never given Title to any of the Nobility besides, because it is absolutely invested in the Bishop, who is Sheriff Paramount, and appoints his Deputy, who never accounts, as other Sheriffs do, in the Exchequer, but makes up his Audit to him. We now leave *Durham*, and following the Course of the *Wear*, come to

Kespyre, where was anciently an Hospital built and endowed by *Ralph Flambard*, Bishop of *Durham*, with certain Possessions in this Bishoprick, which being become the Estate of *Sir William Paget*, one of the principal Secretaries of State to *K. Henry VIII.* were made over to the said King for certain other Lands in *Staffordshire* and *Cheshire*: And then to

Finchale, or *Finchdale*, a small Village, where, in the Reign of *K. Henry II.* *Godricus*, a Man of ancient and Christian Simplicity, and wholly intent upon God and Religion, led and ended a solitary Life. He was buried (as *Gul. Newburgenfis* says) in the same Place where he was wont in a Fit of Devotion (or rather perhaps of Sickness) to prostrate himself. This Man became so much admired for this his holy Simplicity, that *Robert*, Brother to the rich Bishop of this See, *Hugh Pudsey*, built a small Church to his Memory. At this Place (tho' hard to be known, the Names in our ancient Writers being so differently written, for the Saxons call it *Pincanheal*; *Henry Huntington*, *Wincanhale*; *Hoveden*, *Phincanhale*; and by others, *Finchale*; which Difference has risen from the Likeness of the Saxon Letters *p*, *p*, *f*, i. e. *p*, *w*, *f*.) there was a Synod held in 788. Next to

Lumley, a small Place, but famous for its Castle, with a Park quite round it, the ancient Seat of the *Lumleys*, who are descended from *Liulphus*, (a Man of great Nobility in these Parts in *Edward the Confessor's* Time) who married *Alditha*, the Daughter of *Aldred*, Earl of *Northumberland*, and by

by her had *Roger de Lumley*, whose Son *Robert* marrying the eldest of the three Daughters and Coheirs of *Thomas de Thweng*, of *Kilton-Castle* in the County of *York*, had Issue by her *Marmaduke*, who in her Right came into the Possession of the rich Inheritance of the *Thwengs*, and took the Arms of her Family, which were, in a Field Argent, a Fess Gules, between three Poppinjays Vert; whereas the *Lumleys* before that bore for their Arms, six Poppinjays Argent, in a Field Gules.

This *Marmaduke* had two Sons, *Robert*, who died without Heirs, and *Ralph*, who succeeding to his Father's and Brother's Estate, was made Governor of *Berwick*, and had a Licence granted him to make a Castle of his Manor-House at *Lumley*. King *Richard II.* summoned him to Parliament Reg. 8. and so he became a Baron; and tho' he joined in an Insurrection with *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, to restore *K. Richard*, and being attainted, lost his Honour and Estate, yet his Son *John* was, 13 *K. Henry IV.* restored fully in Blood, and had Livery given him of all his Father's Castles, Manors, and Lands. His Posterity enjoyed them for six or seven Generations more, and in *Mr. Camden's* Time *John*, the ninth Lord of that Line, was living, a Person of accomplish'd Virtue and Integrity, and then in his old Age most honourable for all the Ornaments of true Nobility. He left two Sons, *Charles* and *Thomas*, and a Daughter, *Mary*, who all died childless.

By the Death of these Persons, the Honour of this Family was extinct; but the Estate was given by the last of the Barons to *Richard Lumley*, created by *K. Charles I.* Viscount *Lumley* of *Waterford* in *Ireland*, 4 Reg. He had a Son, *Henry*, who being married to *Mary*, the Daughter of *Sir Henry Compton*, Knight of the *Bath*, died before his Father, but left a Son,

Richard, who succeeding his Grandfather, was first, A. D. 1681, 33 Car. II. created a Baron of this Realm, by the Name of Lord *Lumley* of *Lumley Castle*, and in 1689, being the first Year of *K. William* and Qu. *Mary*, was made Viscount, and in the next Year had the Honour of Earl of *Scarborough* in the County of *York* conferred on him, by the Letters-Patents of *K. William* and Queen *Mary*, bearing Date April 15, 1699. He

took the Duke of *Mouthmouth* Prisoner at the Battel of *Sedgmore*, with the Lord *Grey*, and a German Count, and being Lieutenant-General to *K. William*, and Captain of the first Troop of Guards, attended his Majesty in his Wars in *Flanders*. He has many Children by the only Daughter of Colonel *Henry Jones*, of which

Richard, (stiled by the Courtesy of *England*) Lord Viscount *Lumley*, is the eldest, and his Heir Apparent, his Father yet living; but in Consideration of his Father's Services, and his promising Hopes of doing the like, he hath been appointed by his present Majesty *K. George* one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, and summoned to the Parliament as a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Lumley*, and accordingly takes place according to his Father's Patent of Creation, dated 33 Car. II. He is yet unmarried. Over against this Place, cross the River, stands

Chester upon the Street, i. e. a Castle or little City by the Highway. It is called by the Saxons, *Concester*, *Concester*; for which Reason *Mr. Camden* is of Opinion, that it is probably the *Roman Condeurcum*, where, upon the Line of the *Vallum*, the first Wing of the *Astures* kept Garrison in the Roman Times, as the *Notitia* tells us, for it is but some few Miles distant from the *Vallum*; but others suppose that *Benwall* in *Northumberland* is more truly assigned for the Place, not only from an Altar found there, but because it is nearer, *ad lineam Valli*.

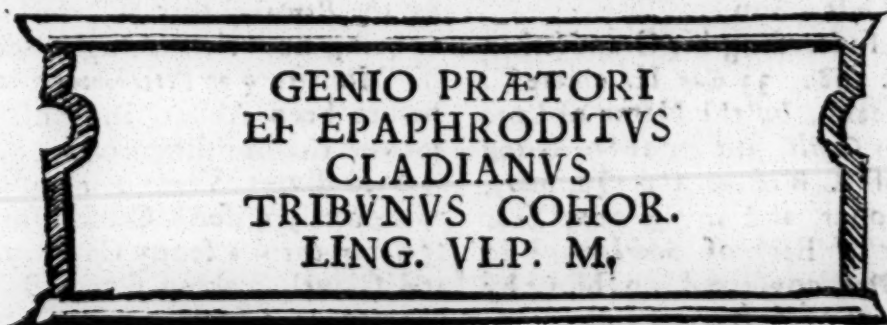
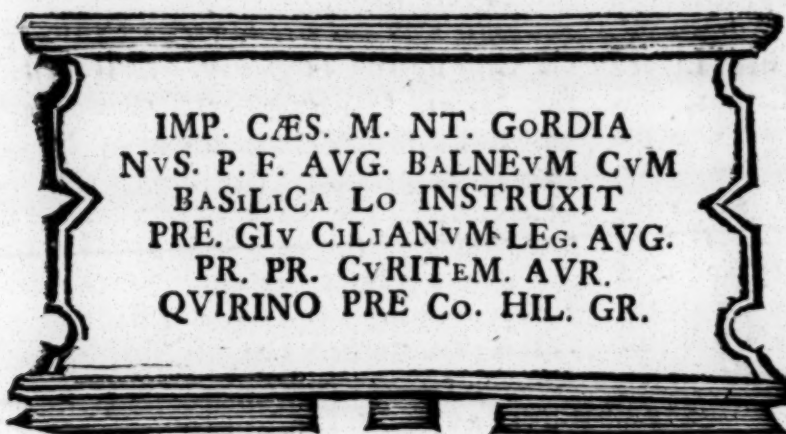
The Bishops of *Lindisfarne* lived retiredly here for 113 Years, with the Body of *S. Cuthbert*, in the Times of the Danish Wars, in Memory of which, while *Egbert* Bishop of *Durham* was laying the Foundation of a new Church there, he digged up such a Sum of Money, buried there, as 'tis thought, by the Romans, that he left his Bishoprick, as being now rich enough, and returned to his Monastery at *Peterborough*, where he had before been Abbot, and enlarged and improved the Buildings of it. He also performed divers Works of great Expence, and particularly raised a Causey from *Deeping* to *Spalding* thro' a fenny Country, with Chalk and Gravel, making several Bridges in proper Places, which to this Day retains the Name of *Erick-Road*.

Long

Long after this *Anthony Beck*, Bishop of *Durham*, and Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, founded a Collegiate Church here for a Dean and seven Prebendaries. In this Church *John Lord Lumley* above mentioned placed Monuments for all his Ancestors, in their Order, as they succeeded one another, from *Liulphus* down to himself, which he had picked up either out of the suppressed Monasteries, or made new. More inward we meet with

Lanchester, another small Village, lately noted for a College for a Dean and Prebendaries, founded and endowed by the said *Anthony Beck*. Mr. *Camden* was of Opinion, that it was the *Roman Longovicum*; and by what Mr. *Hunter* hath written to the Royal Society about it, we have Reason to rest in that Conjecture; for he writes, that several Inscriptions have been dug up there, and the *Roman Street* called *Watling-street* lies thro' it. 'Tis seated on the top of a

Hill, and overlook'd by another. It is now a tolerable Country Village, with an handsome Church, which before the Reformation was endowed with a Deanery and six Prebends. By the Ruins, we may discern it has been a much larger Place, in a square Form, and fortified with a thick strong Stone Wall, about which now, both within and without, are nothing but Ruins and Rubbish. 'Tis probable, that the Buildings within the Walls were all publick, viz. Temples, Palaces, and the Stations for the Soldiers, or perhaps Lodgings for the Garrison. No doubt this Colony was adorned with many beautiful Parishes, and other sumptuous Buildings. Among the Ruins was also found a part of a large Earthen Urn. These Things seem good and substantial Proofs that this Place was a *Roman Colony*, and no doubt *Longovicum*. The Inscriptions found here since Mr. *Camden's* Time are as follow:



Returning again to the *Were*, which now begins to wind towards the East, we come to

Hilton, a Castle anciently belonging to the Family of the *Hiltons*, who were Barons of this Realm, and had their Residence here; for we find that *Robert de Hilton*, of *Hilton* in the County Palatine of *Durham*, had a Summons to Parliament among the Barons of this Realm in the 23d, 24th, and 25th Years of *K. Edward I.* and was in an Expedition against *Scotland* & *Edward II.* He married one of the Coheirs of *Marmaduke de Thweng*, by whom he had large Possessions.

In the Reign also of *K. Edward III.* there is mention of *Alexander de Hilton*, who served in the *Scotch Wars* under *Ralph Lord Nevil*, 7 Reg. and had Summons to Parliament 6 & 9 Reg. but afterwards we find no more of this Family. The *Were* runs but a little farther, and then falls into the Sea at

Weremouth, or (as *Bede* calls it) *Wiranmuth*, now commonly stiled *Monks Weremouth*, because it lies at the Mouth of the *Were*, and before the Reformation belonged to the Monks. *William of Malmesbury* writes thus of it: "The *Were* flowing into the Sea here, kindly receives the Ships that are brought in with a gentle Wind; upon each Bank whereof *Benedict Bishop* built a Church, and likewise in the same Places founded two Monasteries, one to *St. Peter*, and another to *St. Paul*. Whoever reads the Life of this Man, will admire his Industry in bringing great Store of Books, and being the first Man who introduced *Masons* and *Glaziers*, into *England*."

The Author of the Additions to *Camden* charges this Quotation out of *Malmesbury* with a Mistake, and says, our Historians all agree, that he built *St. Paul's Church* at *Girwy* or *Jarrow*, which is some Miles distant from this Place, but does not produce their Words; and if it be true, *Melcomb King of Scots* dealt very inhumanely by this Place, in burning down *St. Peter's Church* when he invaded this Country, to revenge the Ravages *Earl Gospatrick* had made in *Cumberland*, leaving the People without a

Church. On the Southern Bank of the *Were* stands

Sunderland, a Sea Port and Market-Town, populous and well built, either not at all in being in *Mr. Camden's Time*, or so small and inconsiderable, as not to deserve his Notice. At high Water it is a Peninsula, almost quite surrounded by the Sea, which seeming to pull it asunder from the main Land, may be thought to give it that Name. This is a Borough-Town, tho' it sends no Members to Parliament. The Market, which is but small, is kept on *Fridays*. The Coal-Trade, for which it is very much noted in the Southern Parts, has greatly enriched it; and were the Harbour so deep as to entertain Ships of the same Burthen as the River *Tine* doth, it would be a great Loss to *Newcastle*.

This Town hath been honour'd by our Kings in giving the Title of Earl to several noble Families, viz. *Emanuel Lord Scroop of Bolton*, who having been first made President of the King's Council in the North by *K. James I.* Febr. 6, 1618. was by his Son *King Charles I.* created Earl of *Sunderland*, June 19, 1628. but dying without any lawful Issue, the same King created

Henry Lord Spencer of Wormleighton, in respect to his approved Loyalty and Adherence to him in the Civil Wars then on foot, Earl of *Sunderland*; but he enjoyed his Honour but a small time, for he was slain the same Year at the Battel of *Newbury*, leaving Issue by *Dorothy* his Wife only one Son and Heir,

Robert, then Earl of *Sunderland*. He was made Knight of the Garter by *K. Charles II.* and in 1678 Secretary of State. *King James II.* advanced him to be President of the Privy-Council, because he thought him inclining to Popery, but afterward turned him out, yet was suspected as an Enemy to the Revolution, and therefore not being excepted in *King William's Act of Indemnity*, fled into *Holland*, but afterwards recover'd that King's Favour, and was made Lord Chamberlain, but resign'd that Office after some time, and died in the Year 1702, and left

Charles, now Earl of *Sunderland*, his Heir, a Peer of excellent Parts and Learning, and made Secretary of State by her late Majesty

jeſty Qu. *Anne*; but he reſign'd that Office in 1710. He married for his ſecond Wife the Lady *Ann Churchill*, ſecond Daughter and one of the Coheirs of *John Duke of Marlborough*, by whom he hath had three Sons, *Robert Lord Spencer*, *Charles*, and *John*, and one Daughter, the Lady *Anne*. Keeping the Sea-Shore, we come to

Whitburn, where were ſome Copper Coins taken up within theſe few Years, of which moſt were *Conſtantine's*, with the Sun on the Reverse, and theſe Words;

SOLI INVICTO COMITI.

One of them was *Maxentius's*, with ſomething like a Triumphal Arch on the Reverse, and theſe Words;

CONSERVATORI VRBIS.

There were alſo one or two of *Litinius's*, and as many of *Maximianus's*. Advancing more Northward, we come to the *Tine* and *Derwent*, which are the Northern Boundary of this County, upon the laſt of which there is no Place eminent, unleſs it be

Ebbeſter, (as they now call it) a ſmall Village, ſo called from a *Saxon* Saint named *Ebba*, deſcended of the Blood Royal of the *Northumbrians*, who flouriſh'd about the Year 630, and was in ſo great Repute and Eſteem for her Sanctity, that ſhe was ſolemnly canoniz'd for a Saint, and has many Churches in this Iſland dedicated to her, which are commonly called *St. Tabbs* or *St. Ebbs*. On the *Tine*, the firſt Place that is remarkable is

Gatehead, in *Saxon* *Gaetþheves*, and in the ſame Senſe by Hiſtorians *Capra Caput*, i. e. Goat's-Head. It is a kind of Suburbs to *Newcaſtle*, tho' upon the other Side of the *Tine*, being joined to it by a great Stone Bridge; yet becauſe it is in a

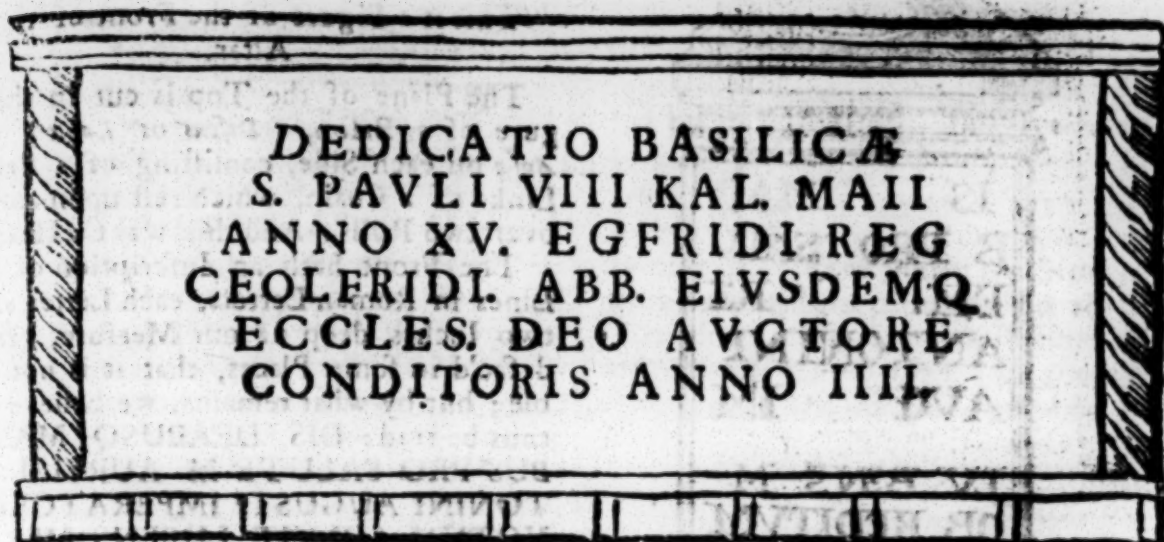
different County, there is an Iron Gate in the middle of it to preſerve the Bounds. When *K. Edward VI.* ſuppreſſed the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, he annexed this Place to the Town of *Newcaſtle*; but *Queen Mary I.* ſoon after reſtored it to the Church. It is thought to have been built before *Newcaſtle* it ſelf, which yet is very ancient; for *Mr. Camden* is of Opinion, that they were then but one Town, parted by the River, and that it was the Frontier Garriſon againſt the *Scots* and *Picts*, which in the Times of the later Emperors was called *Gabroſentum*, and defended by the ſecond Cohort of the *Thracians*.

This ſeems the more certain, becauſe the Senſe of the preſent Name is retained in this old one, (tho' *Newcaſtle* has taken on it a more modern Name once or twice) for the *Britiſh* Word *Goffr* ſignifies a Goat, and *Hen* is put in Composition for *Pen* an Head, and ſo *Gabroſentum* is *Capra Caput*, or Goat's-Head. *Mr. Camden* ſuppoſes that Town took its Name from ſome Inn that had the Goat's-Head for its Sign, as the Cock in *Africa*, Three Siſters in *Spain*, and Pear in *Italy*, did in the Judgment of many learned Men, and *Antoninus* mentions them to prove it.

Our Hiſtorians unanimouſly call it *Capra Caput*, when they tell us, that *Walcher* Biſhop of *Durham* (who was conſtituted Earl by *William* the Conqueror to govern the *Northumbrians*) was ſlain in this Place by the furious Rabble, for his Cruelty in killing Earl *Liulphus* and his Family. Below this Place, almoſt upon the Mouth of the River *Tine*, ſtands

Girwy or *Tarrow*, where venerable *Bede* was born, and a little Monastery heretofore flouriſhed. The Founder, and Time when it was erected, may be learned from an Inſcription ſtill legible, and remaining in the Church-Wall, viz.

DEDI-



In the Primitive Times, the greater Churches were called *Basilica*, either because the *Basilica*, which were the stately Buildings, where the Magistrates held their Courts of Justice, were, upon the Conversion of the *Gentiles*, turned into Churches by the Christians, as *Ausonius* says, *Basilica olim negotiis plena, nunc votis*; i. e. The *Basilica*, thronged heretofore for Business, is now frequented for Prayers: Or because they were built in an oblong Form like the *Basilica*.

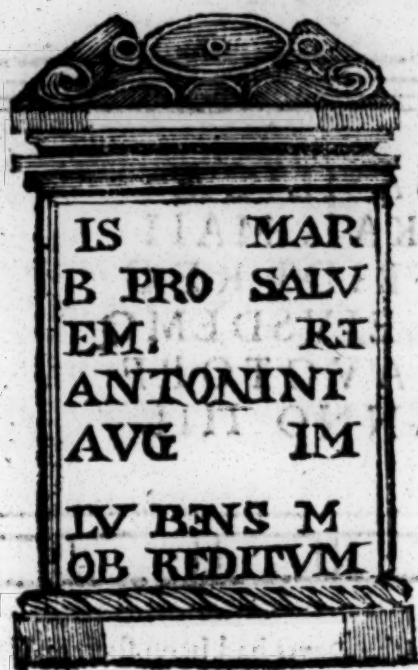
In this Place venerable *Bede*, the great Glory of *England* for his eminent Piety and Learning, took up his Residence to study the Scriptures, and wrote many Books full of Divinity and History. After his Death, (saith *William* of *Malmesbury*) a Spirit of Ignorance and Laziness invaded this Island, and there was a general Decay of all useful Knowledge, and Neglect of History. Some small Remains of the Monastick Life were kept up in these Parts, and this Town was assigned by Bishop *Welcher* for their Abode;

but the *Danes* had been so troublesome, that in the beginning of the *Norman* Times their Church or Chapel where they celebrated Divine Service was a poor thatch'd Fabrick, made up of some old Walls, and a Roof of rough unhewn Timber. Upon the Coast, joining to this Place, is

Sheals, a Village very eminent for its Salt-Pans, where great Quantities of Salt are boil'd and made, and on the Banks on both Sides the River are many convenient Houses for the Entertainment of Seamen, and Habitation for Colliers; for here usually most of the *Newcastle* Coal-Fleet have their Station, till their Coals are brought down to them from *Newcastle* in Barges and Lighters. Near this Place was found, a few Years ago, a very large and fair *Roman* Altar, of one entire Stone, which after the ingenious and learned Dr. *Lister* had by much Pains got into his Hands, he sent his Conjectures upon it, with a Draught of the Figure of it, to the Royal Society, after this Manner:

M m m m

IS.



This is a Figure of the Front of the Altar.

The Plane of the Top is cut in the Figure of a *Bason*, (*Discus* or *Lanx*) with *Ansa* on each Side, consisting of a Pair of Links of a Chain, which rest upon and fall over two Rolls: And this was the *Hearth*.

The Front hath an Inscription of nine Lines in Roman Letters, each Letter above two Inches deep of our Measure, very ill defac'd in some Places, that it is not legible; but by what remains, we believe may thus be read: DIS, DEABUSQ; MATRI. BUS PRO SALUTE M. AURELI AN. TONINI AUGUSTI IMPERATORIS—VOTUM SOLVIT LUBENS MERITO OB REDITUM.



This is the Figure on the Right Side of the Altar.

This Side is somewhat narrower than the Front or Back, and on it are engraved, in *Basso-Relievo*, the Cutting-Knife (in Latin *Cesepita*), and the Ax (*Securis*). The Knife is exactly the same with that on the Altar formerly mentioned, but the Ax is different; for here it is headed with a long and crooked Point, but there the Head of the Ax is divided into three Points.



This is the Figure of the Left Side of the Altar.

On this Side there are engraved, after the same manner, an Ewer (in Latin *Urceolus*) and a Ladle, which serve for a *Sympulum*. This is rather to be called a Ladle than a Mallet, for it appears perfectly Dish-wise, and is hollow in the Middle; tho' Mr. Camden is of the other Opinion in that elegant Sculpture of the *Cumberland Altar*.

This



This is the Figure of the Backside opposite to the Inscription.

On this Side is engraven, after the same manner, a Flower-Pot furnished, we may suppose, with what pleased the Stone-cutter, more curious here perhaps than the Priests themselves. The Flowers, if they resemble any among us, are most like those of the *Nymphaea*, a known and common River-Plant.

Dr. Lister's Conjecture upon this ALTAR is this:

As to the Nature of the Stone out of which it is wrought, 'tis of the Nature of a coarse Rag, the same with that of the Pyramids at *Burrow-Briggs*. It is four Foot high, and was ascended to by Steps, as appears from the two square Holes on all the Sides but the Front, which let in the Irons, that joined it to the Steps.

This Altar was erected to *M. Aurelius Antoninus Caracalla*, when he took upon him the Command of the Empire and whole Army after his Father's Death at *York*, for his safe Return from the Expedition on which he went alone against the *Caledoni*, i. e. *Scots* and *Picts*, which inhabited beyond the Wall which his Father had built, in which he was so successful, that he brought them to make a Peace, received their Hostages, slighted their Fortifications, and returned. And that's the Reason that this Vow was

made to him alone without his Mother or Brother *Geta*, and that at a Place not above two Stations from the Wall.

It seems to have been erected by some of his Flatterers, who falling afterwards under his Displeasure, and being slain by him, their Names were purposely defaced, as a part of their Disgrace, according to the Custom of breaking down the Statues and Monuments of Persons executed; for the sixth and seventh Lines, wherein the Names of the Persons who dedicated it did stand, are designedly cut out by the Hollowness of them, there being no Mark of any Letter remaining, tho' they were engraved very deep, as the rest that are whole may convince any Man to believe. The *Dee Matres* are well interpreted by Mr. *Selden*.

M m m m 2

The

The Natural History.

THE Air of this County is generally very good, but something sharp on the Hills, and colder in the West Parts than East; which bordering all along upon the Sea, the warm Breezes coming from thence, dissolve both the Snow and Ice.

On the farther Parts of the West Side, which draws almost up to an Angle, the Fields are naked and barren, the Woods very thin, and the Hills bald, and without Grass; but the Iron Mines within the Bowels of the Earth make Amends for the Barrenness of the Surface which they cause; yet the Valleys produce Grass pretty well, and they are many, because the *Spennine* of England (as Mr. Camden calls the Ridge of Mountains that runs thro' this and other Counties) cuts this Angle almost in the midst.

The Eastern, Western, and Southern Parts, which border upon the Sea, and the two fine Rivers, *Tine* and *Toes*, which, with the *Derwent*, encompass almost all the rest of the County, are either naturally fruitful, or made so by the Industry of the Husbandmen, who find the Product to answer their Expence and Pains, being every where enamelled with rich Meadows, Pastures, and Corn-Fields, thick-set with Towns, and very productive of Sea-Coal, which not only supplies the County it self with the greatest part of their Fuel for Fire, but is transported in great Quantities to London, and many other Parts of the Kingdom, under the Name of *Newcastle-Coal*; tho', to the Honour of this County, the *Sunderland-Coal* is reckon'd by some to have the Pre-eminence for its Oilyness and Bigness. It lies in most part of the Shire so near the Surface of the Earth, that in their beaten Roads the Cart-wheels often turn them up, and so discover their Veins.

What the Nature of this Mineral is, our curious Inquirers into such Things are not agreed in. Some will have it to be a black

Earthy Bitumen, others to be Jeat, and others the *Lapis Thracius*, which the great Master of Mineral Learning, *Georgius Agricola*, proves to be much the same. Mr. Camden is pretty positive, that this sort of Coal is nothing but Bitumen harden'd, and concocted by Heat under Ground, for it casts the same Smell; and if Water be sprinkled on it, it burns the hotter and clearer; but whether it will be quenched with Oil, he says, he had not try'd.

But our modern Naturalists, who have made a strict Inquiry into it, assert, that besides the Bitumen or sulphureous Parts, which are easily discerned by their Burning, there are vitriolick and ferrugineous, sometimes, interlarded with a mixture of Ocre and terrene Parts, as evidently appears by the native Vitriol sometimes found in the Mines, and a very austere vitriolick Water, which comes from it by Distillation. Oeres frequently adhere to the Coal, as do also the bass and terrene Part.

That sort of Coal which is found in other Parts of this Kingdom, and is commonly called *Cannel* or *Candle* Coal, if the *Lapis Obsidianus* be in England, Mr. Camden is of Opinion that this is it, because it is hard, shining, and light, apt to cleave into thin Flakes, and burn out as soon as it is kindled; but others do not think that this Sort much differs from the foregoing, having most or all the same Qualities, tho' not in the like Perfection.

The main Traffick of this County is their Coal, in digging, carrying to and loading their Ships with which, is all their Time and Labour spent, and they have no regard to any other Manufactures. The Country affords other Mines, as Lead and Iron, and some Quarries of Marble; but they are in no Request in comparison of their Coal, which not only yields them great Profit in it self, but where it lies it makes the Lands about it fruitful in Grain.

This

This County is very well water'd with large Rivers and Brooks, and has a great Advantage for Navigation on the East Side. The chief Rivers are, the *Tees*, into which the Rivers *Laden*, *Hude*, *Lune*, *Bauder*, and *Skern*, with several Brooks, empty themselves; the *Were*, which running quite cross the County, receives into it the *Kellop*, *Wellop*, and *Burdop*; the *Waserop*, *Gaunlefs*, and several other nameless Rivers, besides Brooks as large as those nam'd; and lastly, the *Tine*, which is made up of the Streams of the *Milkborn*, *Derwent*, and *Tayme*, most of which afford abundance of Fish, especially Salmon, and the three great Rivers very considerable Ports; but the Inhabitants maintain little or no Foreign Trade, because they fill them with their Coal-Ships.

About *Batterby*, a little Village standing upon the *Wers*, several huge Stones are to be seen standing in the Chanel of that River, and never cover'd but when 'tis overflow'd with Rain. Upon these, if you pour Water, and it mixes and tempers awhile upon the Stone, it becomes thereupon saltish, which is no where else to be done; nay, in Summer-time, when the River is shallow, and fallen from those Stones, there bursts out of them a reddish salt Water, which being exposed to the Heat of the Sun, will grow so white and hard, that they who live thereabouts gather it, and use it for Salt. This is what Mr. Camden relates of these Salts; but we have had a better Account of them given by the Royal Society, by an ingenious Gentleman of those Parts, in these Words;

" At *Salt Water Haugh*, near *Battersby*, about a Mile and a half from *Durham*, in the middle of the River *Wers*, rises a Salt Spring, chiefly to be seen in the Summer-time, when the Water falls to one Side of the Chanel, (for in the Winter 'tis lost among the Freshes). The Water bubbles up forty Yards in Length, and ten in Breadth. The saltiest of the

" Waters issues out of a Rock, upon the Surface of which, in an hot Day, is often found a perfect Salt. This Water, as soon as it comes out of the Rock, is as salt as any Brine can be; and tho' it be little in Quantity in comparison of the fresh Water, is of that Strength as to cause a Brackishness to the Stream 100 Yards below. This Brine has been boiled, and found to afford great Quantity of Bay-Salt, not so palatable indeed, but as useful as ordinary Salt. It tinges all the Stones near it with a red Colour.

Near this Village also hath been lately discovered a Medicinal Spring, which is pretty much frequented, and is thought to be of good use for curing Diseases. It was found by certain Workmen, who were digging thereabouts for Coal, when they were twelve Fathom and a half deep. They also try'd the Rock about 100 Yards off, where they lost themselves much about the same Depth, and instead of Coal, discover'd a Spring of excellent clear Water, which issues out of the Hole they made with their Instruments.

There are but few Plants which are peculiar to this County; some are here observed, which are either not at all, or not so plentifully found in other Counties as in this, and they are,

Buphthalmum vulgare, common Ox-Eye, found on a Bank near the River *Tees*, not far from *Sugburn* in this Bishoprick.

Cerasus Sylvestris Septentrionalis, &c. the wild Northern Cherry, with small late ripe Fruit, growing on the Banks of the *Tees* near *Bernard-Castle*.

Ribes vulgaris fructu rubro, Red Currants, in the Woods as well in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, as in the Northern Parts of *Yorkshire* and *Westmorland*.

Pentaphylloides fruticosa, Shrub Cinquefoil, in divers Places in this County.

B A R O N E T S of this County, viz.

Thomas Blackston, of Blackston, Esq; created May 27, 1615. Bar. 94.

Nicholas Tempest, of Stella, Esq; created December 23, 1622. Bar. 200.

John Conyers, of Horden, Esq; created July 14, 1628. Bar. 258.

Sir Nicholas Cole, of Branspath, Kt. created March 4, 1640. Bar. 298.

Ralph Blackstone, of Gibside, Esq; created July 30, 1642. Bar. 404. Ext.

Thomas Lydell, of Ravensholm-Castle, Esq; created November 2, 1642. Bar. 421.

Edward Smith, of Eshe, Esq; created February 28, 1660. Bar. 615.

James Clavering, of Axwell, Esq; created June 8, 1661. Bar. 653.

George Selby, of Whitehouse, Esq; created March 3, 1664. Bar. 738.

Robert Eden, of West-Auckland, Esq; created Nov. 12, 1672. Bar. 801.

Sir John Sudbury, of Eldon, Kt. created June 25, 1685. Bar. 884.

John Duck, of Haswell on the Hill, Esq; created March 19, 1686. Bar. 894.

Persons of Eminency born in or inhabiting this County.

Colonel John Lilburn, and his Brother Robert, a Colonel likewise, and Sons of Richard Lilburn Esq; busy Men in the late Times of Rebellion, and too much concerned in the Murder of K. Charles I. (and for that Reason deserving no mention here but to make them odious to Posterity) were born at Thickly-Puncharden in Darlington Ward.

George Grey Esq; Father of Anthony Grey, afterwards Earl of Kent, a Person so famous for his Behaviour in his Honour, for being bred a Scholar, and made Minister of Barbake in Leicestershire, before the Earldom fell to him, he never would part with his Parsonage to his dying Day, but continued there exercising his Ministerial Function, as tho' his Honour had made him only better

qualified for his good Office. He was born at Branspath, his Father George dwelling there. The present Duke of Kent is Great Grandson to this Reverend and Noble Divine.

Robert Hegge, a famous Mathematician and Historian in the Reign of King James I. was born at Durham.

John Hall, a busy Man and great Writer in the Time of the Rump-Parliament, which allowed him a Pension for his Work, was born at Durham.

Sir Richard Empson, the great Favourite of K. Henry VII. who with Mr. Dudley, were so instrumental in filling that King's Treasury, to the great Dissatisfaction of all his Subjects, was born at Shinkley in Effington Ward.

The Ecclesiastical History.

THE Bishop's See, now fixed at *Durham*, was first settled at *Lindisfarn*, a little Island upon the Sea-Coasts of *Northumberland*, upon this Occasion; *Oswald* King of *Northumberland*, a virtuous and well-disposed Prince, having obtained that Kingdom about A. C. 634, was not more solicitous for the Temporal than Spiritual Interests of his Subjects, and thereupon sent certain Messengers to his Neighbours the *Scots*, who had long before embraced the Gospel of Christ, to desire them to send him some fit Person to preach the Gospel in his Dominions. The *Scots* willingly consented to his Petition, and sent a certain Priest, a good Man, but of a peevish Disposition, who not meeting with the Success he expected immediately, returned home, and told them, that there was no possibility of converting so barbarous a Nation. *Aidan*, a pious and prudent Man, was present, with others, when this Answer was returned, and hearing him, said, That he had not dealt with the People with that Gentleness and Condescension that was suitable for Babes in Christ: He ought to have fed them with Milk, i. e. the easy Doctrine of the Gospel, till they were capable of more strong Meat. These Words so pleased the whole Assembly, that they all judged him the fittest Person to convert that People, and accordingly creating him a Bishop, sent him to preach the Gospel to the *Northumbrians*. *Oswald* gladly received

Aidan into his Dominions, and having fixed his See at the Isle of *Lindisfarn*, as he desired, gave him all the Encouragement and Assistance in the preaching the Gospel that he could desire; for he not only attended diligently himself to his Doctrine, but having learned the *Scotch* Language in his Banishment into that Country, he became an Interpreter of his Sermons to his Nobles and Commanders, till he got a

more perfect Knowledge of the *English* Tongue. *Aidan* presided here 14 Years, and bestowed wonderful Pains to convert the Nation, going on foot into all Parts to preach the Word, and bestowing what Gifts soever were given to him by the Rich for the Relief of the Poor. He died August 31, Anno 651, with Grief for the Loss of King *Oswald*, who was treacherously slain by his Subjects twelve Days before, and was buried at *Glastonbury*.

Finan succeeded him, being consecrated by the *Scotch* Bishops. He built a Cathedral, according the Manner of the *Scots*, of Oaken Boards and Studs, and thatch'd it with Reeds, and Archbishop *Theodore* dedicated it to St. Peter. He contended fiercely with one *Romanus*, who was for the *Roman* Rites, and dying A. C. 661, had

Colman for his Successor. He had a sharp Dispute with *Wilfrid* Archbishop of *York* about the Observation of *Easter*, and other Ecclesiastical Rites, before the King, who deciding the Controversy in favour of *Wilfrid*, *Colman* left his Bishoprick, and returned into his own Country, because he would not celebrate *Easter*, nor shave the Head after the Custom of the *Roman* Church, and his See was given to

Tuda, one of his Companions, who had been a diligent Preacher under *Colman*, and seemed to approve of the *Roman* Forms. He sat but one Year, dying of the Plague Anno 665, and

Eata, Abbot of *Melros*, succeeded him. He held the Sees of *Hagulfstadt* and *Lindisfarn* together two Years, and then resigned the former to *Tumbert*, who being deposed by a Synod at *Twisford*, *Cuthbert* was put in his Place; but *Eata* knowing that *Cuthbert* rather desired *Lindisfarn*, left it to him, and having resumed *Hagulfstadt*, died soon after. He was succeeded in that See by

John

John of Beverley, who was afterwards canonized, and made a Saint, and then by *Acca*, who was consecrated Anno 709. He was a learned Man, and a great Writer. He built a Library at *Hagulfstadt*, and furnished it with Books, and died Anno 740.

Fribertus succeeded him, and dying Anno 766, left his See to

Alhmundus, who was consecrated April 24, 767. He was a pious and very virtuous Bishop, and died Sept. 11, A.C. 781. His Successors were,

Tithernus, and after him

Esthelbertus, who was translated hither from *Whit-hern* or *Candida Casa*, an Episcopal See in the Province of *Galloway*, A.D. 789.

Heandredus, consecrated at *Woodford*, Anno 797, and dying Anno 800, had

Eanbertus for his Successor, to whom succeeded

Tidferth, the last Bishop of *Hagulfstadt*, because the *Danes* so infested these Countries, that no Man would accept of the Bishoprick; whereupon it came under the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop of *York*, and was held by him till the See of *Carlisle* was erected. 'Tis now called *Hexam* in *North-umberland*.

Cuthbert, who succeeded *Eata*, was of the Blood of the *Irish* Kings, and being educated from his Childhood in the Abbey of *Melrose*, of which he was at length Prior, could hardly be perswaded to leave the Monastick Life; but being prevailed with by the King, he accepted this See, and was consecrated by *Theodore* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and six other Bishops. He held it but two Years, and then retired into the Isle of *Farn*, where he died, and was buried at *Lindisfarn*; but his Body was afterwards translated to *Durham*. His Successor was

Eadbertus, a very learned and holy Man. He covered his Cathedral with Lead, and having sat ten Years, was buried near *St. Cuthbert's* Tomb, Anno 698.

Egbert, a good Scholar, but sluggish Pastor; for which being reproved by *Bede*, he turned many Books of the Bible into the *Saxon* Language. He died Anno 721, and

Ethelwoldus, Abbot of *Melros*, succeeded him, and died Anno 738.

Kenulfus succeeded him. He was taken Prisoner by *K. Edbert* Anno 750, and being long confined, died Anno 781, and

Higbaldus was put into his See. He sat 13 Years, and died Anno 803. In his Time the *Danes* often plunder'd the Monastery and Church of *Lindisfarn*; whereupon the Bishop and Clergy resolved to leave that Isle, and fly into *Ireland*, taking with them *St. Cuthbert's* Body; but being hinder'd by contrary Winds in several Attempts, they settled at *Bulbaford*, near the River *Tweed*, but stay'd not there long, living in an unsettled Condition, and removing from Place to Place for near 200 Years, till they fixed at *Durham*, in the Time that *Aldwinus* or *Alahunus* was Bishop, A.C. 990. In that Time these were Bishops:

Egbert, who was consecrated June 11, 803, and died in 819.

Egfrid. He died A.C. 845.

Eanbertus. He died A.C. 854.

Eardulfus, in whose Time the Bishop's See, which had been at *Lindisfarn*, was placed at *Chester*, of old called *Cunacester*, and at this Day *Chester on the Street*, where it continued 113 Years, under these Bishops, viz.

Cuthardus, who died Anno 915.

Tilredus, who died Anno 927.

Withredus, who died Anno 944.

Uthredus.

Sexhelmus.

Aldredus, who died at *Cunacester*, Anno 968.

Alfsius, or *Elfsinus*, who died Anno 990, and was the last Bishop of *Lindisfarn*, for the succeeding Bishops fix'd their See at *Durham*.

The BISHOPS of DURHAM.

Aldwinus, the next Bishop, fix'd his Seat here, with the Monks of *Lindisfarn*, who here buried *St. Cuthbert's* Relicks, over which this Bishop raised a Church built of Stone. This was the Original of the City and Church of *Durham*. He sat 29 Years, and his See was vacant three Years, till the Monks chose

Eadmundus, who in a jesting way offer'd himself to be their Bishop, which the Monks supposing to be a Motion of the Spirit, fixed upon him Anno 1020, and made him, by

by the Consent of K. *Ethelred*, their Bishop. He perfected the Building of the Church, and much promoted the Interest of the See, where having sat 23 Years, he died at *Gloucester* Anno 1048, and was buried at *Durham*.

Eadredus succeeded him, but sat but ten Months, and then left his See to

Egelricus, Abbot of *Peterborough*, who built the Church of *Chester* on the Street, and dedicated it to St. *Cuthbert*, as is above mentioned. He left his Bishoprick Anno 1056, and was succeeded by

Egelwin, who flying from *William* the Conqueror's Fury, who was coming to revenge the Death of Earl *Robert Comin*, whom the *Northumbrians* had slain at *Durham*, and joining in a Rebellion with *Morkar*, *Hereward*, and other *Englishmen*, was taken, and died in Prison at *Abington*. His See was some Time before given to

Walcher. He was a very covetous Man, and having bought the Government of *Northumberland* of the King, managed all Affairs for his own Advantage, by which means he became so odious to the People, that they slew him, May 14, 1080, with 100 of his Attendants. The Monks of *Tarrow* got his Body privately, and bury'd it in the Chapter-House at *Durham*. He was succeeded by

William de Carilefo, Abbot of *St. Vincent*. He pulled down the Church built by *Alwin*, and rebuilt it more large and sumptuous, and removed the Monks of *Tarrow* to *Durham*. After his Death, this See was vacant above three Years, and then

Ralph Flambard was preferred to it by the Conqueror. He was made his Treasurer and Chancellor, being expert at squeezing Money right or wrong from the People, because he saw it pleas'd his Master, who protected him against all Complaints. He built a Castle at *Norham*, an Hospital at *Kepar*, and a Bridge at *Frammolagate*. He died September 5. 1128.

Galfrid Rufus succeeded him, being then Chancellor of *England*. and was consecrated October 6. 1128. He built the Castle of *Alverton*, and having sat 12 Years, died in 1140.

William de St. Barbara, Dean of *York*, succeeded him, and was consecrated by *Henry* Bishop of *Winchester*, the Pope's Legate,

June 20, 1143. He died Novemb. 14, 1152. and

Hugh Pudfar or *Pudsey* succeeded him, and was consecrated at *Rome*, because *Henry* Bishop of *York* was against his Election. He did many good and memorable Things in his Time. He repaired and built several Manor-Houses belonging to his See: He built a Church at *Darlington*, a Priory at *Finchdale*, an Hospital at *Sherburn*, &c. He sat 42 Years, and died March 3. 1194, and was buried in the Chapter-House at *Durham*.

Philip of *Poitou* succeeded him December 30, 1195. and was consecrated at *Rome* May 12, 1197. He went in Pilgrimage to *Compostella* in 1200, and perswaded K. *John* not to value the Pope's Curfes, and so was excommunicated with that King, in which State he died April 22, 1207, and was buried by some Laymen privately. His See was vacant ten Years, and then

Richard de Marisco, Chancellor of *England*, and Dean of *Salisbury*, was put in by the Pope's Legate. He was a prodigal Prelate, and left his See, much in Debt, to

Richard Poor, who was removed hither from *Salisbury* in 1228, where he had made himself honourable for his good Deeds, as he did here by clearing his Predecessor's Debts. He died April 15, 1237, and was bury'd in the Nunnery at *Tarent*, built by him.

Nicholas de Eeruham succeeded him, a Person of great Learning and Piety. He hardly accepted the Charge, and within nine Years obtained Leave of the Pope to resign it, and then

Walter de Kirkham was chosen in his room, and dying in 1260, left it to

Robert Stitchel. He built an Hospital at *Gritham*, and settled the Lands forfeited by *Simon de Montfort* Earl of *Leicester's* Treason upon it. He sat 14 Years, and died August 4. 1274.

Robert de Insula succeeded him. He sat nine Years, and was buried in a Marble Tomb in the Chapter-House, June 23, 1283. He was succeeded by

Anthony Beck, the greatest Prelate that had ever sat in this See, having, besides the Revenues of this See, a great Estate of his own. He got himself made Patriarch of *Jerusalem* by the Pope, and Governor of the

Ise of Man by the King. He converted his House at *Aukland* into a Castle, and placed a Dean and Prebends in the Chapel, which he much adorned. He built a Collegiate Church at *Chester on the Street*, and did many other pious Works. He sat 28 Years, and died in 1311.

Richard Kellow succeeded him, and tho' he enjoyed this See but five Years, he spent much in Building at *Middleham*, *Stockton*, and *Welhall*. He died in 1316, and was succeeded by

Lewis Beaumont, a Person descended of the Royal Family of *France*, but so illiterate, that he could not read the Bull for his Consecration; yet being installed, he proved a great Benefactor to the See, defending its Rights, and recovering what had been taken from it in his Predecessor's Time. He died suddenly *September 28*, 1333, and

Richard Bury, Dean of *Wells*, succeeded him, a very learned Man. and on that Account made Tutor to Prince *Edward*, (afterward *K. Edward III.*) He was a great Minister of State under that King, and was sent on divers Embassies; yet, when he had any Leisure, applied himself to his Studies, and is said to have had more Books than all the Bishops in *England* beside. He wrote several Books, of which he stiles the chief, *Plutobiblus*, and was very bountiful to the Poor. He gave his Library to *Hall* in *Oxford*, and allowed Salaries for five Students to look after it. He sat 11 Years, and died at *Aukland* *April 24*, 1345. and

Thomas Hatfeild, Secretary to *K. Edward III.* was (at the King's Desire) put into his See by the Pope, and consecrated *July 10*, 1345. He founded a College at *Oxford* for eight Monks and eight Boys, which fell at the Dissolution of the Abbeyes by *K. Henry VIII.* and a Monastery for *Carmelites* at *Northallerton* in *Yorkshire*, and a noble Palace at *London* for himself and his Successors, where he died in 1381, and was buried at *Durham*, which See

John Firdham obtain'd the 29th of *May* following. He sat seven Years, and then was deprived by the Interest of a Faction; but their Power being lessen'd, he was the same Year made Bishop of *Ely*, and afterward Lord Treasurer.

Walter Skirlaw succeeded him, being translated hither from *Bath*. He built the

Cloysters to his Church, and a Guard Room to the Palace, the Steeple to the Church, and divers Bridges in the County. He sat 18 Years, and died in 1406, and

Thomas Langley, Chancellor of *England*, took his Place. He founded two Schools at *Place-Green*, the one to teach Grammar, and the other Musick, and spent a great Sum in repairing that part of the Cathedral called *Galilee*, built by Bishop *Pudsey*. He presided 31 Years, and dying in 1437, was buried in the said Building.

Robert Nevil succeeded him, being translated hither from *Salisbury*. He built a Place called the *Exchequer* at the Castle-Gate, and died in 1457, and left his See to

Lawrence Booth, who was consecrated *September 25*, 1457. He was made Chancellor of *England* by *K. Edward IV.* He built a Gate to the College at *Aukland*, and the Houses adjoining. He governed 20 Years, and being removed to *York* *Anno 1476*,

William Dudley, Dean of *Windsor*, was consecrated to this See. He was of the noble Family of the *Dudleys*. He sat six Years, and was buried at *Westminster* in 1483.

John Sherwood succeeded him, and was consecrated the same Year. He was a learned Man, and sent Ambassador into *Italy*, where he collected many Greek Books. He died in 1494.

Richard Fox, after his Death, was removed hither from *Bath* the same Year, but was translated to *Winchester* in 1502, and

William Sirveir, Master of *Merton-College*, and Provost of *Eaton*, who was made Bishop of *Carlisle* in 1496, was removed hither, but dy'd within two Years, and

Christopher Bambridge obtained this See in 1507, after a Vacancy of two Years, but he was removed to *York* within a Year, and was made a Cardinal, and

Thomas Ruthall, Doctor of Laws, created Bishop here by *K. Henry VII.* He was in great Esteem with *K. Henry VIII.* who made him of his Privy-Council, and used him in several Embassies, and other State-Matters of great Importance. He died at *London* in 1523, and was buried at *Westminster*. To him succeeded

Thomas Wolfey, Archbishop and Cardinal, who seized the Bishoprick, and held it seven Years, till *Winchester* fell, which he took, and leaving this,

Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of London, was translated hither from thence. He was a very learned Man, and an excellent Orator, and not only a skilful Lawyer and Divine, but Mathematician and Arithmetician, as his Works in both Kinds shew. For these Endowments, he was preferred first by Archbishop *Warham*, and then by the King, who made him Master of the Rolls, Lord Privy-Seal, Bishop of London, and now of Durham; but the Reformation coming on, he proved such a firm Adherent to the Popish Doctrines, that he was imprison'd in the Tower, and his Bishoprick seiz'd on, and at length dissolved by *K. Edward's* Authority, tho' not his Will. This Prince liv'd but a few Months after, and *Qu. Mary I.* came to the Crown, and restored *Tunstall* to his See, and all the Revenues to him; but she living but a short time, *Qu. Elizabeth* succeeded her, to whom this Bishop refusing to swear Allegiance as supreme Head of the Church, tho' he had taken that Oath to her Father, and perswaded others to it, was again deprived, and being under the Custody of Archbishop *Parker*, died at Lambeth November 18, 1559, and there lieth buried under a Marble Stone, with an Epitaph declaring his Excellencies.

James Pilkington was made Bishop soon after his Death, viz. March 2. 1560. He had been exil'd in *Qu. Mary's* Days, and upon his Return *Qu. Elizabeth* preferred him to this See, which he was so faithful a Preserver of, that he contended with that Princess for certain Forfeitures due to it by the Attainder of the Earl of *Westmorland*; but the Parliament adjudged them to the Queen for that once. He held this See 16 Years, and dying in 1576, was succeeded by

Richard Barnes, who was translated from *Carlisle* hither in 1577, and presided over this Diocese 11 Years. After his Death the See was vacant awhile, till

Matthew Hutton, Dean of *Tork*, was raised to it; but he held it five Years only, and then removed to that Archbishoprick, and

Tobias Matthews, Dean of *Durham*, succeeded him first in this See, and then in the other after his Death, which happen'd in 1606. His Successor was

William James, first in his Deanery, and then See. He was a very grave Divine, and having sat 11 Years, left it to

Richard Neyle, who being within the Year removed to *Winchester*,

George Mountain succeeded him, and held it ten Years, after whom

John Howson was made Bishop of it. He sat but four Years, and left his Seat to

Thomas Jackson, who was dispossessed of it by those usurping Powers who deposed the King from his Throne, and took away his Life, and stripped the Nobility of their Honour and Privileges, as well as the Hierarchy of their Power. He lived till 1659, and

Dr. John Cosins was made Bishop of this See immediately upon the Restoration of *K. Charles II.* in 1660. He found the Palace here in those deplorable Ruins that *Sir Arthur Haslerig* left it, and at vast Expence repair'd it; but not being therewith contented, he afterwards bestow'd great Sums in beautifying it, and raising it to a Magnificence suitable to so rich a See. He also erected a Library, and well furnish'd it with Books, built a stately Chapel, in which he lies buried; and lastly, as an Instance of his Charity, he founded and endowed an Hospital for two Men and two Women of the Parish of *Aukland*, to be maintained for ever. He died in 1674, and

Nathaniel Crew, then Lord Bishop of *Oxford*, was translated hither. He is since, by the Decease of his elder Brothers, and their Issue without Heirs Male, become a Lord Temporal as well as Spiritual, which has very rarely happen'd. He is now living, and has been above forty Years Bishop of this wealthy See.

As to the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, this Diocese contains the County of *Northumberland*, and Bishoprick of *Durham*, one Dean, who is *Dr. John Montague*, two Archdeacons, the one of *Northumberland*, who is

and the other of *Durham*, who is and 185 Parishes, whereof 87 are impropriate. The Bishoprick is valued in the King's Books at 1821 l. 1 s. 5 d.

The RELIGIOUS HOUSES of this County.

Aukland, a Collegiate Church, dedicated to St. Andrew. *Anthony Beck*, Bishop of *Durham* in the Reign of K. Edward I. was (if not the Founder, yet) a chief Benefactor to it. It consisted of a Dean and six Prebendaries, to whom the said Bishop, Anno 1292, prescribed these Orders of Government, viz. That the Vicar of the Church be a Dean, and that the Canons have all Vicars daily to officiate; that those of the first five be Priests, and of the rest be Deacons or Subdeacons; that the Divine Offices be sung according to the Use of *York* or *Salisbury*, &c. To these *Thomas Langley*, Bishop of *Durham*, in 1428, added, That every Prebendary should personally reside, and be present at the daily Offices, or provide a sufficient Vicar to do it for him; that the Priest-Vicars have ten Marks, and the Deacon-Vicars seven Marks annually; that *Mattins* be not said at Midnight, but in the Morning, for the Conveniency of the Parishioners, &c.

Bernard Castle, a College erected in the Castle by *Richard Duke of Gloucester*, whom his Brother K. Edward IV. gave a License 17 Reg. for that end, of one Dean, twelve Chaplains, ten Clerks, six Choiristers, and one other Clerk, whom he incorporated by the Name of, The Dean and Chaplains of the College of *Richard Duke of Gloucester* of *Bernard Castle*, and that the said Dean and Chaplains may purchase Lands, &c. to the yearly Value of 400 Marks, over and above all Reprises.

Chester on the Street, a Collegiate Church, erected by the afore-mentioned *Anthony Beck*, Bishop of *Durham*, in the Year 1286, who perceiving the Parish to be large, and the Revenues of the Church sufficient to maintain many Ministers, settled in it one Dean and seven Prebendaries, ordering and appointing, that the Dean have the Cure of all the Souls in the Parish, and be continually resident, and find two Chaplains to assist him therein, and to cause three Chapels of Ease to be served with competent Ministers; that the seven Prebendaries have

their several Vicars, and that every one of them be *Hebdomadarius* in his turn to order, correct and govern the Choir. He also endowed the Church with divers Lands and Revenues, and ordered, that the tenth Part of the Portion of every Non-Resident be given to the Residents; and in case there be no Residents, then to the Use of the Church or Poor. All which were confirmed by K. Edward I. Anno 1292. *Durham*, a Monastery of *Benedictine Monks* was here erected and endowed upon this Occasion: Pious K. *Oswald* having settled a Bishop's See at the Isle of *Lindisfarn*, made *Aidanus*, who had converted his *Northumbrians*, first Bishop of it, and placed his Brethren the Monks, who assisted him, there. Of this See *Cuthbert* was consecrated Bishop at *York* on Easter-Day, A. D. 685. He was so much admired for his Piety, that *Edfrid* K. of *Northumberland* gave *Creek*, and all the Lands three Miles about it, and *Luguballa* or *Carlisle*, with all the Lands fifteen Miles about it, to his Church; and *Coelwolf* his Successor, besides large Benefactions, became a Monk in it.

All the Lands between the Rivers *Tine* and *Tees* were also given to St. *Cuthbert*, (for after his Death, which happen'd A. D. 687, he was honour'd as a Saint) and made subject to the Government of the Bishops of St. *Cuthbert's* Church, (as *Lindisfarn* was called) till the ravaging *Danes* so disturbed it, that the Monks taking with them S. *Cuthbert's* Body, were forced to fly, and get them a new and more secure Habitation, and then the *Danes* seiz'd their Lands, which however were restored again to them by K. *Athelstan*, tho' they yet remain'd in an unsettled Condition.

About the Year 995, *Aldwin*, with the Monks of *Lindisfarn*, who had for some time led a Monastick Life at *Girecum* or *Giene* in *Northumberland*, removed to *Durham*, then a woody Hill, almost encompassed by the Rivers *Wear* and *Coquet*, and having, by the Assistance of the People of the Country, cleared the Ground, and built themselves Habitations, and a Church, dedicated to St. *Mary* and St. *Cuthbert*, wherein they deposited St. *Cuthbert's* Relicks, *Aldwin* became the first Bishop of it.

Some of his Successors admitted Secular Canons into this Church; but *William* the Con-

Conqueror, at the Petition of *William de Carilese*, Bishop of *Durham*, (who had obtained a Grant of Pope *Gregory VII.* to do it) removed the Secular Canons out of the Church of *Durham*, and put in the Monks of *Tarrow*, confirming by his Charter, dated *A. D.* 1084, all their Liberties and Privileges, and commanding the People of *Carile* to receive Christianity from the Bishop of *Durham* and his Archdeacon; and *Thomas* Archbishop of *York*, about the same time, set forth and declared the Diocese of the Bishop of *Durham* to be all the Land between *Tine* and *Tees*, *Northumberland*, *Tivendale*, *Tyndal*, *Carile*, and *Weredale*, with the Churches of *Hertesham* and *Lindisfarn*.

Principal Benefactors to this Church were *K. William* the Conqueror, who gave great Possessions to this Bishop and his Successors, to hold all as free and quiet as himself held them in his own Hands. *Edgar*, the Son of *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, gave to this Church the Mansion of *Berwick* and *Coldinghamsbire*. *K. Richard I.* granted and confirmed to the Bishop of *Durham* and his Successors many great Privileges. with the Dominion and Liberty of a Count Palatine for ever, &c.

Nigellus de Albany, a great Favourite to *K. Henry I.* spoiled this Monastery of *Durham* of two Manors; but being afterwards very sick and weak, repented, and restor'd them. This Monastery was valued at the Suppression at 1366 *l.* 10 *s.* 9 *d.* per Ann. *Dugd.* 1615 *l.* 14 *s.* 10 *d.* 2 *q.* per Ann. *Speed.*

Egleston, a Monastery of Canons Regular of *St. Austin*, founded by *Canon* Earl of *Britain* and *Richmond*, who endowed it with sufficient Revenues, and dedicated it to God, *St. Mary*, and *St. John Baptist*. *Philip* of *Poitou*, about the Year 1200, confirmed to the Abbots and Canons of *Egleston* divers Lands, which *Gilbert de Ley* held of him by the Service of one Knight's-Fee, and had given them.

John Duke of *Britain*, and Earl of *Richmond*, about the Year 1273, covenanted with the Abbot and Canons of this House to find six Chaplains out of their own Canons to say six Masses daily in his Castle of *Richmond* for ever, the said Canons to be constantly Resident in the said Castle. In Consideration whereof, the said Earl granted to the Abbot and Convent of *Egleston* divers Lands and Possessions, and a Place a-

part in his Castle for the Habitation of the said six Chaplains.

Finchale, a Cell to the Monastery of *Durham*. It was at first a solitary Place not far from that City, where a certain Hermit named *Godricus de Finchale*, who in his Youth had visited the holy Sepulchre, spent his old Age in Devotion, and died in Reputation for his great Sanctity. After his Death, *Ralph Flambard*, Bishop of *Durham*, granted this Hermitage, and the Lands adjoining, to *Algarus* Prior of *Durham*, and his Monks, which *Hugh Pudsey*, his Successor, converted into a Priory, and endowed with certain Revenues for the Maintenance of such Monks of the Abbey of *Durham* as the Prior should from time to time send thither for the Service of God and *St. John*. Valued at the Dissolution at 122 *l.* 15 *s.* 3 *d.* per Ann. *Dugd.* 146 *l.* 15 *s.* 2 *d.* per Ann. *Speed.*

Gretham, an Hospital founded and endowed by *Robert Stichel*, Bishop of *Durham*, in Honour of God, *St. Mary*, and *St. Cuthbert*, for a Master and Brethren, and for the Sustentation of such poor and needy People as should resort thither, and for that end he settled upon it his Manor of *Gretham*, and other Lands. He also granted to the Master and Brethren of this House, that they should be free from all Tolls, Aids, and Tollages; and to all their Benefactors, being contrite and confessed, he released forty Days Penance. This Deed, which is confirmed by *Hugh*, Prior of *Durham*, and the Convent there, bears Date *A. D.* 1262. This Hospital at the Dissolution was valued at 97 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d.* 2 *q.* *Dugd.* *Speed.* and *Godw.*

Kepar, *Ke prey*, or *Kypier*, an Hospital founded by *Ranulph Flambard*, Bishop of *Durham* above mentioned, *A. D.* 1112, to the Honour of God and *St. Giles*, for the Relief of the Clergy there serving God, and for the Sustentation of poor People; for which pious Purpose he endow'd it with divers Lands and Revenues, which were confirmed and augmented by the forementioned *Hugh Pudsey*, Bishop of *Durham*, and other Benefactors. The said Bishop *Hugh* granted also to this Hospital Common of Pasturage in his Forest, with other Privileges.

In the Year 1297, a Composition was made between the Prior and Convent of *Durham* and this Hospital of *St. Giles*, where-
by

by the said Prior and Convent did quit-claim to the Brothers of the said Hospital their Tithes of Corn at *Clifton*, which till that time they had used to pay to the Church of *St. Oswald*. In Recompence whereof, the Brothers of the said Hospital were to pay yearly upon the Altar of *St. Oswald*, on his Day, one *Bisantium*, (that is, two Shillings) &c.

The Men of *Bedelingtonshire* being obliged, by their Lords the Bishops of *Durham*, to give to the Hospital of *St. Giles* without *Durham* one Thraive of Corn out of every Plough-Land which they held, they granted under their Seals, in lieu thereof, nine Shillings in Money, to be paid to the said Hospital at the Feast of *St. Michael*, with a *Nomine Penae*. Valued at the Dissolution at 167 l. 2 s. 11 d. *Dugd. Speed.*

Lancaster, a Collegiate Church, founded A. D. 1283 by *Anthony Beck*, Bishop of *Durham*, lying in his Diocese, and being of his Patronage, for one Dean and seven Prebendaries, the Dean to be continually Resident, &c. with some other Orders and Rules, which he gives to his Foundation of *Chester on the Street*, *mutatis mutandis*. He gave also divers Revenues to this Church; all which were granted with the Consent of his Chapter at *Durham*, and confirmed by *K. Edward I.*

Oveton, a Religious House for Canons of the Order of *Semplingham*, founded by *Alan de Wilton*, and by him endowed with divers Lands in this Town and elsewhere. King *John* confirmed all their Lands to them, *Anno Reg. 5.* It was valued at the Dissolution at 11 l. 2 s. 8 d. *per Ann. Dugd.*

Sherburn, an Hospital built by *Hugh Pudsey*, Bishop of *Durham*, and Earl of *Northumberland*, for sixty five Lepers, and some Priests. *Mr. Camden* says, 'twas a noble Hospital in his Time, standing on the East Side of *Durham*, but adds a Quotation out of *Newburgenfis*, That the Bishop was at great Cost and Expence in building it, yet upon some Accounts it was not a very honourable Foundation; for to advance this charitable Design, he made use of his Power to extort from other Men what he was not willing to allow of his own to that Work, and so he settled on it a yearly Revenue of 135 l. 5 s. 0 d. *Godw. 135 l. 7 s. 0 d. Speed.*

Stayndrope, a Collegiate Church, founded by *Ralph de Nevil*, Earl of *Westmorland*, by the License of *Thomas Hatfield*, Bishop of *Durham*, for one Master or *Custos*, six Priests, six Clerks, and certain other Chaplains, continually to reside, and for certain poor Gentlemen and other poor People in the Town of *Stayndrope* in the Liberty of *Durham*, and to endow the same with the Advowson of the Church of *Stayndrope*, which was held of him *in Capite*, with License to the said Master or *Custos* and Chaplains to receive the same, *non obstante* the Statute of *Mortmain*, and by the same Grant incorporated the said College, making the said Master and Chaplains, &c. capable of purchasing and receiving Lands, to sue and be sued, and granted them a Common Seal. Dated at *Durham* in the third Year of his Pontificate. Valued at 126 l. 5 s. 10 d. *per Ann. Dugd. Speed.*

Wyremouth, and *Gyrwy*, now called *Tarrow*, two Monasteries of *Benedictine* Monks, whom *Benedict* himself, who had been five times at *Rome*, plac'd there, and gave them their Orders and Rules of Living. He was an *Englishman*, and had in so great Veneration for his singular Holiness, that *Egfrid King* of the *Northumbrians*, A. D. 674, gave him a Quantity of Ground lying at the Mouth of the River *Wyra*, for the building a Monastery to *St. Peter* at *Wyremouth*, and other Lands in a Place called *Gerwy*, not far distant, for another Monastery to the Honour of *S. Paul*; both which he endowed and filled with Monks. In this latter, which lies about four Miles from *Newcastle*, was Venerable *Bede*, a Monk heretofore, and educated under the above mentioned *Benedict*. It was valued at the Suppression, *viz. Wyremouth*, at 25 l. 8 s. 4 d. *per Ann. Dugd.* 26 l. 0 s. 0 d. *per Ann. Speed.* *Gerwy* or *Tarrow* at 40 l. 7 s. 8 d. *Speed.*

Mr. Speed mentions some other Religious Houses, not taken Notice of by the *Monasticon*, which may not be omitted, *viz.*

Allerton, an Hospital founded by *Hugh Pudsey*, Bishop of *Durham*, which Bishop *Godwin* mentions, but says he could not find what Revenues it had.

Gatehead, a Religious House dedicated to St. Edmund. Who was the Founder or Benefactors, is not known; but the Revenues are found to be 109 l. 4 s. 4 d. per Ann.

Hartlepool, a Monastery founded by *Hicæ*, a religious Woman.

Letham, a Cell, but to what Monastery is not said, whose Revenues were 53 l. 15 s. 10 d. per Annum.

Nesham, a Nunnery founded by the Ancestors of the Lords *Dacres* for *Benedictine* Nuns, whose Revenues are set down at 26 l. 9 s. 9 d. per Annum.

Stamford, a Cell, but to what Abbey is not mention'd; but the Revenues are valu'd at 36 l. 17 s. 0 d. per Annum.

DIVINES of Eminency born in or inhabiting this County.

John of *Darlington*, Confessor to K. *Henry III.* and afterwards Archbishop of *Dublin* in *Ireland*, was born at *Darlington*.

Dr. Richard Cosins, Dean of the *Arches* in *Qu. Elizabeth's* Time, was born at *Stanhop*.

Dr. Thomas Jackson, a famous Preacher in *Newcastle*, being Vicar of *St. Nicholas's* Church there, and Bishop of *Durham*, was born at *Witton*.

William Sevier, Bishop of *Durham*, so called because his Father was a poor Sewer-maker, was born at *Skinkley* in *Essington* Ward.

John Heathersal, who joined with *Mr. Bernard Gilpin* in founding a Grammar-School at *Houghton on the Spring*, was born at *Kepar* or *Kepey* near *Durham*.

Mr. Bernard Gilpin, that eminent Divine in *Qu. Elizabeth's* Days; who for his zealous Preaching was called, *The Northern Apostle*, was a Minister in this County not far from *Houghton on the Spring*. He was offer'd the Bishoprick of *Carlisle*, but refus'd it with a becoming Modesty, contenting himself with his Parsonage, where he enjoy'd his beloved Privacy, and did Good to his Neighbours, and when he dy'd; gave all his Estate equally between the Poor of his Parish, and poor Scholars, to be laid out in providing Exhibitions for them at the University. *Mr. Ralph Ironside*, Father of *Dr. Ironside*, late Bishop of *Bristol*, enjoyed one of them.

Venerable *Bede*, the Glory of his Time, and greatest Scholar of his Age, was born at *Gyrwy* or *Yarrow*. He had been a Soldier, but after, taking Orders, retired to this Place of his Nativity, where he gave up himself entirely to Study and Devotion, and was equally eminent for both. He

wrote many Books, as, *A Comment upon most Parts of the Bible*, of which he translated the *Psalms* and *New Testament* into *English*; *The Church-History of the six first Centuries*, *A Martyrology*, and several other Tracts, which make up eight Volumes.

Dr. John Wickliff, the first Reformer, who lived in K. *Edward III.*'s Days, is said by *Dr. Fuller* to have been a Native of this Bishoprick.

Ralph Nevil, Bishop of *Chichester*, *A. D.* 1240.

Alexander Nevil, Archbishop of *York*, *A. D.* 1373.

Robert Nevil, Bishop of *Durham*, *A. D.* 1456, and

George Nevil, Archbishop of *York*, *A. D.* 1470, were all of the same Family, and descended of the ancient and noble Family of the *Nevils* of *Raby-Castle* in this County.

Dr. Robert Horn, Dean of *Durham* in King *Edward VI.*'s Reign, and an Exile in Queen *Mary's*, who was made Bishop of *Winchester* at his Return home by *Qu. Elizabeth*, was a Native of this Bishoprick, as Bishop *Godwin* tells us, but mentions not the Place.

William Shirewood, made Archbishop of *Rom* in the Reign of King *Henry III.* was a Native also of this County.

Robert Ward, a Popish Priest, who disputed with the pious Martyr and Bishop *Nicholas Ridley*, is said to be born in this County, as was also

Samuel Ward, Master of *Sidney-College* in *Cambridge* in K. *Charles I.*'s Reign.

Francis Mason, who for his strenuous Vindication of the Church of *England* against the Papists, was stiled, *Vindex Ecclesie Anglicanæ*, was also born here.

*An A B S T R A C T of the County of Durham,
out of the Notitia Parliamentaria of Browne
Willis Esq; and others.*

THIS County, or (as it is commonly called) Bishoprick, having anciently a petty King or Palatine of its own, who called a Parliament of his own Barons, which made Acts, raised Subsidies, and did many other Things necessary for the Government of it self, was therefore looked upon as an exempt Jurisdiction, and was either not permitted, or did not claim the Privilege of sending any Members to Parliament, as other Counties did. And tho' the Act of Parliament made in the Reign of K. Henry VIII. abridged this See of many of its ancient Liberties, and indeed in effect stripped it of the essential Branches of its Palatine Power, except the Name, yet it still remained excluded from sending Members to the National Parliament, as the other Counties did; tho' we do not find that the Bishop called any Parliaments of his own after that time, no, nor some time before, which might perhaps make the old Custom of calling Parliaments among themselves seem obsolete.

At present this County sends its Representatives to Parliament, as other Counties do, but not by a long Prescription, as they, but by a special Act of Parliament made 25 Car. II. 1673, about two Years after the Death of Bishop Cosins, who died January 15, 1671. and about a Year before the present Rt. Hon. and Rev. Bishop Nathaniel Lord Crew was removed from Oxford to this See. The Returns made in 1654 and 1656, by some Orders of the usurping Powers then ruling, were irregular, and can't be esteemed legal. We must therefore date the Privilege which this County

enjoys of sending Members to Parliament from the Act before mentioned, the Sum of which is as follows :

An Act to enable the County Palatine of *Durham* to send Knights and Burgesses to serve in Parliament.

WHEREAS the Inhabitants of the County Palatine of Durham having not had hitherto the Liberty and Privilege of electing and sending any Knights and Burgesses to the High Court of Parliament, altho' the Inhabitants are liable to all Payments, Rates and Subsidies granted by Parliament, equally with the Inhabitants of other Counties, Cities and Boroughs, and therefore are equally concerned to have Knights and Burgesses in the said High Court of Parliament of their own Election. Wherefore, be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Consent of the Lords and Commons, That at all times from and after this present Session, the said County Palatine of Durham may have two Knights for the same County, and the City of Durham two Citizens to be Burgesses for the same City for ever hereafter, to serve in the High Court of Parliament, to be elected and chosen

sen by Virtue of Your Majesty's Writ to be awarded to the Lord Bishop, or his Chancelloz, viz. The Election of the Knights to be made by the greater Number of the Freeholders of the said County, and of the Burgeses by the Mayo2 and mayo2 Part of the Aldermen and Freemen of the City of Durham; which said Knights and Burgeses so chosen and returned shall be Knights and Burgeses, and have and use the like Voice, Authority and Places, as any other Knights and Burgeses of the said High Court of Parliament have, use and enjoy, and shall and may, by Virtue of this Act, take and enjoy them.

Pursuant to this Act, there have been Members chosen and returned ever since for this County and City, but none before; and therefore the List of Parliament-Men for this County begins the thirty first of K. Charles II. which was the first Parliament chosen after the Dissolution of that by which the Act was made, and ends in the 12th Year of Her late Majesty Qu. Anne.

The sitting Members of this present Parliament for the County are,

John Eden Esq;
John Hedworth Esq;

Of the City of D U R H A M.

The Number of Boroughs in this County are only four, viz. Durham, Hartlepool, Stockton, and Sunderland; all which are Corporations, and the three first Mayor-Towns; but none of them ever sent Members to Parliament for this County, till the late Act of Parliament of 25 Car. II. 1673, before-mentioned, and then only this City of Durham was empowered to do it, the rest still remaining in the same State.

We find in some ancient Writings, that Bernard, the eldest Son of Guy Baliol, who came into England with the Conqueror, having built a Castle in this County, which

he called, after his own Name, *Bernard's-Castle*, he made Burgeses there, and granted them such Immunities as *Richmondshire* then had; but it does not appear that this Town enjoys any of these Privileges at this Day. They are either grown obsolete, or have long ago been forfeited.

The City of *Durham* is governed by a Mayor and twelve Aldermen, and as many Common-Council-Men, who have a Recorder, and other inferior Officers. The Choice of Members of Parliament is in the Corporation, Citizens and Freemen, who at a Poll taken in 1710 were upwards of 1000.

It was first incorporated (as far as we can learn from History) by that rich and munificent Bishop *Hugh de Puteaco, Pufar, or Pudsey*, in the Reign of K. Richard II. who granted to his Burgeses of *Durham*, that they should be free from Toll, and have the same free Privileges as the Town of *Newcastle*.

The ancient Government was by Bailiffs appointed by the Bishop, who were stiled, *Ballivi Burgi Durham*, which in the Time of Bishop *Nevil*, who govern'd this See from 1438 to 1457, begun to be called, *Ballivi Civitatis Dunelm*; and in his Time there is mention of an Alderman of *Durham*, by which Name of Aldermen and Burgeses Bishop *Pilkington*, in the eighteenth Year of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, by Charter, incorporated this Place, appointing *Christopher Surtis* Gent. Alderman, and twelve Burgeses to assist him; which twelve were to chuse other twelve, which, together with them, were yearly to chuse an Alderman, on October 4. Anno 44 Eliz.

Bishop *Matthew* changed the Name of Alderman into that of Mayor, and of Burgeses into Aldermen; which Liberties being surrender'd to the present Bishop, the Right Honourable and Reverend *Nathaniel Lord Crew*, August 25. 1684, he procured them a new Charter, dated March 7. 1684, in the first Year of King *James II.* by the Name of the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of the City of *Durham*, confirming to them their ancient Privileges and Liberties, which, besides what are common to other Corporations, are these that follow:

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The

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, of this City, by their Recorder and Town-Clerk, can hold a Court-Leet and Court-Baron within their City, under the Style of, The Court of the Right Reverend Father in God, *Nathaniel* Lord Bishop of *Durham*, and his Successors, held before *A. B.* Mayor, and *C. D.* Recorder of the City of *Durham*.

They keep also a Court of Pye-Powder on their Fair-Days, *March 20* yearly, and pay about *20 l. per Annum* Toll to the Bishop for the

same, or to whom he demises the same by Lease for three Lives.

The List of the Representatives of this City in the Parliament commences at the same time with that of the County, viz. the thirty first of King *Charles II.* and ends the 12th Year of Her late Majesty Queen *Anne*.

The Members for this present Parliament are,

Thomas Conyers Esq;

George Baker Esq;

An Account of the COLLEGE in Durham.

THE Deanery was very much improved by *Dr. Cember*, the late Dean, who built a new Apartment to it.

The Prebendal Houses have been all either new built, or very much improved, since the Restoration of *K. Charles II.*

I. That which belongs to the first Prebend was the best Part of it built anew by *Dr. John Bowes*, the present Prebendary, who also built about half of a good Parsonage-House and a Barn at *Elwick*, when Rector there.

The Second was built by *Dr. Joseph Naylor*, a little after the Restoration.

The Third has been much improved by *Dr. James Fynney*, the present Prebendary, who likewise built a very good, pleasant, and regular Parsonage-House, a Barn, a Stable, very good Stone-Walls about them, the Garden and Orchard, and a very neat small House for a Tenant, (all from the Ground) at *Long-Newton*, when he was Rector there. He has also built a very sumptuous and noble Parsonage-House at *Ryton*, (where he is the present Rector) with suitable Out-houses, and high Stone-Walls about the Gardens and Orchard, &c.

The Fourth has been improved chiefly by *Mr. Philip Falle*, the present Prebendary.

The Fifth was much improved by *Dr. John Bowes*, whilst he had that Prebend.

The Sixth was partly rebuilt by *Mr. Richard Wrench*, a little after the Restoration.

The Seventh was much improved by *Dr. John Smith*, lately deceased, who also erected (where the old Hall, Kitchen, Milk-House and Pantry stood) at *Wearmouth* a spacious Hall and Parlour, and over them three very good Lodging-Rooms, and Garrets, which make a very fine Front to the Parsonage-House. The Chancel there too was by him repair'd and alter'd to great Advantage. Towards all which, he had only 100 *l.* allow'd him by his Predecessor's Executor.

The Eighth was almost rebuilt, and put into the Condition it now is, by *Dr. Robert Grey*, soon after the Restoration.

The Ninth was built by *Dr. William Sancroft*, afterwards Archbishop of *Canterbury*. *Dr. Bagshaw* added a new Apartment to it.

The Tenth was the best part of it built anew by *Dr. Fitz Herbert Adams*, whilst he had that Prebend.

The Eleventh was much improved by Dr. *Theophilus Pickering*, who died not long since. He improved likewise the Parsonage-House at *Sedgefield*.

The Twelfth was a great part of it rebuilt, and the rest much improv'd, by Dr. *John Morton*, the present Prebendary, who has also built a great deal at *Sedgefield*, where he is now Rector.

Besides the Houses in the College, there deserve to be taken Notice of the Parsonage-House at *Houghton le Spring*, a noble Structure, built by Mr. *Geo. Davenport*, late Rector; and that at *Stanhope* in *Weardale*,

part of it built, and the whole much improved and beautified, by Dr. *William Hartwell*, the present Rector, who being now the tenth Prebendary also, added to that House what was left undone or unfinish'd by his Predecessor.

The Bishop's Palaces at *Aukland* and *Durham* owe most to Bishop *Cosins*. He built anew the greatest part of *Aukland-Castle*, and a very noble and beautiful Chapel there: And he repair'd the Castle at *Durham*, which has likewise been much beautified by the present Bishop, the Lord *Crew*.

O o o o 2

A C L

A C L.	Ward.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	State.
Acliff	Darlington	Durham	20 0 0	D. & C. Durham.	Mr John Lisle.	
Aislaby	Stockton					
Aldernedge	Chester					Mr Asbmo
Amerston						
Appleton	Easington					
Ash	Chester		Chapel.		Mr Bryden.	Sir Rich.
AUKLAND } BISHOPS }	Darlington		Chapel.	Bp. of Durham.	Mr Stackhouse.	
Aukland Castle						Bp. of Du
Aukland St. }	Darlington					
Andrews }						
Aukland St. }	Darlington		Chapel.	Bp. of Durham.	Mr Challoner.	Mr Carr.
Helen }						
Aukland West	Darlington					Sir Robert
Awwell	Chester					Lady Bowe
Barniton	Darlington					
Barnetton	Chester					
Battersby	Darlington					
Beamish	Chester					
Beaumont Hill	Darlington					
Bear Park	Chester					
Bedborn }	Darlington					Mr Robert
North }						
Bedborn Park	Darlington					
Bedborn South	Darlington					Mr Lamb
Bedick South	Easington					
Bedick West	Easington					Mr Davis
Beamist						
Bellasis	Stockton					
BERNARD- } CASTLE }	Darlington					
Biersgarth	Darlington					
Biersgreen	Easington					Mr Stephen
Bierside	Chester					
Bichbarn	Darlington					
Billingham	Stockton	V Durham	11 3 0	D. & C. Durham.	Mr Simpson.	Mr Wren.
Binchester	Darlington					
Birkley	Chester					
Bishops Ley	Darlington					
Bishopton	Stockton	V Durham	4 11 8	Mr. of Sherb.	Mr Ashelfton.	
Blackhall	Darlington					
Blackhall	Chester					Mr Davis
Blackston-Hall	Stockton					
Blaydon	Chester					
Bolam	Darlington					
Boldon	Chester					
Boldovers	Easington	R Durham	24 13 4	Bp. of Durham.	Hen. Dobson, D.D.	
Bolton	Darlington					
Bowden East	Chester					Mr Tawce
Bowden West	Chester					
Bradbury	Stockton					Lady Bowe
Bradley-Hall	Darlington					
Bradwood	Darlington					
Brandon East	Darlington					
Brandon West	Darlington					

B R A.	Ward.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Grandon Hall	Darlington					
Transpeth	Darlington	R Durham	60 10 4	Mr John Tong.	John Tong, M. A.	
Transpeth	Darlington					Sir H. Belknap.
Castle						
Crantoft	Stockton					
Cranton	Stockton					
Crome	Chester					
Curdon	Darlington					
Curdon East	Easington					
Curdon Magna	Stockton					
Curdon Parva	Stockton					
Curdon Old	Stockton					
Curdon West	Easington					
Curnep	Chester					
Carlbury	Darlington					
Carlton	Stockton					
Cashop	Easington		C.	Mr Woodfield.		
Castle Eden	Easington					
Chilton Magna	Darlington					
Chester	Chester		C.	Mr Headworth.	Mr N. Conyers.	Mr Headworth.
Chopwell	Chester					Mr Clavering.
Cleydon	Chester					
Coates Moor	Darlington					
Cocken	Easington					Lady Carr.
Cockerton	Darlington					
Cockfield	Darlington	V Durham	9 18 4	Lord Bernard.	Mr Gillpin.	
Corncliffe	Darlington	V Durham	7 18 0	Bp. of Durham.	Mr Stackhouse.	
Cothamstob	Stockton					Mr Micklethwait.
Coxhow						Mr Kennett.
Crooke						Mr Baker.
Cowpon	Stockton		C.	D. & C. Durham.	Mr John Waring.	Mr Jo. Salvin.
Crockhall						Mr Mickleton.
Croxdale	Easington					Mr Geo. Salvin.
Cunley	Darlington					
Dalden	Easington					
Dalton	Easington	V Durham	6 0 7	D. & C. Durham.	Mr Peter Wilson.	
DARLINGTON	Darlington					
Denton	Darlington	R Durham	4 11 4	D. & C. Durham.	Mr Rich. Nicolson.	Mr Place.
Dinsdale	Darlington	R Bayly North	5 0 0	Archd. of North.	Mr Wil. Randolph.	
	Easington	R Bayly South	4 13 4	The King.	Mr Rob. Leek.	
	Easington	C St. Giles	C.	Mr Tempest.	Mr John Perkin.	
DURHAM	Chester	C St. Margaret	C.	D. & C. Durham.	Mr John Powell.	
CITY	Easington	C St. Nicholas	C.	Mr Tempest.	Mr Henry Porter.	
	Chester					
	Easington	V St. Oswald	16 0 0	D. & D. Durham.	Mr Tho. Rud, Jun.	
Durham Old	Easington					Mr Tempest.
Easington	Easington	R Durham	100 0 0	Bp. of Durham	Annex'd to the Archdeacon.	
Elcheater	Chester		C.	Mr. of Sherb. Hosp.	Mr Colinson.	
Edmondbears	Chester	R Durham	6 11 4	D & C Durham.	Mr Cha. Smith.	
Edmondley	Chester	H Durham	5 9 4	Bp. of Durham.	Mr Leo. Shaftoe.	
Ellecliffe	Stockton	R Durham	28 17 0	Bp. of Durham.	Pexal Foster, M.A.	
Elleston	Darlington					Mr Baker.
Elton	Darlington	R Durham	7 1 5			
Elmton Hall						Mr Conyers.

E L T.	Ward.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seas.
Elton	Darlington	R Durham	7 1 4	Mr Shaftee.	Mr Mawman.	
Elstob						Mr G. Spearman
Elwick	Stockton	R Durham	20 18 0	Bp. of Durham.		
Eppleton	Easington					
Elcomb	Darlington		C.		Mr Pickering.	
Ellaby	Darlington					
Evenwood	Darlington					
Farnton Hall	Easington					
Ferry Hill	Darlington					
Fishborn	Stockton					
Flas	Chester					Mr Hall.
Follensby	Chester					
Foulsforth	Darlington					
Foxton	Stockton					Mr Elstob.
Frosterley	Darlington					
Fullwood	Chester					
Garmondsway	Stockton					
Gatehead	Chester	R Durham	27 13 8	Bp. of Durham.	Leo. Shaftee, M.A.	Mr Riddell.
Gaynford	Darlington	V Durham	39 16 0	Trinity Coll. Camb.	Tho. Matset, M.A.	Lady Bowser.
Gibside	Chester					
Grange	Easington					
Greencroft	Chester					Mr Clavering
Gretham	Stockton	H Durham	97 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bp. of Durham.	Mr Packhurst.	
Gretham	Stockton	V Durham	7 1 8	Mr. of the Hosp.	Mr John Kearsly.	
Grindon	Easington					
Grandon	Stockton	V Durham	4 11 4	Mr Hosp. Sherb.	Mr Nicolson.	
Halton	& Stock	R Durham	53 6 8	Bp. of Durham.	Ric. Bellasis, M.A.	
Hamsterley	Darlington		C.		Mr Milner.	
Harber House	Chester					Mr Forcer.
Harden	Stockton					
Hardwick						Mr Lambton
Harinton	Stockton					
Haroton	Chester					
Hartle Pool	Stockton	V Durham	11 17 0	The King.	Mr St. Woodfield.	
Hasselden Mon	Easington	V Durham	7 12 8	D. & C. Durham.	W. Turner, M. A.	
Hafwell						
Grange	Easington					
Hafwell						
Magna	Easington					
Hafwell Parva	Easington					
Haughton	Darlington					
Hawthorp	Easington					
Hebborn	Chester					Mr Ellison.
Hedlam	Darlington					Mr Garib.
Hedley	Chester					
Hedworth	Chester					
Heighington	Darlington	V Durham	12 14 8	D. & C. Durham.	L. Wherington, MA	
Herrington						
East	Easington					
Herrington						
Middle	Easington					
Herrington						
West	Easington					Mr Searj
Hessleton						
Cold	Darlington					

H E S.	Ward.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Heslington Hall	Easington					
Heslington Monks	Easington					
Heslington	Darlington					
Heslington in the Hole	Easington					Mr Jos. Spearman.
Heslington on the Hill	Easington					Mr Lamb.
Heslington	Darlington					
Heslington	Chester					
Heslington Over	Chester	V Durham	12 14 8			
Heslington	Stockton					
Heslington	Chester					
Heslington	Darlington					Mr Hilt.
Heslington Castle	Chester					
Heslington	E. Easington					
Heslington	W. Easington					
Heslington	Chester					Sir John Conyers.
Heslington						
Heslington	Easington	R Durham	124 0 0	Bp. of Durham.	Sir G. Wheeler, D.D.	
Heslington	Darlington					
Heslington	Chester		C.		Mr Jones.	
Heslington	Darlington					
Heslington	Easington	R Durham	27 5 4		Mr Johnson.	
Heslington	Stockton					
Heslington Henry	Easington					
Heslington	Chester		C.	D. & C. Durham.	Mr Roberts.	
Heslington	Darlington					
Heslington	Darlington					
Heslington	Stockton					
Heslington	Chester	V Durham	20 0 0	Bp. of Durham.	W. Thompson, M.A.	
Heslington	Easington					
Heslington	Easington					
Heslington	Darlington					
Heslington	Chester					
Heslington	Chester				Mr Johnson.	
Heslington	Darlington	R Durham	3 6 8	D. & C. Durham.	Abra. Tap, M.A.	
Heslington	Chester					
Heslington	Chester					
Heslington	Chester					
Heslington	Chester		C.	Sir H. Liddell.	Mr Balgny.	Mr Chavering.
Heslington Hall	Chester					Mr Lambton.
Heslington Dale	Chester					
Heslington	Chester		C.		Mr Bryding.	
Heslington	Darlington					
Heslington	Chester					
Heslington	Darlington					
Heslington	Darlington					
Heslington	Stockton					Mr Conyers.
Heslington	Chester					
Heslington	Darlington					

L U D.	Ward.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Ludworth	Easington					
Lumley	Chester					
Lumley Castle	Chester					E. of Scarborough
Lumley Park	Chester					
Mansforth	Stockton					
Marwood	Darlington					
Mayland	Darlington					
Medhomfley	Chester		C.		Mr Collinson.	
Merington	Darlington	V Durham	14 4 8	D. & C. Durham.	Tho. Knaggs, M.A.	
Middleham	Stockton	V Durham	4 9 0	The King.	Mr Swainston.	Mr. G. Spear and Mr. Hall
Middleton	Darlington					
Middleton } St. George }	Stockton	R Durham	3 13 0		Mr Lambton.	
Middleton } in Teesdale }	Stockton	R Durham	25 17 0	The King.	Jo. Allason, D. D.	
Middleton	Stockton					
Middleton } Town }	Darlington					
Midridge	Darlington					
Monklesden	Chester	V Durham	12 7 4	Vide Haselden.		
Mordon	Stockton					
Morehouse	Easington					
Morefley	Easington					
Moreton E.	Stockton					
Moreton W.	Stockton					
Morton House						Mr Smith.
Mugglefwick	Chester		C.	D. & C. Durham.	Mr Cha. Smith.	
Munckton	Chester					
Munckton Hall	Chester					
Munckwere- mouth }	Easington					
Nesbitt	Easington					Mr J. Spear Sir John Cope
Nettleworth	Chester					
Newbottle	Easington					
Newham	Stockton					
Newton } Archdeacon }	Darlington					
Newton Cap.	Darlington					Mr Bacon.
Newton } Hanfett }	Stockton					
Newton Little	Stockton	R Durham	20 0 0	Bp. of Durham.	Tho. Rud, M. A.	Mr Vane.
Newton Long	Stockton					
Newton Low	Chester					
Newtown	Darlington					
Norton	Stockton	V Durham	21 0 11	Bp. of Durham.	John Foster, M. A.	
Norton Hall	Stockton					
Nysum	Darlington					
Old	Darlington					
Old-Acres	Stockton					
Oxpet Field	Darlington					Mr Salvin.
Owstere						
Pansheals	Stockton					Mr Ramsay.
Park-house						
Pedumfack	Stockton					
Peloe	Chester					

P. E. L.	Ward.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
on	Chester					
ther	Easington					
ther Hall	Easington					
bridge	Darlington					
ington	Easington	V Durham	14 14 0	D. & C. Durham.	C. Thompson, M.A.	
ington	Easington					Mr Skippedsen.
own	Chester					Mr Meeburn.
worth	Easington					
op	Darlington					
Old	Stockton					
on	Darlington					
on	Easington					
erose	Darlington					
ington	Easington					
Castle	Darlington					Lord Bernard.
on	Darlington					Mr Nicolson.
ide	Darlington					
nfworth	Chester					
nfworth	Chester					Sir Henry Liddell.
le	Stockton	R Durham	17 17 0	Bp. of Durham.	Will. Don, M. A.	
marshall	Darlington					
worth	Chester					
ey	Easington					
on	Easington					Mr Stephenson.
ley	Darlington					
ley	Chester					
on E.	Easington					
on W.	Easington					
on	Chester	R Durham	42 10 8	Bp. of Durham.	James Fyng, D.D.	
on Hall	Chester					
ergh	Stockton					
House	Stockton					
on	Stockton					
on Cary	Easington	R Durham	73 18 0	Bp. of Durham.	J. Morton, D. D.	
field	Stockton					
ington	Easington	V Durham	5 0 4		H. Ireland, M. A.	Mr Marshall.
gh	Darlington					
on	Easington					
orth	Darlington					
ey	Stockton	H Durham	125 7 0	Bp. of Durham.	J. Mountague, D.D.	
urn	Easington					
urn	Easington					
ife	Darlington					
on	Chester					
ington	Stockton		C.	D. & C. Durham.	Mr Tawson.	
ey	Easington					
on	Darlington					
on	Stockton					

S H O.	Ward.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Shotton	Darlington					Mr Witten.
Woodland						
Silks Worth						
Skirmingham	Darlington	R Durham	3 18 0	Mr. of Sherb. Hosp	Mr Newhouse.	
Sledaish						
Slingley	Easington					
Snotterton	Darlington		C.	Lord Bernard.	S. Gilpin, M. A.	
Sockborn	Stockton					
Sodbury	Darlington					
Softley	Darlington	R Durham	12 13 4	The King.	Mr Nicolson.	
Sommerhouse	Darlington					
Spenn	Easington					
Staindrop	Darlington					Ld. Widdring
Stainton	Stockton					
Magna	Darlington					
Stainton	Stockton	R Durham	67 6 8	Bp. of Durham.	W. Hartwell, D.D.	E. of Carlile.
Nunns						
Stainton						
Parva	Stockton	V Durham	10 10 5	Bp. of Durham.	Will. Eden, M. A.	Mr Witham.
Stellow						
Stanley	Chester					
Stanhope	Darlington					Bp. of Durham
Stortwith	Darlington					
Stobesley	Chester					
STOCKTON	Stockton	V Durham	17 16 0	Mr Dodsworth.	Mr Noble.	Mr Clavering
Stockton	Stockton					
House	Stockton					
Stockley	Darlington					Lady Bower.
Storfield	Stockton					
Stow House						
Stranton	Stockton					Mr J. S. S.
Stretlam	Darlington					
Stretlam Castle	Darlington					
Sudick	Chester					Mr G. Spear
SUNDER-	Easington					
LAND	Darlington					
Sunderland	Easington					Mr Bower.
Sunderland						
Pans						
Swallow	Chester		C.		Mr. Balguy.	
Tanfield	Chester					
Tecsdale	Darlington					
Thickley E.	Darlington					
Thickley W.	Darlington					
Thornierlet	Chester					
Thornley	Easington					
Thornton	Darlington					
Thorp	Stockton					
Thorp Bulmer	Easington					
Thorp Hall	Easington					
Thorp Little	Easington					
Throston	Stockton					
Nether						
Throston						
Upper	Stockton					

T H R.	Ward.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Patron.	Incumbent.	Seats.
Cruslington	Stockton					
Crindon	Easington		C.	Mr Woodifield.	Mr Woodifield.	
Cuddey	Darlington					
Cunstaff	Easington				Mr Fulsthorp.	
Cusdale	Easington					
Certon	Easington					
Cethank	Chester					
Cethank	Darlington					
Cepeth	Chester					
Cshaw	Chester					
Cworth	Chester					
Cakerfield	Darlington					
Caldridge	Chester					
Calthworth						
Cashington	Chester	R Durham	18 0 0	Bp. of Durham.	Adams, D.D.	
Ceremouth	Easington	R Durham	89 18 0	Bp. of Durham.	Jo. Bowes, D.D.	
Ceremouth	Chester		C.	Mr Hilton.	Edw. Bowey, M.A.	
C Monk	Darlington					
Cesterton	Chester					
Ceflow	Darlington					
Cefwick	Darlington					
Charleton	Easington					
Charrington	Easington					
Cheatley Hill	Chester	R Durham	20 9 0	Bp. of Durham.	R. Thomlinson, MA	
Chickham	Chester					
Chickham	Chester					
Chellside						
Chickham	Chester					
Chowland						
Chiburn	Easington	R Durham	39 13 4	Bp. of Durham.	N. Ellison, D.D.	Mr. Carr.
Chesard	Chester					Lady Clavering.
Chitehouse	Stockton					
Chitton	Easington					
Chitwell	Darlington		C.	D. & C. Durham.	R. Leek, M.A.	Mr Shafter.
Chitworth	Chester					
Chillington	Darlington					
Chillington	W. Chester					
Chindgate	Easington					
Chindleston	Darlington					
Chindridge	Darlington					
Chinston	Darlington	R Durham	9 18 0	Bp. of Durham.	Tho. Eden, D.C.L.	
Chinyard	Stockton					Mr Davison.
Chitton	Darlington		C.		Mr Emmerson.	
Chitton	Chester		C.	D. & C. Durham.	Abra. Tap, M.A.	
Chitton Castle	Darlington					Mr Darcy.
Choltingham	Darlington	R Durham	31 13 4	Bp. of Durham.	John Aysey, M.A.	
Choodcroft	Darlington					
Chall	Darlington					
Choodham	Darlington					
Challey	Darlington					
Chulston	Stockton					

Bishoprick of DURHAM	Durham.	Brandespeth Co.	Raby Castle.	Barnard Cast.	Bishop Auckland	Pers-bridge.	Darlington.	Croftbridge.	Yarum.	Bushopst.	Hartlepoole.	Coldhyselton.	Thornley.	Hilton Cast.	Lumley Cast.	Newcastle.	Ravensworth Ca.	Muglinwicke.	Shotley bridge.	Gran-cracke.	Wardley.	Sheales.	West Gate.	Rumbald Kirk.	Staindrop.
Lathc Kirke S.W.	17	13	9	6	12	13	16	17	23	19	25	23	20	24	20	23	21	14	15	20	24	28	8	2	9
Holmeside N.W.	5	6	14	18	10	17	18	20	21	16	15	10	9	8	4	8	5	8	6	8	8	12	15	16	5
Staindrop S.W.	13	10	1	4	6	4	8	9	14	11	18	18	14	22	18	23	19	16	18	22	23	26	15	7	193
Rumbald Kir. S.W.	16	13	7	4	11	11	14	15	21	17	24	22	19	24	20	23	21	14	16	21	24	28	10	197	
West Gate W.	18	15	15	14	16	19	22	23	28	24	28	22	22	23	19	20	18	0	11	16	22	26	208		
Sheales N.	14	17	26	30	20	27	26	30	27	24	18	12	15	5	9	7	8	17	15	11	4	218	DURHAM		
Wardley N.	11	14	22	26	17	24	24	26	25	21	17	10	13	4	6	3	4	4	12	8	216				
Gran-cracke N.W.	13	14	21	24	18	24	25	27	28	24	22	16	16	11	9	5	5	8	6	211					sends
Shotley bridge N.W.	11	11	17	19	14	21	22	24	26	22	22	16	16	13	10	10	8	2	290	IV Members to					
Muglinwicke N.W.	12	12	16	18	14	20	22	24	27	22	23	18	17	15	12	12	10	223							
Ravensworth & N.	9	11	20	23	15	22	22	25	25	21	18	11	12	6	5	3	213								
Newcastle N.	12	14	22	25	17	24	25	27	27	23	19	12	14	6	0	214									
Lumley Castle N.	6	9	17	21	12	19	19	21	21	16	13	7	8	4		208									
Hilton Cast. N.E.	9	12	21	25	16	22	22	24	22	10	13	7	10	211											
Thornley S.E.	4	6	13	18	8	13	12	15	13	0	7	4	206												
Coldhyselton	7	9	17	22	12	18	16	18	16	13	7	200													
Hartlepoole S.E.	11	13	18	22	13	16	14	16	11	10	194														
Bushopst. S.E.	12	11	10	15	8	8	4	6	5	188															
Yarum S.E.	16	15	14	18	13	11	7	7	186																
Croftbridge S.	16	14	9	12	10	5	3	192																	
Darlington S.	13	11	8	11	8	4	192																		
Persbridge S.	14	11	4	8	7	190																			
Bishops Auckland	7	4	6	10	196																				
Barnard Cast. S.W.	16	13	6	196																					
Raby Cast. S.W.	12	9	195																						
Brandespeth Ca. S.W.	4	201																							



Durham

This County is in

Length 35 M.

Breadth 30 M.

Circumference 107 M.

is divided into
IV Wards containing about
610000 Acres and near
15984 Houses with almost
80000 Inhabitants

Parliament
has

IX Market Towns
and

118 Parishes

Staindrop.
9
5
193
7

RHAM

ers to

nt

35 M

30 M

nce 107



Explanation of the Hundred &c

Ullasford	A	i Copt Hall
Enthorpe	B	k Gully Hall
Wickford	C	l Barrington
Lenden	D	BP Barfield parva
Landring	E	BL Barfield Lodge
Winstre	F	CH Gosfield Hall
Thurstable	G	EL Leigh parva
Witcham	H	FH Felix Hall
Chelmsford	I	RH Riven Hall
Dunmow	J	
Harlow	K	
Clavering	L	
Waltham	M	
Onar	N	
Becontree	O	
Havering	P	
Chalfont	Q	
Barstable	R	
Rochford	S	
Dengy	T	
	V	
a West Ham		
b Plaiston		
c Green Street		
d Ilford parva		
e East Ham		
f Ruckholts		
g Layton Stone		
h Low Layton		

Essex.

E S S E X is a large and populous County, so surrounded by Waters, that it makes a Peninsula; for it is bounded on the East by the German Sea, on the North by the River *Stour*, which separates it from *Suffolk* and *Cambridgeshire*; on the West by the River *Stort*, which divides it from *Hertfordshire*, and the River *Lee* or *Ley*, which parts it from *Middlesex*; and on the South by the River *Thames*, which separates it from *Kent*.

It extends from *Horsey-Island* in the East to *Heydon* in the West 40 Miles, and from *West-Ham* in the South to *Haveril* in the North 35 Miles, and so (according to *Mr. Speed*) the whole Circumference is 146 Miles, and within these Limits contains 20 Hundreds, 22 Market-Towns, 415 Parishes, 46 Parks, one Forest, one Castle, 1240000 Acres of Ground, 34819 Houses, and 208800 Souls. It sends eight Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights of the Shire, and for *Colchester*, *Malden* and *Harwich*, two apiece.

The chief Rivers are the *Thames*, the *Stour*, the *Lee*, the *Stort* or *Little Stour*, the *Cole*, the *Chelmer*, the *Blashwater*, the *Crouch*, the *Roding*, and divers others, either nameless, or less considerable, which yield both Plenty and Variety of Fish to the Inhabitants, and for Travelling have 28 Bridges over them.

In the Times of the *Romans*, this County with *Middlesex*, and that Part of *Hertfordshire* that now is in the Diocese of *London*, made up the Country inhabited by the *Britains*, called *Trinobantes*, and by *Ptolomy*, *Trinoantes*, who were, when *Cæsar* arriv'd in their Isle, the stoutest People in it. They were then govern'd by *Immanuentius*, but soon fell into *Cassibelan's* Hands, the most worthy and potent of the *British* Kings, who being chosen by an unanimous Consent to be their General against the invading *Romans*, slew *Immanuentius*, and expelled *Mandubratius* his Son, and so became the King of the *Trino-bantes*. *Mandubratius* being thus forced out of his Kingdom, fled to *Cæsar* then in *Gaul*, and put himself under his Protection; and returning with him into *Britain*, *Cæsar*, at the Request of the *Trinobantes*, who sent Embassadors to him, to desire that *Mandubratius* might be his Deputy-Governor, and declare their Submission to the *Romans*, restored him to his Kingdom, and having taken forty Hostages of them as Pledges of their future Subjection, returned to *Rome*. After this, *Britain* enjoyed Peace for some time, the *Romans* being taken up with their Civil Diffensions at home; and *Mandubratius* dying, *Cunobeline* obtain'd the Government of these Parts. He was the Son of *Lud*, and having had his Education at *Rome*, kept the *Britains* by his Interest in Peace, and paying their Tribute, they enjoyed their

their own Laws. He was the first that stamped the *British* Coins after the *Roman* manner, of which it may not be amiss to

give the Reader a Specimen of one or two, out of many set down by Mr. Speed.



Cunobeline being offended with his eldest Son *Adminius*, banish'd him his Kingdom; whereupon the young Prince, with a small Train, flies into *Italy*, and submits himself and Kingdom to the Emperor *Caligula*, who immediately represents it to the Senate by his Letters, which he commanded to be deposited in the Temple of *Mars*, as if the whole Isle had submitted to him.

After the Death of *Cunobeline*, *Caratacus* or *Catacratus* reign'd over the *Trinobantes*, who, weary of their Subjection to the *Romans*, with-held their Tribute, and grew uneasy, that such as were the Betrayers of their Liberties and Countries were cherished by the *Romans*. *A. Plautius* was sent by the Emperor *Claudius* to reduce them to their Obedience, but found a brave Resolution in *Caratacus* to maintain their Freedom, for which he engaged him in several Battels; but the *Roman* Soldiers proved victorious at length, and *Caratacus* himself being taken Captive, was carried in Triumph at *Rome*, to the great Honour of *Plautius*.

Togodumnus, third Son of *Cunobeline*, and Brother of *Catacratus*, assumed the Government in his Brother's Absence, and with equal Boldness and Courage prosecuted his Country's Quarrel against the *Romans*, then conducted by *Vespasian*, who not discouraged by some Losses in the first Battel, nor deterred by the great Danger of losing his Life in a second, gained a compleat Victory in a third, wherein *Togodumnus* and many of his *Britains* were slain; which Overthrow, when *Claudius* was certified of, he immediately went in Person with greater Forces, and in a few Months reduced them into the Form of a Province.

From this time the *Trinobantes* had no more Wars till *Nero's* Reign, when they en-

ter'd into a Combination with the *Iceni* to shake off the *Roman* Yoke, because they had abused *Boudicea* their Queen, and her Daughters, whom *Prasutagus*, their King, had left to that Emperor's Protection; but this Insurrection was quickly suppressed by *Suetonius Paulinus*, with the Loss of 80000 *Britains*.

When the *Romans* had relinquish'd this Island, and the *Britains* finding themselves too weak for the *Scots* and *Picts*, were forced to call in the *Saxons* out of *Germany* for their Help, this Country of the *Trinobantes* was given (as *Ninnius* tells us) to the *Saxons* by *Vortigern*, whom they had taken Prisoner, for his Redemption, and upon the Division of the Isle among the *Saxon* Generals, came to be the Portion of *Uffa*, or (as others say) *Erkenwin*, who settled his Kingdom here.

The *Saxons* having settled themselves here, changed the Name into *Eart-Seaxa*, or *Eart-sex-rcine*, which the *Normans* retained with very little Alteration, calling it *Essefa* or *Esseffa*, from whence by Contraction 'tis commonly called *Essex*. The Word is plainly taken from the *Saxons*, and their Eastern Situation from *Middlesex* and the other Part of the *Trinobantes*. This was the least, and consequently the weakest of the *Saxon* Kingdoms, who almost from their first Settlement were ever warring and encroaching one upon another, and so was always a Feudatory either to the Kingdom of *Kent* or *Mercia*, till it was subdued quite by *Egbert*, and made a Province to the *West-Saxon* Kings; yet it bore up the Face of a Principality for the Space of 281 Years, and had the following Kings:

Uffa.

Erkenwine.

3led.

Sledde.

Sebert.

Seward.

Sigebert I.

Sigebert II.

Smithelm.

Sighere.

Sebba.

Sigherd.

Secfrid.

Offa.

Selred.

Suthred, conquer'd by Egbert.

This Kingdom was one of the first that embraced Christianity; for King *Sebert* being Nephew to *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, the first Christian Prince of the *Saxons* in this Isle, was so wrought upon by his Uncle, that he became a zealous Christian, and among many other pious Acts, converted the Heathen Temples of *Diana* at *London*, his chief City, into a Cathedral Church, of which he made *Melitus* Bishop, and of *Apollo* at *Westminster* into a Collegiate, dedicating the one to *St. Peter*, and the other to *St. Paul*.

After the *Saxon* Heptarchy was dissolved, and become a Monarchy, we find nothing particularly related in History concerning the Inhabitants of this Shire, save that when the *Danes* became formidable for their Power, they are said to favour them more than any other Part of *England*.

At the *Norman* Conquest, they submitted to the same Fate as other Parts did, and continued in their Loyalty to the Conqueror's Posterity, save that in the Reign of *K. Richard II.* they began that terrible Insurrection which ended in *Wat. Tyler's* Rebellion; but they made some Amends for this Fault, in rising under Colonel *Far* and Sir *Charles Lucas* to support *K. Charles I.'s* Interests, and prevent his Death, and again under Mr. *Thomas Fanshawe* in 1659 to promote *K. Charles II.'s* Restoration, tho' in both these Attempts they were disappointed, and shewed only their good Design.

This County and *Hertfordshire* were anciently united under the Jurisdiction of one High Sheriff, of whom *Richard Basset*, in the first of *K. Henry II.* was the first, and so continued till the 9th Year of *Qu. Elizabeth*, when *George Tuke Esq;* was declared

High-Sheriff of *Essex* alone, as it remains to this Day.

This County is divided into eighteen Hundreds, and two Half-Hundreds, which have each of them, for their better Government, two Officers, called High-Constables, except *Wytham* Half-Hundred, which hath but one; and *Hinkford* Hundred, which being the largest, and reckon'd an eighth Part of the County, has three.

In taking a Survey of the Towns and Villages of this County, we shall follow the Courses of the Rivers in some measure, observing the most remarkable of them in every Hundred as they lie upon the *Ley* and *Thames*, and then proceed to those that lie more inward, and such as border on the Sea, beginning at the Parts nearest *London*, where is,

I. BECONTREE Hundred.

This Hundred in *Domesday-Book* is called *Beventu*, *Beventu*, and *Beventru*, and is in the Disposal of the High-Sheriff for the Time being, who puts in or displaces the Bayliffs as he pleases. In this Hundred, these Towns are most worthy our Notice, viz.

Barking, or *Berking*, in *Domesday-Book*, *Berchinges*, a Market-Town, and the Market is kept on *Saturdays*, and Fair on

To this Place *William* the Conqueror, some short Time after his Coronation, retired, till he had erected strong Holds in the City of *London*, to check the Instability and Power of that People; and hither it was that the two great Earls *Edwin* of *Mercia*, and *Morcar* of *Northumberland*, came and swore Fealty to him.

All the Wards, Hamlets, and Lands, within the Bounds and Limits of this Town, did, before the Dissolution, belong to the Monastery of this Place, (of which we shall treat in our Ecclesiastical History of this County); but now the Manor of *Barking* is in the Possession of Sir *Thomas Fanshawe*, or his Heirs, who bought it of *K. James I.* in Fee-farm; but the Rectory and Parish-Church, with the Advowson and Right of Patronage of the Vicarage, was long before, viz. 3 & 4 *Phil. & Mar.* separated from the Manor, and settled upon the Warden and Fellows of *All Souls College* in *Oxford*.

Oxford, and their Successors for ever, upon Condition of settling there a Vicar perpetually resident, which they now observe. Nearer the *Lea*, called in the Saxon Language *Lygean*, and *Lygea*, is the *Lyg-Water*, stands

Layton, which plainly points out to us the ancient Name of *Durolitum* in *Antoninus's Itinerary*. 'Tis at present a scattering Village, distant about five Miles from *London*; but the Antiquities found here plainly prove it to be an old Roman Station; for of late a large Roman Urn hath been taken up in the Church-yard, with some Ashes and Coals sticking to the Side of it; and on the South Side of a Lane, called *Blind Lane*, between this Town and *Stratford Langton*, near *Ruckholt Hall*, the Seat of *Sir William Hicks Bar.* are frequently dug up abundance of these Urns of several Sizes and Figures, having in them Ashes and small Pieces of Bones, which escaped the Funeral Fires.

Here was also formerly a Passage or Ford over the River *Lea*, as seems evident from a Place in the Neighbourhood called *Old Ford*; but *Queen Maud*, Wife to *K. Henry I.* having hardly escaped drowning in passing it, she took Care to have a Bridge built a little lower on the River at *Stratford*, and so the Ford became disused.

This Parish Church, which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was given ancionly to the Abbot and Convent of *Stratford-Langthorn* by *Gilbert Monifabes*, by the Name of the Church of *Leyn*; but after the Suppression, the Manor of *Layton*, with the Rectory, and Advowson of the Vicarage, was granted by King *Henry VIII.* to *Thomas Wriothesley*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, from whose Family it has passed to *Captain Swanley*, whose Widow last presented.

Near the Church in this Town is an Alms-house built by one *Mr. John Smith*, of *London*, Merchant, for eight poor People, and endowed by him with a yearly Rent of 20 *l.* for their Maintenance. He also purchased one third of the Manor and Impropriation of this Town, and gave the same to the Poor of the City of *Lincoln*.

The Vicars of this Parish have been several of them memorable, viz.

Samuel Keene, Bachelor of Divinity, instituted and inducted into this Living in

1639, was so forgetful of his Duty as a Clergyman and Subject, that he became a Captain in the Parliament-Army, and preached in this Church in a Buff-Coat; but at the Restoration he laid aside that Garb, and took the Rectory of *Albury* in *Oxfordshire*, where he died, October 1670.

Hugh Williams was Minister of this Church in 1647, but sequester'd for a Malignant, as he was then called; upon which he taught a School in *Capworth-street* in this Parish. He was succeeded by

Philip Anderton, a Scholar of *Emanuel College* in *Cambridge*, in 1651. He had an Augmentation of 50 *l.* per Ann. allow'd him out of certain sequester'd Estates; but not conforming at the Restoration, he was put out by the *Banholomew Act*, and after taught School in the Parish.

John Strype, the present Vicar, is a Person of great Learning and Diligence, who hath put out divers Works, sufficient Proofs of both.

Waltham Stow, a Name diversly written by our Records and Historians, viz. *Ulfestune*, *Wilcunston*, *Walcunstowe*, and *Waltham Stow-Tony*, was ancionly the Possession of *Earl Harold*, and then of the *Tenies*, who gave the Tithes to the Prior and Canons of the *Holy Trinity*, otherwise called *Christ Church* near *Aldgate*, reserving all the small Tithes, Obventions and Oblations, for the Maintenance of a perpetual Vicar.

At the Dissolution of the Monasteries, these Tithes, with the Manor, devolved to *K. Henry VIII.* who gave them to *Sir Ralph Sadler*, one of his Majesty's Privy-Council; but was pleased, for some Reasons, to resume them again 38 *Ras.* and give *Sir Ralph* other Lands for them, among which were certain Lands called *Hookes* and *Pinnacles*, and *Casemere*, in the Hamlet of *Halfeld* in the Parish of *Waltham*; but the Rectory of the Vicarage was sold by the King, and is now in *John Caryer Esq.*

Sir George Monox, some time Sheriff and Lord Mayor of *London*, the Ancion of a Family in *Bedfordshire* of that Name, has been a great Benefactor to this Town, for he not only repaired the Parish Church, *K. Henry VIII.* but built a whole New one, which is still called *Monox's He.* at his own proper Costs and Charges. He also founded here a Free School and Alms-house for eight

eight Men and five Women, for the Maintenance of which he settled an Estate, then computed at 50 *l. per Annum*, in this manner, viz. 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* a Salary for the Schoolmaster, 25 *l.* 3 *s.* 0 *d.* for the Poor, to find them Provision and Coals; and the Residue for the Repairs of the School, Alms-house, and Ile in the Church. He also made a Causey of Timber over the Marshes from this Town to Lockbridge, in the Way to London. He lies buried, with *Anne* his second Wife, at the East End of his own Ile, in a fair and still entire Marble Monument.

There have been also divers other Benefactors to this Parish since the Reformation, viz.

Edward Alford, Son of *Roger Alford Esq;* one of *Sir George Monax's* Trustees, settled 9 *l. per Ann.* a Rent-Charge, upon the Alms-houses.

Thomas Colby, Schoolmaster of *St. George's* Free-School, gave 7 *l. per Annum* to be distributed to the Poor on *St. Thomas's* Day yearly.

William Conyers Esq; settled in his Lifetime a Rent-Charge of 7 *l.* 10 *s.* *per Annum*, to be distributed to the Poor in Bread every Sunday of the Year.

Thomas Barnet, Anno 1642, gave 3 *l. per Annum* to be given to the Poor in Bread in the Winter.

Thomas Gamel gave in 1642 3 *l.* 2 *s.* *per Annum* in Lands to the Poor.

Edward Corbet, Citizen and Cook of London, gave, April 5. 1674, 10 *l. per Annum* in Land, of which seven is for the Poor, and three for a Sermon and Entertainment on his Birth-Day.

Mr. Robert Rampstone gave 40 *l. per Annum* to this Parish. But the greatest of all is

Mr. Henry Maynard, a Native of this Parish, and Merchant of London, who by his last Will gave for a Purchase of Land, to be settled

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
On the Minister for ever, —	400	0	0
On the Schoolmaster, —	200	0	0
On the Poor, to be distributed on <i>St. Thomas's</i> Day, and November 27. —	300	0	0
For Pensions to the Church-wardens, &c. —	50	0	0
For Repairs of the School, —	50	0	0
For the Repair of the Church, —	100	0	0

Sir William Maynard Bar. has his Seat in this Parish.

Wansted, a small Village lying near the Roding. This Lordship, with the Appurtenances, *Edward* the Confessor confirmed to the Abbey of *Westminster*, as of the Gift of *Alfric*, and *Henry Foliot* gave some Lands, a Mill, and a Capital Messuage in this Town, to the Monastery of *St. Mary Clerkewell* in *Middlesex*.

The Seat and Lordship called *Wansted-House*, and Park, deserves a particular Notice. It was in *Queen Elizabeth's* Days the Estate of *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, that *Queen's* Favourite, who built very much upon it. After his Death it came to the Crown, and *K. James I.* gave it to *Sir Henry Mildmay*, Son of *Sir Walter Mildmay*, when he married the Daughter of *Sir Leonard Holiday* Kt. Alderman of London, who settled it as a Dower upon his Lady; but *Sir Henry* acting as one of the Judges against *K. Charles I.* forfeited all his Estate by that notorious Act of Treason, and thereupon this Seat and Manor, valued at 1000 *l. per Annum*, was granted away from his Heirs, and sold to *Sir Josiah Child*, a Merchant of London, whose Posterity are now in Possession of it.

Henry Mildmay, of *Shawford* in *Hampshire*, Esq; Son of *Sir Henry*, had divers Suits of Law to recover it, because it was settled upon his Mother, who was not guilty of the Treason, and had it been her Paternal Estate, the Plea had been good; but being only a Settlement of his Father's, it was forfeited by the Treason, and could not be recover'd.

Sir Richard Child, the Son of *Sir Josiah*, now enjoys it, and has by his great Expence so much improv'd it, tho' a Princely Habitation before, that the World it self cannot parallel it for Buildings and fine Gardens. He has been the Representative in Parliament for this County in divers Sessions, and by his prudent Behaviour render'd himself more desirable every Election than the former. The Advowson of this Rectory is appendant to the Manor, and the Lords of it have always presented to it when vacant, the last of whom was *Sir Josias Child Bar.* the Father of *Sir Richard*. More Northward, upon the *Lee*, lies,

2. *The Hundred of WALTHAM,*
in which are,

Chingford, called also in ancient Writings *Chingelford*, and sometimes *Shymgilford*. *Edward* the Confessor gave this Lordship to the Church of *St. Paul, London*, which in the Time of the Conqueror's Survey held it for one Manor and six Hides; from which Manor nevertheless 'tis there said, that *Peter de Valonys* took one Hide, eight Acres of Meadow, and so much Wood-land, as was sufficient to feed fifty Hogs, and *Geoffrey de Mandeville* ten Acres of Meadow.

But this Grant must be meant of a Manor in *Chingford*, and not of the head Manor there; for by the Register-Book belonging to the Church of *St. Paul*, it appears that the Parish-Church of *Chingford* did not stand on their Manor, but on the Lordship or Manor of *Chingelford*, which was in the beginning of the Reign of King *Henry III.* part of the Possessions of *Richard de Chilham*, aliàs *Dovor*, by the Marriage of *Rose*, the Daughter and Heir of *Robert de Dover*.

This Manor descended by Marriage to *John* Earl of *Atbol* in *Scotland*, whose Wife was *Isabel*, Sister and Heir of *Richard de Chilham*; but he forfeiting it by Treason the 34th of *K. Edward III.* that King gave it to *Ralph de Monthermer*, Earl of *Gloucester*, who resigned it afterwards to *David*, the Son of Earl *John*, upon such a Composition, as the King confirmed it to him and his Heirs. From the Son of this *David* it came to *Giles* Lord *Bedlesmere*, and from him by a Daughter to *William* Lord *Roos* of *Hamelake*, whose Family enjoyed it for some Descents, till by *Eleanor*, the Daughter of *Edmund*, the last Lord *Roos*, it passed to *Robert de Mannors*, the Ancestors of the Duke of *Rutland*. From him 'tis probable this Manor was called *Earls-Chingford*, as the other, for Distinction, bears the Name of *Chingford St. Paul*.

Dr. James Marsh, of *Merton College* in *Oxford*, was Rector of this Parish Anno 1630. He was afterwards Archdeacon of *Chichester*, and dying in 1643, his Archdeaconry was given to that excellent and learned Man *Dr. Henry Hammond*, whose Writings

will ever render his Name precious in the Church. From hence the River *Lee* leads us to

Waltham Holy-Cross, or (as it is commonly called) *Waltham Abbey*, near which spreads out a Forest of large Extent, full of Game, and well stocked with Deer, the largest and fattest in the Kingdom. It was anciently called the Forest of *Essex*, and that with good Reason, for it extended thro' this County as far as the Sea, as appears by *Edward* the Confessor's Grant to *Randolph Peperkin*; and tho' it be much lessen'd at present, it still thrusts it self into several Hundreds.

There happening many Contests about the Bounds and Limits of this Forest, an Act of Parliament was made 17 Car. I. empowering certain Commissioners to call together and examine the most ancient Inhabitants of the County concerning them, and it was determined and agreed, That *Wansted, Leyton, Waltham Stow, Woodford, Loughton, Chigwell, Lamborn, and Stapleford-Abbots*, are within the Forest; that *Stratford, East and West-Ham, Ilford, Barking, Dagenham, Navistock, and Thoydon-Boys*, are part within and part without the Forest; and that the Hundreds of *Harlow, Uttlesford, Hinkford, Lexden, Tending, Dengy, Wytham, Chelmsford, Dunmow, Clavering, Freshwell, Chafford, Barstable, Thurstable, Rochford, and Winfree*, and all the Parishes in them contained, are out of the Bounds of the Forest. It is now called *Waltham-Forest*, from this Town, whose Name *Waltham*, in *Saxon* *Wealstham*, i. e. a Dwelling in the Woods, refers to its Situation; but of late it is better known to the distant Parts of the County by the Name of *Epping Forest*, another Town which borders on it, and is of more Note.

The Town is of no ancient Original; for in the latter Times of the *Saxons*, one *Tovin*, a Man of great Wealth and Authority, Standard-Bearer to the King, by reason of the abundance of Deer, built this Place, and guarded it with 66 Men to preserve them. After his Death, his Son *Athelstan* squander'd away this Estate, and *Edward* the Confessor bestowed this Village upon *Harold*, the Son of Earl *Godwin*, who built here a Monastery, where himself was after-

afterwards interred; for having possessed himself of the Crown of England after Edward's Death, he raised that Structure in Honour of the Holy Cross, and upon the Invasion of the Normans made his Vows for Success solemnly here; but being soon after slain in fighting against them, his Mother, by many Intreaties, obtained his Body, and deposited it in this Place. His Body is thought to have been dug up in Queen Elizabeth's Days, by the Workmen employ'd by Sir Edward Denny to convert the old Abbey into a Seat for himself and Posterity.

This Monastery (of which more afterwards) was at the Dissolution bestowed by K. Henry VIII. with many other Lands, upon Sir Anthony Denny, then one of the Gentlemen of the King's Bedchamber, and Groom of the Stole for thirty one Years; before which Time Sir Anthony dying, Dame Joan his Wife purchased the Reversion in Fee, with many large Privileges in the adjoining Forest, of King Edward VI.

Edward, the Grandson of this Sir Anthony, inherited this Estate in Queen Elizabeth's Reign, and was by her Knighted Anno 1589, which Title he so well deserved, that King James I. created him, 3 Reg. Baron Denny of Waltham, and summon'd him to Parliament by that Honour. K. Charles I. raised him to an higher Degree of Dignity, being made, by Letters Patents bearing Date October 24. 1627, 2 Car. I. Earl of Norwich; but both Honours dy'd with him, he leaving only one Daughter, Honora, married to James Lord Hay, afterwards Earl of Carlisle. He repaired the remaining Buildings of the Abbey, and made himself a Seat in it, which now is of the same Use to

Jones Esq; late Sheriff of this County. While the Monastery flourished, it had several Fairs and Markets, which were granted by K. Richard I. and K. Henry III. of which one Fair continued seven Days; but since the Dissolution, the Market is but small, on Tuesdays weekly, and the Fair on

This Town gave Birth and Name to two Persons of Note and Distinction, viz. Roger de Waltham, Canon of St. Paul's in London, i. e. of Coldington Minr. He was much in Favour with Fulk Bassett, Bishop of that

See, and wrote many learned Books, of which two especially are worth perusal, viz. his *Compendium Morale*, and *Imagines Oratorum*. For the rest, see *Pitts de Illust. Angl. Script. Anno 1250.*

John de Waltham, Bishop of Salisbury, Lord Privy-Seal, and Chancellor of England. He was so much in the Favour of Richard II. that that King expressed great Sorrow for his Death, and in Testimony of his Love to him, caused his Body to be buried in Westminster-Abbey among the Kings, with an Epitaph on him (tho' now defaced) declaring the same.

This Church is neither Rectory nor Vicarage, but a Curacy or Donative *cum Cura Animarum*, and had anciently a poor Stipend of 8 l. per Annum only belonging to it, till by the pious Bounty of Edward Earl of Norwich above mentioned, 100 l. per Ann. with other considerable Accommodations, were settled upon the present Curate, and his Successors; and good Lands ty'd for the true Payment thereof.

Dr. Thomas Fuller, a famous Writer in his Time, and the Author of *The Church History of England*, *Pisgah Sight*, *The Holy War*, *Worthies*, and divers other Works of good Use, had this Curacy given him by the Rt. Hon. John Hay Earl of Carlisle.

Mr. Joseph Hall, afterwards Bishop of Exeter, was Minister here, and was a principal Instrument in determining Mr. Sutton to erect his Hospital of the Charter-House. *Hern. in Vit. Sutton, 59.*

The Nomination to this Curacy is in the Owner of the Site of the Abbey, which is the forementioned Mr. Jones.

Epping, called in the Conqueror's Survey *Eppinges*, and then found to be a Manor, containing two Hides and 15 Acres of Land, worth 15 s. per Annum. K. Henry II. A.D. 1177, upon the removing of the Secular Canons from the Abbey of Waltham, and placing Regulars in their room, granted to the said Regulars this Manor of Epping, with all its Appurtenances, to which it continued annexed till the Dissolution of the Abbey, when it came to the Crown, and was by Qu. Elizabeth, 15 Reg. granted to Sir Thomas Hineage, then Treasurer of the Chamber, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Ann his Wife, to be held

of the Crown, as of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, by his Military Service.

While this Manor was in the Possession of the Abbey of *Waltham*, the Abbots had erected in it for themselves a convenient Mansion for Pleasure and Privacy, now called *Copthall*, but in ancient Records *Cop-pice-Hall*, so named from the neighbouring Woods. After the Dissolution of the Abbeys, it became the Seat of the *Fitz-Auers*, who sold it to Sir *Thomas Hineage* soon after he became Lord of the Town. Sir *Thomas* much enlarged it, and built there one of the most stately Galleries in *England*, being 56 Yards long, which by a strange Hurricane was blown down Nov. 1639, and the Lord *Conventry's* Picture carried away, without any Damage to many others.

From Sir *Thomas Hineage* this Manor and Seat descended to Sir *Moyle Finch*, by his Marriage with *Elizabeth*, his only Daughter and Heir, from whom it came to the *Sackwiles* Earls of *Dorset*, and now of *Middlesex* also, who made it their Seat for some time; but it was of late sold by *Charles* Earl of *Dorset*, that great Statesman, and Patron of Wit and Learning, to Sir *Thomas Webster* Bar. Member of Parliament for *Colchester*, whose Seat it now is, and that as fine a one as most in the County.

This Place is a delicate Town in the Royal Forest, reaching from it to *London*, which tho' anciently called the Forest of *Essex*, and after *Waltham* Forest, yet this Town being of late become the more eminent, it generally bears the Name of *Epping-Forest*. Near it is a fine Seat of the Lord *North* and *Grey*, commonly called of *Rollston*, a Nobleman, who being Lieutenant-General of Her late Majesty's Forces, distinguish'd himself by many brave Actions in the late Wars with *France*. It was left him by the late Earl of *Tankerville*, Ford Lord *Grey* of *Warke*, and Earl of *Tankerville*. The Advowson of the Vicarage is this Lord's.

South-East of the Parish-Church, at about a Mile and a half distance, is an Hamlet belonging to it, called *Epping-street*, where is a Market kept weekly on *Thursdays* and *Fridays*, and Fair on

Nasing, of old written *Nasingen*, and *Nesinges*, was one of the 17 Lordships with which *Harold*, afterwards King of *England*,

endowed his Monastery of *Waltham Holy-Cross* for a Dean and 11 Canons, after exchanged for an Abbot and Monks, and procured a Charter from *K. Edward* the Confessor to confirm them, with many ample Privileges, Anno 1062, which *K. Henry II.* by his Charter dated at *Winchester*, again confirmed to the Abbot and Canons Regular, and particularly mentions, that of the Lands at *Nasing*, *Proventus vestibus emendis assignati sunt*, i. e. The Profits were assigned to them for buying them Cloathing.

At the Suppression of the Monasteries by *K. Henry VIII.* this Manor remained in the Crown, till it was granted in *K. Edward VI.*'s Reign to the Lady *Joan Denny*, Widow of Sir *Anthony Denny*, in whose Family it is, or lately was.

The Advowson of this Vicarage is in the Crown.

Mr. *John Hopkins*, Vicar of this Church, was one of those Ministers in the Archdeaconry of *Essex*, who was deprived for Non-conformity, because he refused to subscribe the Articles enjoined by *John Whitgift*, then Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, A.D. 1584. Keeping the River Side Northward, we come to,

3. HARLOW Hundred,

In *Domesday-Book* called *Herlawas*. Of this Hundred the late Earl of *Warwick* was seized in Fee, and the Rt. Hon. *Daniel* Earl of *Nottingham*, who married one of the Coheiresses of that noble Family, enjoys it by the same Title. The Parishes of Note are,

Harlow, in *Domesday-Book*, *Harlawas*, and in old Records *Herlaum*, which gives the Name to this Hundred, was the Possession and Lordship of *Thurstan*, the Son of *Wina*, in the Times of *K. Edward*, who gave it to the Abbot and Monks of *St. Edmundsbury* in *Suffolk*, and consisted of a Manor and one Hide and a half of Land, valued at seventy Shillings in the Conqueror's Survey. Pope *Boniface IX.* appropriated the Rectory *Mense Abbatiali*, i. e. to the Abbot's Table, for the upholding the greater Hospitality, with a Proviso nevertheless, that the Abbot should take Care that the Cure be supplied either by his own Monks, or a Secu-

Secular Priest, as he pleased; to which last the Abbot inclined, for the Profit of the Parishioners, and thereupon endowed a Vicarage, with the Approbation of *Robert Braybrooke*, then Bishop of *London*.

Upon the Dissolution of the Abbeyes, this Manor and Rectory came to the Crown, and so remained till the Year 1603, when both of them became vested in *Thomas Addington*, and *Katherine* his Wife, in which Family they continued many Years.

Here was anciently a Market on *Saturdays*, but 'tis not now used; but still there is a Fair kept on *November 17*, being the Festival of *St. Hugh*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, and the Day of *Qu. Elizabeth's* Accession to the Crown of *England*.

Hatfield-Regis, or *King's-Hatfield*, alias *Broad-Oak*, so called from the Nature of the Soil, hat in the *Saxon* Language signifying hot and sandy, the Tenure by the King, and a broad Oak growing in the Town.

Earl *Harold* held this Town in the Reign of *K. Edward* the Confessor as a Manor, and containing 20 Hides of Land; but afterwards it came into the Confessor's Possession, and so gained that Privilege which we call Ancient Demesne. To it then belonged three Hamlets, *Hartfort*, *Amwell*, and *Hodestun*, in *Hertfordshire*. The Conqueror, after he obtain'd the Crown, kept it in his own Hands, as did the Kings his Sons and Successors, (from whence it took the Name of *King's-Hatfield*) till *King Henry I.* by his Charter, gave to the Church of *St. Julian* and *St. Botolph* in *Colchester*, and to the Canons serving God there, the Tithes of his Lordship in the Parish of *Hatfield*, which because the Prior and Convent of *Hatfield*, founded by *Aubrey de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, in *K. Henry III.*'s Reign, who gave them the Parish-Church, and all the Tithes of his Possession there, claimed as their due, there was a Composition made between these Priors in the Reign of *K. Henry VIII.* that the Prior and Convent of *Hatfield* should pay to the Prior and Convent of *St. Botolph* in *Colchester* three Pounds yearly for ever, and so share the Property and Benefit of the whole Tithes.

At the Suppression of the Monasteries, this Manor, with its Appurtenances, were in the King's Hands, till in the Reign of *K. Philip* and *Qu. Mary*, 2 Reg. they were

granted to *Thomas Nook* or *Noke*, whose Heirs enjoyed them, and held them by Knight's-Service to the 7th Year of *Queen Elizabeth*, who granted him a License to alienate the same to *Thomas Barrington*, the Ancestor of the late *Sir Charles*, and present *Sir John Barrington*, in which Family they now are. This Family of the *Barringtons*, who give Name to their ancient Seat in this Town, called *Barrington Hall*, have been several times render'd illustrious by marrying to noble Families, and once into the Royal. In *K. Stephen's* Reign, they married into the Lord *Montfitchet's* Family, and were much enriched by his Estate, which for want of Male Issue fell to them. In the Reign of *Qu. Elizabeth*, they contracted an Alliance with the Royal Family, by matching with a Daughter and Heir of *Henry Pole*, Lord *Montacute*, Son and Heir to *Margaret* Countess of *Salisbury*, who was the Daughter of *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to *King Edward IV.* and lately *Mr. Thomas Barrington*, Son and Heir of *Sir John Barrington* Bar. married the Lady *Ann*, eldest Daughter of *Robert* Earl of *Warwick*, and Coheir of her Uncle *Charles* Earl of *Warwick*, by whom he had (among other Children) *Sir Charles Barrington* Bar. deceased, a Gentleman so well respected by his Country, that he was their Representative in Parliament for several Sessions, and a firm Lover of our Church and Establishment. But the Rectory and impropriate Tithes, with the Advowson of the Vicarage, late Parcel of the Possession of the Priory of *Barking*, *K. Henry VIII.* Reg. 31. assigned and made over to the Master and Fellows of his new-erected College of the *Holy Trinity* in *Cambridge*, and their Successors, (excepting certain Reprizes charged on them) who have since been the Proprietors. In this Church is still to be seen a Portraiture of *Alberic de Vere*, first Earl of *Oxford*, lying by the Side of the Altar cross-legged.

Here is a Market on *Saturdays* weekly, and a Fair on the Festival of *St. James* yearly, viz. on the 25th of *July*.

Hallingbury, or *Hastlingbury Magna*, alias *Morley*, or *Morle*, because the Manor belonged to the noble Family of the *Morles* or *Morleys*, who had their Seat here, which still remains in some Splendor.

This

This Manor came to the *Morleys*, with several other Manors, by marrying *Hawise*, the Daughter of *William de Marshal*, and Sister and Heir of *John de Marechal*, of *Hingham* in *Norfolk*, the 10th of K. *Henry II.* 1164. It continued in this Family till in the Reign of K. *Henry VI.* A. D. 1453, it passed to *William Level*, a younger Son of *William Lord Level of Tichmarsh*, by his Marriage with *Eleanor*, Daughter and Heir of *Robert*, the last Lord *Morley*, who brought him the said honourable Title.

William Lord Level being possessed of this Estate and Honour, enjoy'd it for his Life, and left it to *Henry* his Son, who being unhappily slain in *Flanders* soon after he came of Age, all his Estate descended to *Alice*, his Sister, who being married to Sir *William Parker* Kt. brought him also the same Honour, so that 21 *Henry VIII.* he was summoned to Parliament by the Title of Lord *Morley*. In this Family this Manor continued divers Successions, till *Thomas Lord Morley* and *Monteagle* sold it, with the Advowson, to Sir *Edw. Turner*, then Speaker of the House of Commons, and afterwards Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, whose Son Sir *Edw. Turner* Bar. a Person of bright Parts, and now Parliament-Man for *Orford* in *Suffolk*, which Corporation he has represented in divers Parliaments, now enjoys it.

The Abbot and Convent of *St John* in *Colchester* had some Lands here before the Dissolution, viz. the Manor of *Monksbury*, with which *Eudo*, their Founder, endowed them, and which K. *Henry VIII.* 35 Reg. granted to *Henry Lord Morley*, to be held of him in *Capite*.

The Rectory is in the Presentation of the said Sir *Edward Turner*, whose Ancestors have preferred divers Persons of Worth to it, viz. *Edward Thorman*, who for his steady Adherence to our Constitution and Loyalty, was sequester'd in 1642, but lived not to enjoy it at the Restoration: Dr. *Robert Huntington*, who after a small time was preferred to the Bishoprick of *in Ireland*. Near this Place is an old Military Way, or *Vallum*, called *Walbery*.

Hallingbury Parva, or *Hallingbury Nevil*, and *Bouchier* or *Bowser*, so called from these two noble Families, who were sometimes Lords of it; for

In the Reign of K. *John*, *Hugh de Nevil* obtain'd a Grant from that King of the Manor of *Halingebire*, (as it is there called) to hold it of the Crown by the Service of half a Knight's-Fee, in which Family it continued above 200 Years, and from them bore their Name, till it was settled in the Family of the *Bouchiers*, or (as they were corruptly called) *Bowfers*, Earls of *Essex*, who held it about 150 Years, and then Issue Male failing, *Cicely*, Daughter of *William Bouthier*, and Sister and Heir of *Henry Bouchier*, the last Earl of *Essex* of that Name, translated it by her Marriage to *John D'Evereux*, Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*, whose Descendants enjoy'd it for some time, and then sold it to *William Bowtre* and *Robert Askew*, of whom *Thomas Sutton* purchas'd it.

This *Thomas*, who was afterwards the Founder of the *Charter House* at *London*, had an Intention at first to have founded his Hospital at this Town of *Halingbury Bouchers*, and accordingly procured an Act of Parliament, 7 *Jac. I.* for the erecting of it here; but changing his Mind, obtained the King's Letters-Patents, and settled his Hospital at the *Charter-House*, endowing it with the Manor and Advowson of this Church, of which the Governors have ever since been Patrons, and presented. Mr. *Sutton* himself presented Dr. *Fish* to this Living in 1610, and said to him, That he desired nothing of a Minister of God's Word, but his Prayers, and a due Performance of his Office. *Horn in his Life*, p. 57.

The Monks of *Bermondsey* had one Hide of Land in this Parish given them by *Jesfrey Martel*, and confirmed to them by the Charters of K. *William II.* and K. *Henry I.*

Lotton, a small Village near *Harlow*. In the Conqueror's Survey of *England*, it bore the Name of *Lattuna*, and was then held by *Peter de Valois*, who had at that time twelve Manors in this County. It is probable it continued in this Family near 150 Years, for we do not find it mentioned in the Possessions of any other till 55 *Henry III.* when it is recorded, that *Richard de Thany* died seiz'd of the Manor of *Lotton-Tany*, (as it was called from that Family) and the Advowson of the Church.

One Moiety of this Manor was of old appropriated to the Priory of *Lotton*, which

endowed a Vicarage out of the Tithes of it, and were Patrons of it. After the Suppression, this Moiety was in *John Tisley* Esq; who by a License, 4 *Eliz.* alienated the same to *James Altham* Esq; whose Posterity enjoy it at present.

Matching, a Village adjoining to *Harlow* Eastward. In *Comesday-Book* it is written *Meteinges*, and said to be held of *Rodolphus de Ramis*, but in another Place by *Ralph Baynard*, which must be understood of two Manors in that Parish, which were afterwards both, or at least one of them, bearing its Name, in the Possession of the Monastery of *St. Holy Cross*.

After the Dissolution, this Manor was given by *K. Henry VIII.* 36 *Reg.* to *George Clifford*, to be held of him *in Capite*, who soon after alienated it to *Michael Wilburn*, and he to *Jeffrey Luckin*, whose Son *William* sold it to *Sir William Petre*; but the Rectory, which was appropriated to the Prior and Convent of *Leighs*, reserving to the Bishop of *London* the Nomination to the Vicarage, was by the same King granted to *Sir Richard Rich*, Chancellor to the Court of Augmentations, who soon after settled it in Feoffees in Trust, for the Maintenance of the School and Alms-house of his Foundation in *Felstead* in this County, towards which this Parsonage is to pay yearly in Money 29 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* and in Wheat 18 Bushels, and in Malt 33 Bushels.

The said King also granted, 38 *Reg.* to the said *Sir Richard Rich*, the Tenth out of this Parsonage, which was 22 *s.* per Annum.

Nettlewell, *Netteswell*, or *Netyswell*, and in our old Records *Netbesewelle*, and *Nicheswelle*. It was one of the seventeen Lordships with which the Monastery of *Waltham Holy Cross* was endowed by *Harold*, the Founder of it, and confirmed to the Dean and Secular Canons there by *K. Edward the Confessor*.

This Manor at the Dissolution was granted by King *Henry VIII.* to *Richard Higham*, whose Posterity held it till the Reign of *Qu. Elizabeth*, in whose second Year *William Higham* obtained a License to alienate the Premises to *Sir Richard Wotton*, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, whose Posterity had their Seat at *Roxwell*; and had this Manor, and were Patrons of this Rectory.

Parndon, *Parndon*, or *Parringdon Magna*, vulgarly *Much Parndon*. In this Parish were anciently three Manors, viz. 1. *Parndon*, which in the Reign of *K. Henry III.* was held *in Capite* by *Baldwin Whitsand*, as of the Honour of *Bolonia*; in *K. Edward II.*'s Time by *Walter Jerom* by the same Service, and in *Edward III.*'s Reign by one *Brett*.

2. *Katherines*, of which the Abbot and Convent of *Waltham* were the Lords, till the Suppression, when *Henry VIII.* 35 *Reg.* granted it to *Richard Higham*, to hold it of the King *in Capite*; but he by the same King's License alienated it the next Year to *Andrew Finch*, whose Descendant *John Finch* sold it without License, 23 *Eliz.* to *Thomas Shipton*, who for so doing was forced to obtain that Queen's Pardon.

3. *Gerons*, which was held in Socage, 7 *Edward VI.* by the Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, as Governors of the Hospitals of *Christ-Church*, *Bridewell*, and *St. Thomas*. All these Manors present to the Rectory by Turns.

In this Parish lived anciently certain Canons Regular of the Order of the *Præmonstratenses*, called commonly, The Canons of *Perundune*; but they continued not long here before they removed to *Maldon*, where *Robert Maunsel* built a Monastery to the Honour of *St. Nicholas*, (commonly called, The Abbot and Convent of *Bilegh juxta Maldon*) which he and others endowed, among others, with certain Lands called *Canons*, because they belonged to those Canons, lying in this Parish and *Little Parndon*. This Manor came into the King's Hands at the Dissolution, and were by Exchange made over to *Sir Thomas Darcy*, of *Chiche St. Oyst.* *Kc.* These Lands, 29 *Eliz.* were in the Possession of one *Martha Turner*.

William Orsbalston, D. D. was ejected out of this Rectory in the Times of the Rebellion, A. D. 1642. His Predecessor, *Valentine Cory*, was Dean of *St. Paul's, London*.

Roydon, a small Village standing on the *Storr*, which was given by *Robert Fitzwalter* (who lived in the Reign of *K. Edward I.*) to the Knights-Templars, from whom this Town took the Name of *Temple-Roydon*.

Upon the Extirpation of the Templars, Anno 1312, the Lands which they possessed in this Town, (as also those in other Places)

ces) were given to the Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, who enjoyed them, with the Rectory, and Patronage of the Vicarage, till the Suppression of the Monasteries, when it came to the Crown, in which it remained, till Qu. Elizabeth, 44 Reg. 1601, granted them all to Francis Lord Norris, to be held of the Crown in Capite, from whose Family they came to William Earl of Salisbury, in which noble Family they still continue.

Shering, a little Village lying North-West of Harlow, near a small nameless Brook. This Manor in *Domesday-Book* is called *Særingham*, and was then held by *Peter de Valoins*, in whose Posterity it continued for several Descents, till Robert, the last Male Heir, dying, left one Daughter and Heir, named *Gunnora*, who became Wife to Robert Fitzwalter, (a great Baron of that Time) by which means it was vested in this noble Family, who were Lords of it for several Generations.

From the Fitzwalters it was translated to the Ratcliffs, by the Marriage of the Heiress of the Fitzwalters, whose Son John Ratcliff was summoned to Parliament 1 Henry VII. by the Title of Lord Fitzwalter. Robert his Son was further advanced to the Dignity of Viscount by K. Henry VIII. Reg. 17. and soon after was created Earl of Sussex, whose Son Thomas Earl of Sussex alienated to James Altham, as this Gentleman did to Lionel Cranfield Earl of Middlesex, who sold it to Thomas Hewit, of the Parish of St. Martin's, London, in which Family it remains, with the Advowson of the Rectory.

The Manor of Cowyke in this Parish was in the Days of William Rufus given to the Monks of Bermondsey in Surrey by Richard Guet, Brother to the Countess of Warren. It is now called Cowyke-Barn, or Cowykebury. After the Suppression of the Abbeys, it was bestowed by King Henry VIII. upon Thomas Jocelin, who alienated it to Thomas Hurst.

One William Bradshaw was twice Rector of this Church.

The River Stort running into the Lea a little below Roydon above mentioned, we now shall follow the Course of that River Northward, which leads us to,

4. CLAVERING Hundred,

Called in *Domesday Book*, *Claweringa*, which is the proper Estate of the noble Family of the Barringtons of Hatfield Regis above mentioned. It was late in the Disposal of Sir Charles Barrington, deceased, and is now in his Heirs Sir John Barrington, or his Sister, married to Mr. Shales, of London, Goldsmith. It takes its Name from

Clavering, the principal Town of it, situate near the Rise of the River Stort. This Parish in *Domesday Book* is called *Clavelinga*, and was then held by *Swenus de Essex*, a mighty Man in these Parts, who possessed no less than fifty five Lordships in this County. In King Henry II. and K. John's Time, Robert, the Grandson of Eustace Fitz-John, a great Man in the Northern Parts of England, and Lord of Warkworth in Northumberland, was Lord of the Manor of Clavering, which he held then of the Crown by the Service of one Knight's-Fee.

In the Reign of K. Edward I. John Fitz-Robert, a Nobleman of the same Line, whose Father had been summoned to Parliament, seated himself upon this his Manor, from whence he was called, by the Appointment of that King, John de Clavering. He was much in favour with this King, who pardon'd all his Debts, made him Governor of Newcastle upon Tyne, summon'd him to Parliament, and granted him many other Privileges; for which Cause he made a Feoffment, that upon failure of Issue Male, this Manor, and other Parts of his Estate, should after his own Life be vested in K. Edward and his Heirs, which accordingly happen'd, he leaving only a Daughter, named Eve.

These Lands remained in the Crown till the Reign of K. Edward III, who gave this Manor to Edmund, the Brother of the above mentioned John, for Life, the Remainder to Ralph de Nevill and his Heirs, who died seiz'd of it, 41 of the same King. At present the Manors of Clavering and Langley are in the Family of the Barringtons, or their Heirs.

Here

Here were also Lands in this Parish, which belonged anciently to the Prior and Convent of *St. Bartholomew* in *West-Smithfield*, *London*, given them by *Robert Fitz-Roger* and *John Fitz-Robert*; as also a Lordship called *Bullington*, which belonged to the Church of *Westminster*, and were granted by *King Edward VI. Reg. 7.* to *Reginald Highgate*, to be held in *Capite* by Knight's-Service.

The Church of this Town, which is dedicated to *St. Clement*, with the Chapel of *Langley*, an Hamlet thereunto belonging, was anciently appropriated to the Prior and Convent of *Bristlawell*, who ordained and endowed a Vicarage, of which they were Patrons, till the Suppression, when it was given to *William Smith*, to hold it in *Capite* by Knight's-Service. He, by License from *K. Edward VI.* alienated it to *John Parker*, from whose Posterity it came to the *Lady Ramsey*, who (among other Benefactions) gave this Rectory and Vicarage to the Hospitals of *Christ-Church*, *Bridewell*, and *St. Thomas, London*, and the Governors of them have ever since presented.

Berden, called also *Berdon*, *Byerden*, and *Bereden*, and in *Domesday-Book*, *Berduna*. It was then held by the above mentioned *Swein de Essex*, whose Heirs we find not; but it appears, that in the 2d of *K. Edward I.* *Guido de Rochford* held of the King in *Capite* in this Village one Messuage, with a Garden and Dove-house, and above 600 Acres of Land Arable, besides six Acres of Meadow, thirty of Pasture, one Wood, a Mill, and a yearly Rent of 34 Shillings, together with the Advowson of the Church and Rectory of *Berden*.

John and *Robert Rochford* enjoyed this Estate after the said *Guido*; but it after came to *William Bohun*, Earl of *Northampton*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who by License from that King gave this Manor, (after the Death of *Christiana*, Relict of *Robert de Rochford*, who held it in Dower) and the Patronage of the Priory of this Town, to the Abbot and Convent of *Walden*.

The Rectory and Church of this Town was of old in the Gift of the Prior and Convent of *Berden*, (which was a small Priory, whose Founder is not known) who complaining that their Revenues were not sufficient to support them, *William Grey*,

Bishop of *London*, *January 10, 1427*, with the Consent of the Rector, appropriated the Rectory to the said Priory, having allotted out of it a sufficient Endowment for a Vicar; but this proving not enough to maintain the Monks, *Richard Fitz-James*, Bishop of *London*, upon their Petition, did also appropriate the Vicarage to them, upon Condition that the Cure of Souls should not be neglected, but the Church be supplied with a Chaplain, either Regular or Secular.

Thus both the Manor and Rectory came into the Hands of the Monks, who held them till the Suppression, when the House, and Site of this Priory and Rectory, with all the Lands and Tenements belonging to it, were granted to *Henry Parker*, to be held of the Crown in *Capite*, from whose Heirs they came to *Sir Thomas Ramsey*, Kt. and Lord Mayor of *London*, who by License from *Qu. Elizabeth*, settled them in Trust upon the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of *London*, as Governors, for the Use and Benefit of *Christ-Church* Hospital there, who enjoy the Profits of the Lands, and nominate a Chaplain for the Cure of Souls, who is licensed by the Bishop of *London*.

Farnham, or *Fernham*, lies on the River *Stort*. This Manor was in the Year 1335 the Possession of the Family of the *Bohuns*, Earls of *Hereford* and *Essex*, as appears from the Rolls of the Estate, which *John Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, died possessed of. He left no Heirs, and so this, with the rest of his Estate, went to his Nephew *Humphrey de Bohun*, who was Earl of *Essex*, *Hereford*, and *Northampton*, and from him it passed to *Thomas de Woodstock*, Duke of *Gloucester*, and after him to the noble Family of the *Staffords*, of whom *Edmund* married *Eleanor*, Sister and Coheir of *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*. The Manor now is in the *Barringtons*.

The Rectory of this Parish has no Dependence upon the Manor, but seems to be in the Patronage of the noble Family of the *Peers* Earls of *Oxford*.

Among the Rectors of this Parish, we may not pass over one *William Sedgwick*, instituted by Bishop *Laud*, and inducted into this Church *Ann 1634*, called *Domesday Sedgwick*, because he prophesied of the Day of Judgment, that it should happen on some Day the next Week. He was a Con-

formist awhile; but upon the Turn of the Times, became so giddy, that he was first a Presbyterian, then an Independent, at other times an Anabaptist, and lastly a Prophet. He was at first so eminent a Preacher in *Elm*, that they called him the Apostle of the Isle; but lost all his Reputation by his false Prophecies, and so passed with the Wise for a whimsical, conceited, and unsettled Man.

Mannuden, Manuden, or Manyden, a small Village near *Berden*, to the Priory of which Place several Lands in this Parish anciently belonged, and at the Dissolution were given to *Henry Parker*. The Prior of *Lewes* also had a Portion of Tithes here.

The Church here was anciently appropriated to the Prior and Convent of *Hasfield-Regis*, who ordained and endowed a Vicarage, of which they were Patrons, till the Dissolution, when *K. Henry VIII.* in the 27th Year of his Reign, granted this Rectory with the Advowson of the Vicarage, to *Sir Anthony Brown*, to be held in Capite, from whom it has long since passed to the present Patrons, *George James*, the Father and Son.

Among the Vicars of this Parish, one is famous, viz. *Thomas Bagley*, who being convicted of Heresy, in affirming, That the consecrated Bread in the Lord's Supper is truly Bread, and that it is Christ's Body figuratively, and other such heretical Opinions, (as they were then called by a Convocation held at *London*) was degraded and burnt in *Smithfield*, Anno 1430. Mr. Fox styles him a valiant Disciple and Adherent of *Wickliff*.

Ugly, or Ugele, our Maps add, or *Oakley*, a little Parish lying near the *Spout* Eastward. Many of the Lands of this Parish did anciently belong to the Priory of *Berden*, which were granted by *K. Henry VIII.* to *Henry Parker* aforesaid, to be held as the rest in Capite. We suppose these Lands, with others in the Parish, are now the Estate of *Sir John Leventhorpe*, who is Lord of the Manor, or his Heirs.

This Church was anciently appropriated to the Abbey of *St. Oys*, who appointed and endowed a Vicarage, of which they were Patrons, till the Suppression. It remained in the Crown awhile, but being granted out in the beginning of *Qu. Elizabeth's*

Reign, was given by some charitable Person to the Hospitals of *Christ-Church, Bridewell*, and *St. Thomas*, in and near *London*, who are now Patrons of it.

The Portion of Tithes, given out of this Rectory to the Priory of *Hasfield-Regis*, was granted by *K. Henry VIII.* Reg. 28. to *John Cary*, and *Joyce Walsingham*, Widow, to be held in Capite. The Carys were in Possession of them in *Qu. Elizabeth's* Reign, and they are still the Proprietors of them, or their Assigns. More Northward is,

5. *UTTLESFORD Hundred.*

In *Domesday-Book*, *Odelesforda, Obelesfort, Udelesfort*. The King is seized in Fee of this Hundred, which he usually grants out to be held by Patent for Life. In it the following Parishes are most remarkable:

Walden, called in our *Saxon* Language, *Yealdeen*, in *Domesday-Book*, *Waledeuta*, and lately called *Suffron-Walden*, because of the Plenty of Saffron which the Soil hath produced near this Place in the two last Centuries, a Commodity never known to grow in *England* before the Reign of King *Edward III.* It was more anciently called *Walden Butch*, and after *Clipping-Walden*.

In *K. Edward the Confessor's* Reign, one *Ansgarus* held this Town, as a Manor containing nineteen Hides and a half of Land, then worth 36*l.* after 50*l.* per Ann. In the Conqueror's Time, *Jeffrey de Mandeville*, or *de Magna Villa*, held it, and was the first that gave Life to this Place, upon this Occasion: And the Empress labouring to win him to her Party from *K. Stephen*, who had made him Constable of the Tower, and advanced him from a Baron to be Earl of *Essex*, not only confirmed these Grants, but made him hereditary Sheriff of *London* and *Middlesex*, and besides many other Gifts, gave him *Nimpoa*, a pretty neighbouring Town by this Manor of *Walden*, in these Words, which are transcribed from the original Charter.

"Forasmuch as he used to pay at the Day of my Father's Death [a certain Sum,] he acquitted him of that; and I allowed him to remove the Marker of *Newport* [to his Manor of *Walden*] with
"all

"all the Customs that belonged to the said Market in Toll, Passage, and other Customs: And that the Way of *Newport*, which lies near the Shore [of the River *Granta*] be turned to *Walden*, according to Custom, upon the Ground forfeited to me, and that the Market at *Walden* be kept on *Sundays* and *Thursdays*, and that there be a Fair held at *Walden*, to begin on *Whitsun-Eve*, and last all the following Week." 'Twas from these Markets and Fairs that it was called *Chippin-Walden*.

Upon this Grant, *Jeffrey de Mandeville*, Grandson to the above mentioned *Jeffrey*, having appointed *Walden*, as the Head of his Honour, and of the whole County, for a Seat for himself and his Heirs, built him a famous Castle for his Residence, in which he and his Heirs dwelt for some Generations; and when the Male Issue failed, the first Female Heir, *Beatrice*, marrying to *Jeffrey Fitz-Pierce*, Lord Chief Justice of *England*, persuaded her Husband to suffer her Issue to bear the Name of *Mandeville*, which they did for two Successions, and then another Female Heir, *Maud*, brought it into the Family of the *Bohuns*, where it remained for several Generations, till by Female Heirs it was brought into other Families.

Belonging to this Town, there is an Hamlet called *Little Walden*, where *Jeffrey de Mandeville*, the first Earl of *Essex*, founded a Religious House, first a Priory, and then an Abbey of *Benedictines*, Anno 1136, which being suppressed by K. *Henry VIII.* Reg. 29. was given by that Prince to Sir *Thomas Audley*, his Chancellor, who was near that time created Lord *Audley of Walden*, and to his Heirs Male; but he enjoyed neither his Honour nor great Wealth (which consisted chiefly in such religious Endowments) long, for he died in little more than four Years after, leaving his whole Estate to *Margaret*, his Daughter and Heir, who was married to *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, by whom he had *Thomas*, who being a Person famous for his Skill in Maritime Affairs, was summoned to Parliament by Qu. *Elizabeth*, Anno 1587, by the Name of Lord *Audley of Walden*, and after was created Earl of *Suffolk* by King *James I.* being then Lord Chamberlain. He built a stately Fabrick out of the Ruins of this Monastery, and gave it the Name of

Audley-End, by which Name it is known to this Day. It was once much the largest Palace of any in *England*, but is now most of it pulled down, one Court only being left, which yet makes a noble Mansion to the present Earl. It stands low, but in a fine Country for Pleasure and Sport.

This Town was incorporated by K. *Edward VI.* and is govern'd by a Mayor and twenty four Aldermen, out of whom is yearly chosen a Treasurer, who is the head Officer for that Year, and two Chamberlains his Assistants. The Market is now kept weekly on *Saturdays*, and is a very plentiful one, and the Fair on *October 21.*

This Place hath the Honour of conferring the Title of Baron upon the R. Hon. *Henry*, now Earl of *Suffolk* and *Binton*, Deputy Earl-Marshal of *England*, whose eldest Son bears the Name of Lord *Walden*, by the Courtesy of *England*.

The Living here is a Vicarage, in the Presentation of the Earl of *Suffolk*, whose Ancestors built the East End of the Church, and many of them lie buried in it. The Tomb of the Lord *Audley* still remains, and his Epitaph may deserve our Notice, if for no other Reason, yet to shew us the Meanness of a Poetick Genius at that time, viz.

*The Stroke of Death's inevitable Dart
Hath now, alas! of Life bereft the Heart
Of Sir Thomas Audley, of the Garter Knight,
Lord Chancellor of England under our Prince of
Might,
Henry the Eighth, worthy of high Renown,
And made him Lord Audley of this Town.*

It deserves our Remembrance, that Mr. *Surion*, who erected the Charter House Hospital, gave 100 l. for the amending the Road between this Town and *Ashton*, commonly called *Walden-Lane*, 86 l. 13 s. 4 d. for repairing the Road between this Place and *Lynton*, and 60 l. for repairing *Horsheath Lane* near *Haveril*.

Chesterford Magna, called in old Writings, *Cestresfort*, and *Cesterford*, a little distance from *Walden* North-East, and bordering upon *Cambridgeshire*.

This Manor, in the Reign of K. *Edward I.* was in *Roger Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*, who dying without Issue, made that King (out of Fear as some say) his Heir, by

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which

which means it became vested in the Crown, and was given by that King to his second Son *Thomas de Brotherton*, whom he also made Earl of *Norfolk*. This Prince had only one Daughter, *Margaret*, who marrying *John Lord Segrave*, had by him a Daughter named *Elizabeth*, Wife afterward to *John de Mowbrey*, whose Son, named *Thomas*, became by her means Duke of *Norfolk*. His Posterity enjoyed that Honour for some Successions, till Male Issue failing in the last Duke *John*, who left two Daughters and Coheirs, viz. *Isabel*, married to *Sir James Berkeley*, and *Margaret* to *Sir Robert Howard*, this Town happen'd to be the Part of *Sir James*, who built him here a fine House, and at his Death gave the Manor and Rectory to the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, who ordained a Vicarage, and were Patrons of it.

Upon the Dissolution of the Abbeyes, the Manor and Rectory came into the Hands of *K. Henry VIII.* who (Reg 32.) granted the Manor and Park of *Chesterford*, with the Appurtenances and Rectory, to *Sir Thomas Audley* Kt. then Chancellor of *England*, to hold in *Capite* by Knight's Service. After his Death, his Widow *Elizabeth* held them by the same Tenure for Life, which being expired, the Inheritance descended to *Margaret* Dutcheß of *Norfolk*, and after her to her Son *Thomas* Earl of *Suffolk*, whose Posterity have a Seat here, and the Advowson of the Vicarage.

Near this Village, at a small distance from *Icaldon*, in the very utmost Limits of this County, stood anciently a little City, of which tho' there be left only some Remains of Walls or Buildings, yet the Place, by the Country People called *Burrough-Bank*, seems to be a tolerable Proof, that there stood a Borough or City there. *Mr. Camden* inclines to the Opinion, that this Place was the *Villa Faustini* mentioned in these Parts by *Antoninus*, and often described by *Martial*; but he not daring positively to affirm it, and having in *Suffolk* judged it to be *St. Edmundsbury*, we must pass over this Conjecture as uncertain.

Debden. called in ancient Records, *Daepdene*, *Depeden*, and *Dependen*, and in the Conqueror's Survey, *Depeduna*. *Mr. Norden* calls it *Danorum Sepultura*. as if *Deb* or *Depe* signified a Pit or Grave, and *Den* a Dane; but

their Derivation seems better, who affirm its Name to proceed from its Situation in or near a low and deep Valley, as the Word in *Saxon* imports.

The Lordship of this Town was given by *William* the Conqueror, with 34 Lordships more in *Essex*, to *Ranulph de Peverel*, the Head of whose Barony was at *Hatfield-Peverel* in this County. He married *Maud*, the Daughter of *Ingebricus*, a noble *Saxon*, and Concubine to *K. William I.* by whom he had a Son and Heir, *William Peverel*, who built the House of Black Monks at *Hatfield*, Father of another *William*, who dying without Issue Male, *K. Henry I.* seized upon this Barony.

It had not been long in the Crown, when *Maud* the Empress, the said King *Henry's* Daughter, gave it to *Jeffrey de Mandeville*, Earl of *Essex*, to make good her Grant of 100*l.* per Annum to him, to gain him to her Party from *K. Stephen*, yet to hold it of her and her Heirs in Demesne. *Jeffrey* gave it with his Sister to *William de Say*, whose Son *William* leaving only Daughters, viz. *Beatrice*, married to *Jeffrey Fitz-Piers*, and *Maud* to *William Bocland*, *Jeffrey Fitz-Piers* being then Lord Chief Justice, obtain'd this Manor (then valu'd at 50*l.* per Annum) by a special Grant, separate from that by which the whole Barony of *Mandeville* was settled on him.

The Lord Chief Justice left only a Daughter and Heir, *Maud*, who marrying to *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, this Manor, with her other vast Inheritance, came to him, which he was then said to hold of the King in *Capite*, as of the Honour of *Peverel* by Military Service. In this Family it continued, till Male Issue failing in *Humphrey de Bohun*, the last Earl, *Thomas de Woodstock* married *Eleanor*, his eldest Daughter, and so it became vested in the Crown, till *K. Henry VIII.* granted this Manor and Advowson to *Thomas* Lord *Audley*, and his Heirs, by whom it came to the Earls of *Suffolk*, as is before mentioned in *Walden*.

Of the Rectors of this Church, *Dr. Thomas Wilson*, who was inducted in 1629, and lived till the Rebellion broke out, was ejected for his Loyalty, and *Dr. Thomas Carter*, who was presented by the Keepers of the Liberties of *England*, February 16. 1652, conforming at the Restoration, kept it

it to the Year 1697, which is forty five Years.

Haydon, or *Heyden*, and *Heynden*. The Manor of this Town was of old held by the *Picotts*, or *Pigotts*, an ancient Family in *Nottinghamshire* in the Reigns of *K. Edward I.* and *K. Edward II.* *Thomas*, the Father of *Sir Peter Picot Kt.* had his Residence some time in this Town, and upon that Account was sometimes called *Thomas de Heydon*. *Sir Peter* left two Sons, *John* and *Peter*, who dying without any Male Issue, left their two Sisters, *Margery* and *Isabella*, Heirs, who by Marriage transferred it to other Families, viz. the *Wiltshires* and *Asplands*, from whom it is now come to the *Seams*.

The Advowson of this Rectory was once in the Abbot and Convent of *Walden*, but came afterwards into Lay Hands, but how is not known; for in 1327, *William Picot* presented to it, and from this time it has continued in Lay Patrons; *Peter Seam Esq;* having presented the last Rector.

Among the Rectors of this Parish, the most remarkable is *Dr. Thomas Dove*, a Person of that excellent Eloquence in Preaching, that when *Qu. Elizabeth* heard him, she is said to have burst out into these Words; *This Dove could never speak after this manner, unless he were inspired with the Grace of him that took on him the Form of a Dove.* From this high Encomium of him, she proceeded to make him first her Chaplain in Ordinary, then Vicar of *Walden*, and Rector of *Haydon*; next being made Doctor of Divinity, Dean of *Norwich*, and lastly Bishop of *Peterborough*, where he lies buried in the North Ile of the Cathedral, under a comely Monument, with a large Inscription.

Henham, sometimes written *Henham super Montem*. In the Conqueror's Survey, the Lordship of this Town was in the Possession of *Ralph Baynard*, with above twenty more in this County, besides many in other Shires. Of this Family was *Juga Baynard*, the Foundress of the Priory of *Little Dunmow*. Her Grandson *William*, Son of *Jeoffrey Baynard*, taking Part with *Elias* Earl of *Main* and others against *K. Henry I.* forfeited his Barony, the Head of which was seated near *St. Paul's Cathedral*, and from him called *Baynard's Castle, London*; whereupon that King gave it to *Gilbert*, younger Son

of *Gilbert*, from whom the Earls of *Clare* and Lords *Fitzwalters* are descended.

This *Robert* gave to the Church of *St. Mary of Dunmow* two Parts of his Lordship of *Henham*, and after him *Walter*, his Son and Heir, (whose Son and Heir first took the Name of *Fitzwalter*) gave to the said Church and Canons there this Church of *Henham*, out of which *Roger Niger*, Bishop of *London*, in the Reign of *King Henry III.* endowed a Vicarage, and instituted a Vicar to it.

After the Suppression in *K. Henry VIII's* Reign, *Anno 28.* the Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage was granted to *Robert Ratcliff*, Earl of *Suffex*, to be held in Capite, in whose Descendants they continued till of late.

Here were Lands belonging to the Priory of *Berden* in this Parish, granted by *King Henry VIII.* to *Henry Parker*, to be held in Capite.

Littlebury, a Village within about a Mile of *Walden*, was a part of the Possessions of the Church of *Ely*, perhaps from *King Edgar's* Time, *A.C. 970*, it being then a Monastery. *Eshelwald*, Bishop of *Winchester*, after he had bought the Isle of *Ely* of that King, turned eight Priests, with their Wives and Children, out of it, and put in an Abbot and Monks. *Leoffinus*, the fifth Abbot, by the Consent of *K. Canute*, let out the Lordships and Farms of the Monastery, on Condition that they should find Provision for their House all the Year, of which this of *Littlebury* was to provide for them a Fortnight: And this was confirmed by *King Edward the Confessor's* Charter, by the Name of *Littlebirig*.

The Rectory of this Parish is a *Sine-Cure*, and in the Gift of the Bishop of *Ely*; but the Vicarage is in the Disposal of the Rector. *Dr. Wren*, Bishop of *Ely*, obliged a Serjeant at Law, when he renewed his Lease of the Parsonage which he held of his Church, to pay 30 *l.* per Annum to the Vicar for an Augmentation, which is continued to this Day. *Kennet's Case of Impropr.* p. 257.

Among the Rectors of this Parish, the Persons of Note are, *Robert de Fereby*, who was a Prebendary in the Royal Chapel of *Westminster*, and exchanged it with *Mr. Thomas de Middleton* for the Rectory of *Littlebury*.

bury; and *Christopher Green*, Batchelor of Divinity, and Prebendary of *Bristol*, where he lies buried in the Cathedral Church-yard. He had the Character of a learned and godly Man while he was living. *Athen. Ox. Vol. II.*

Mr. Hutton, Vicar of this Place, was by *Mr. Sutton* appointed the first Master of the *Charter House* after himself. *Hern in Vir. p. 88.*

Newport, a pretty Town, neighbouring upon *Walden*, and situate upon the River *Grant*, which runs to *Cambridge*. In the Confessor's Time, it was possessed by *Earl Harold*, and afterwards *Maud* the Empress gave it by her Charter to *Jeffrey de Mandeville*. It was then a Market-Town; but *Jeffrey* removed the Market to *Walden*, where his Castle was, with all the Privileges of Toll, Passage and other Customs belonging to it, and turned the Road as they pleased.

In the Reign of King *Henry III. Richard*, King of the Romans, his Brother, held this Manor in Capite; and in *K. Richard II's* Reign it was given to *Piers Gaveston*, Earl of *Cornwal*, that King's Favourite, with divers other Lordships.

The Church of this Town was old, annexed to the Collegiate Church of *St. Martin le Grand* in *London*, and a Vicarage ordained out of it, as appears by a Presentation of *K. Edward III.* to *Roger de Boreworth*, ad Vicariam de *Newport*, Jurisdictionis *S. Martini Magni*, dated Dec 5. 1353, and an old Epitaph lying on the Grave of one of the Vicars in this Church, in these Words:

Here under this Marble Stone,
Lieth the Body of Master *Jon Heynes*, B.L.L. Vicar of this Church,
Who died M C C C C.

In this Parish there is an Hamlet called *Birchanger*, where was before the Reformation an Hospital dedicated to *St. Leonard*, on whose Festival there was a Fair held yearly here, and a Manor, known by the Name of *Newport Pond*, so called (says *Mr. Norden*) from a Pond at the South End of the Town, now become dry Ground. All which were after the Dissolution held first by *Sir Ralph Warren*, and his Successors, then by *Oliver Cromwell*, and last of all by

James Howard, Earl of *Suffolk*, and his Successors.

Bickling, or *Richeling*, was in *Edward the Confessor's* Time possessed by *Earl Harold*; but some time after the Conquest, it was in the Family of the *Says*; for in the Reign of *K. Henry II. Jeffrey de Say*, Lord of this Manor, gave this Church to God, *St. Mary* and *St. James of Walden*, and to the Monks in perpetual Alms.

Here were also some Lands, which paid a Rent of 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* to the Church of *St. Paul, London*, and others, that belonged to the Priory of *Barden*, which King *Henry VIII. Reg. 30.* granted to *Henry Parker* and his Heirs, who enjoyed them 6 *Edward VI.*

The ancient Family of the *Langleys* had their Seat in this Parish, called *Langley-Wildbore*. The last of them was *Henry Langley Esq;* Sheriff of this County in the 9th Year of *K. Henry VI.* He and his Father of the same Name lie buried in the Church, with their Wives, under a fair Marble Monument, with these Inscriptions:

The Father.

Hic jacet *Henricus Langley* Armiger,
Qui obiit xx Sept. MCCCCLVIII, & *Margareta*, Uxor ejus, una Filiarum, & Hæredum
Joannis Waldeve Armigeri, quæ obiit v die
M A R T I I. M C C C C L I I I.

The Son.

Here lieth *Henry Langley*, and
Dame *Katharine* his Wife, which
Henry departed this Life 12 April,
M C C C C L X X X V I I I, and Dame *Katharine*
died the Year of our Lord.

Stansted Mont-fitchet, or *Steinsted*, so called (as *Mr. Norden* supposes) because it is *Locus Saxæus*, a stony Land or gravelly Soil, and *Montfitchet* was added to it, because there was an ancient Seat or Castle raised upon a little artificial Hill, called *Mons fixus*, or a Mount raised on firm Ground, which being done by one *Gilbert*, he was from thence called *Gilbert de Monte fixo*, or *Montfitchet*. Some Relicks of this Castle are still remaining about a quarter of a Mile from the Church.

Gilbert de Montfichet, a Roman by Birth, and a Kinsman of *William the Conqueror*, fought stoutly for him against *K. Harold*, and brought him a good Strength; whereupon he obtained, among other Lands, this Barony of *Stansted*, and built him a Castle for his Seat there. He was succeeded in his Honour and Estate by his Son *Richard*, whose Heirs enjoyed them for several Generations, and were reckon'd some of the Chief of the Nobility of England. *Richard de Montfichet* had conferred on him by *King Henry II.* the Office of Forester of *Essex*, with the Custody of his House at *Havering*, and all other his Houses in that Forest, to enjoy them in as ample manner as any of his Ancestors had held the same. He was also, the 3d of *K. John*, made Sheriff of the Counties of *Essex* and *Hertford*, which Office he held two Years, and then died, 5 *John*. His Son *Richard*, tho' he had been very active among the Barons against *K. John*, yet being reconciled to *K. Henry III.* was constituted Justice of all the King's Forests in *Northumberland*, *Rutland*, *Essex*, *Berks*, &c. Sheriff of the County of *Essex*, and Governor of the Castle of *Hertford*.

This *Richard* was the last Heir Male of this noble Family, but left three Sisters his Heirs, viz. *Margaret*, married to *Hugh de Bolebec*; *Avelyne*, to *William de Fortibus* or *Forz*, Earl of *Albemarle*; and *Philippa* to *Hugh de Plaiz*; of which last the Family ended in a Daughter, married to *Sir John Howard* Kt. whose Daughter married *Sir George Vere*, from whom the Lords *Latimer* and *Wingfield* are descended.

The Arms of this Family of *Montfichet* were three Cheverons Or, in a Field Gules.

The Church of this Town was given to the Priory of *Tremhale* by *Gilbert de Montfichet*, the Founder, and a perpetual Vicar constituted by *Robert Gilbert*, Bishop of *London*, who taxed and assigned the Portion of Tithes, &c. for his Maintenance, by an Instrument under his Seal, dated at *Hadham*, January 9. 1441; but the Presentation of the Vicarage was left in the Prior and Convent, which they held till their Dissolution.

After the Suppression of the Abbeyes, *King Henry VIII.* gave the Manor and Rectory, with the Advowson of the Vicarage,

to *Sir John Cary*, and *Joyce Walsingham* his Widow, to be held in Capite, whose Son *Wymond Cary* having obtained a new Grant from *Qu. Elizabeth*, Reg. 8. and a License to alienate, sold them to *John* and *George Ray*, who retaining the Site of *Tremhale* Priory to themselves and their Heirs, sold the Manor and Rectory to *Edward Hubbard* Esq; from whom it is translated to the wealthy Family of the *Middletons*, who have a fine Seat in this Town, of which they are Lords and Patrons, and of whom *Thomas Middleton* Esq; the last Proprietor Male, was Knight of the Shire for this County in several Parliaments, being a Person well approved of for his Gravity and Wisdom.

The Priory of *Tremhall* or *Thremhall* in this Parish, still in the Possession of the Family of the *Rays*, (*Mr. George Ray*, a Gentleman of Learning and Worth, being now the Owner and Inhabitant of it) was founded by *Gilbert Montfichet*, who gave this Place to one *Daniel*, a Scotchman, to build a Church and Monastery, and his Son *Richard* endowed it. At the Dissolution it was given to *Sir John Cary*, &c. as is above mentioned.

Of the Vicars of this Parish, *Mr. John Reynolds*, the present one, deserves a particular Commendation for his Care and Expence in building a neat Vicarage-House, with convenient Out-houses and Gardens, which his Predecessors had neglected so long, that the very Ground on which the old Vicarage-House stood was seiz'd on by the Lord of the Manor, and the Building quite demolish'd; but *Sir Thomas Middleton* gave Land for a better Situation, and contributed readily to the erecting of the new one.

Tabeley, a small Village near *Hatfield Broad-Oak*. The Manors and Lands of this Town were most of them given to Religious Uses. The Manor called *Waltham-Hall* belonged to the Abbey of *Waltham Holy-Cross*, and after the Dissolution was given to *William Higham* and *Thomas Cates*, to be held of the Crown in Capite, who both of them obtain'd a License, 1 *Phil. & Mar.* to alienate in, and sold it to *Thomas Miller*.

The Priory of *Ankerwick* in *Buckinghamshire*, before the Dissolution, had certain Lands in this Parish given by *Albrecht de Basingburn*, which *K. Henry VIII.* after the Dis-

Dissolution of it, bestow'd upon the Abbey of *Bisham Montague* in *Berkshire*, which he new founded.

The Advowson of the Church was given by *William de Hanvil* to God, the Abbot and Convent of *St. John Baptist* in *Colchester*, for the Health of his Soul, &c. where he desired to be buried. *Adam*, Abbot of *Colchester*, and the Convent, gave the whole Patronage to the Church of *St. Paul* in *London*, and *Roger*, Bishop there, who with the Consent of the Dean and Canons appropriated it to their Church, ordaining a Vicar to be presented by the Bishop of *London* for the Time being, which has continued ever since.

Here was of old a small Priory, which was given with the Manor to the Abbey of *St. Valery* in *Picardy* by King *Henry I.* as a Cell to that Abbey, by which means being esteemed a Priory-Alien, it was suppressed by *K. Henry V.* with the rest of those Priories, in the Parliament at *Leicester*, Reg. 2. 1414.

Wimbish cum Thundersey. At the Conqueror's Survey this Town, with many other fair Lordships, was possessed by *Ralph Baynard*, by the Name of *Wimbeis*; but *William Baynard*, his Grandson, taking part with *Elias* Earl of *Main*, and his fellow Conspirators, against *K. Henry I.* this King seiz'd his Barony, and gave it to *Robert Fitz-Gilbert*, from whom it descended to his Posterity, the *Fitzwalters*, whose Female Heirs brought it into the Family of the *Ratcliff's* Earls of *Suffex*.

The Rectory of this Parish was anciently a *Sine-Cure*, and in the Gift of the noble Families above mentioned, and a Vicarage endowed was in the Gift of the said Rector, till it was united with the Vicarage of *Thundersey*, upon this Occasion:

The Parish of *Thundersey* complaining to *John Kemp*, Bishop of *London*, that the Revenue of their Vicarage was so small, that no Person would take the Cure of Souls upon them there, and their Church was much decayed; and it being farther represented to him, that the Vicarage of *Wimbish*, thro' the Iniquity of the Time, and Death of some Men, was so much lessen'd, that it was not a sufficient Maintenance for the Vicar, it seemed necessary to the Bishop, with the Consent of the Rector of

Wimbish, and Prior and Convent of *Hatfield*. Regis, to whom the Rectory of *Thundersey*, and Advowson of the Vicarage belonged, to unite them under one and the same Vicar, (who was then *Thomas King*) and his Successors for ever, the Rector of *Wimbish*, and Abbots and Convent of *Hatfield*, presenting at every Vacancy by turns, which continued till the Suppression, when the Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage was given to *Edward Walgrave*, to be held in *Capite*. The Rectory was alienated by *Robert* Earl of *Suffex* to *Alan Currants* Esq; from whom it passed to the *Glanvilles*, in which Families they now both are. The disparked Park of this Parish of *Thundersey*, Parcel of the Revenues of the Crown, and answerable to the Exchequer, then in the Occupation of *William de Bohun*, Marquess of *Northampton*, was given to the said Marquess by *K. Edward VI.* Reg. 1.

The famous *Joseph Glanville*, who wrote so many Books both in Divinity and other Sciences, was Rector of this Parish. Eastward of this Hundred, and adjoining to it, is the

6. Hundred of FRESHWELL,

Called in *Domesday Book*, *Fressuella*, or *Fressenwella*. The Crown is seiz'd in Fee of this Hundred, which it usually grants by Patent for Life. The Towns of greatest Note in this Hundred are,

Great Bardfield, the principal Town in this Hundred. The Manor of this Town was in the Crown in *K. Edward III.*'s Reign; for we find that *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, third Son of that King, dying in the Palace of the Duke of *Milan*, of Poison, as was thought, is said to have then been possessed of the Manor of *Bardfield*, among many others, and not long after that it was in the noble Family of the *Mortimers* Earls of *March*; for in the Reign of *K. Henry V.* Reg. 9. *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, died possessed, among many other Estates, of the Manor of *Bardfield*, and having no Children, left his whole Estate to *Richard Plantagenet*, Earl of *Cambridge*, and Duke of *York*, being the Son of *Ann Mortimer*, his Sister, who was married to *Richard de Coningsburg*, Earl of *Cambridge*, Nephew to Ed-

Edmund of Langley, 5th Son of King *Edward III.*

The Church, with its Tithes, and all its Appurtenances, was given to the Priory of *St. John Baptist of Stoke, juxta Clare*, in the County of *Suffolk*, by *Gilbert de Clare*, Son of *Gilbert Earl of Brian* in *Normandy*, Anno 1090, and was appropriated to that Priory by *Richard Fitzneal*, Bishop of *London*, who instituted a Vicarage, of which the Abbot and Convent were Patrons, as were the Dean and Chapter when it was turned into a Collegiate Church; and so they remained till their Dissolution.

After the Suppression, the Impropriation of this Church, with the Advowson of the Vicarage, was granted by King *Edward VI.* 4 Reg. to *Anthony Bowcher* and *John Wiseman*, who about a Year after conveyed the same to *William Bindlows*, Serjeant at Law. He was a very pious Person, and a great Benefactor to this Church and Town; for having obtained a License from the Crown, dated 3 & 4 *Phil. & Mar.* he dissolved the Impropriation, and erected the Vicarage into a Rectory, which to support he leased out the great Tithes for 500 Years, at 20 Marks per Annum Rent, and gave one half to the Rector and his Successors for ever, and with the other founded a Chantry for one Priest to say Mass for the Souls of the King and Queen, his Father, Mother, himself, Wife, his Friends, Benefactors, and all the faithful Deceased during that Term; all which the Bishop of *London* confirmed.

The Chantry being dissolved, all the Lands were granted by *Qu. Elizabeth*, Reg. 30. to *Edward Wymarke*, and the Impropriation and Advowson to *Nathan Wright*, of *London*, Merchants, whose Son *Sir Benjamin* sold them to *Robert Richards*, who gave the Advowson to his Godson *Ellis Asbpole*, the present Incumbent of it.

Bumsted-Helion, a Lordship, which the Family of the *Helions* held by Barony, yet by the Tenure of paying of ten Knights-Fees to the Crown, which *Maud* the Empress, among many other Lands, gave to her Favourite *Alberic de Vere*, the third of that Name, whom she made Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*; but still the *Helions* held the Manor, which consisted in King *Edward III.*'s Days of one Messuage, sixty three Acres of Arable Land, five Acres

of Meadow, twenty one Acres of Pasture, one Windmill, and eight Acres of Wood, and thirteen Shillings Rent, which they were in Possession of the 26th Year of King *Henry VI.*

The Church was originally in the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, who let it in perpetual Farm to the Prior and Convent of *Hatfield-Regis* for 34 Marks Sterling; which Agreement was confirmed by *Fulco Bassett*, Bishop of *London*, by the Name of *Earls-Bumsted*, because the Earls of *Oxford* were chief Lords of it. There was then a Vicarage endowed, which was in the Gift of the Abbot and Convent till the Suppression.

After the Dissolution, this Rectory and Vicarage fell to the Crown, and King *Henry VIII.* gave them to *St. Thomas's Hospital* in *Southwark*; but that Hospital being also surrendert'd into the King's Hands, 36 Reg. he granted them to *William Burnell*, who by License alienated them to *John Stubbing* and *John Blake*, who gave them to *Thomas Loyds* or *Lownds*, and his Heirs, who presented to this Vicarage in 1571 and 1580.

The Prior of *Brittlewell* did, in the Time that *Fulk Bassett*, Bishop of *London*, sat, receive Tithes of all the Demesne Lands of *Andrew Helin* or *Helion* in this Parish.

Radwinter joins to this Parish. Near this Place the River *Blackwater* rises. It belonged in ancient Times to the *Cobhams*, of whom *Reginald de Cobham* was Justice Itinerant in *Essex* in 1248, and *Thomas de Cobham* Sheriff in 1357. *Edward Broke*, Lord *Cobham*, was in Possession of this Manor in 1460, and his Posterity enjoy'd it till 1603, when *Henry Broke*, Lord *Cobham*, being in a Conspiracy against *K. James I.* he was attainted, and his Estate forfeited to the Crown. Here were some Lands anciently belonging to the Abbey of *Feverham* in *Kent*, granted by *K. Henry VIII.* 30 Reg. to *Sir Richard Rich*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife. The Church was always appendant to the Manor.

Samford Magna, with the Chapel of *Hempstead*. This Manor, in the Time of the Conqueror, (according to *Domesday-Book*) was in the Possession of *Ralph de Waker* or *Guader*, Earl of *Norfolk*; but this, with the rest of his Estate, being forfeited by Rebellion,

it came into the Conqueror's Hands, and *William Rufus*, at the Dedication of *Battel-Abbey* in *Sussex*, gave, with other Things, *Ecclesiam de Sanfort cum plena in decima, & terrâ ad eam pertinente.*

The Church being thus annexed to the Abbey, with the Chapel of *Hempstead*, a Vicarage was appointed, of which the Abbot and Convent were Patrons, till the Suppression, when *John*, Abbot of *Battel*, 27 *Henry VIII.* foreseeing the Monks Downfall, granted the Advowson of the Vicarage and Chapel of *Hempstead*, under the Convent's Seal, to *Sir Robert Mordant*, from whom it passed to the Family of the *Harveys* at *Chigwell* in this County, who now enjoy it.

Hempstead Chapel, which lies North-East of this Town, is the Burying-place of the *Harveys*, among whom is interred *Dr. William Harvey*, the Physician, who has rendered his Name so famous by finding out the Circulation of the Blood, to the great Advantage of his Profession, and Benefit of all Mankind. There is a long Epitaph upon his Monument in this Chapel.

Ashten, *Ashten*, or *Ashton*, a little Village about three Miles North-East of *Saffron-Walden*. At the Time of the general Survey, *Ralph Baynard* possessed this Lordship of *Ascendun*, (as 'tis there called) as he did many others in this County. His Sons *Jeffrey* and *Ralph Baynard* gave this Church, by the Name of *Essenduna*, to the Abbot and Convent of *Lewes*, who thereby became the Patrons of it, and presented to it till the Suppression. It was never appropriated, and so continues a Rectory to this Day.

After the Dissolution it was in the Hands of the *Tyrells*, who had an Estate and Seat here called *Waltons*, which is now the Right Honourable *Banister Lord Maynard's*; but the Advowson of the Rectory has had many Patrons, and is now in the *Herns*, Citizens of *London*, who probably granted the last Turn to *Mr. Baron* for his Son.

EXTRACT of a LETTER.

"Near this Town are to be seen four
"great Barrows or pyramidal Hills,
"(commonly called *Bartlow Hills*, because
"they are near that Village, tho' they are
"really in *Ashten* Parish, and so belong to

"this Shire, tho' *Bartlow* is in *Cambridge-shire*). The last Battel between *Edmund Ironside* and *Canute the Dane*, before the Division of the Kingdom, was fought near these Hills. Our Historians give this Account of the Battel: *Edmund Ironside* having subdued *Canute's* Forces near *Oxford* in *Kent*, was eager to have pursued them, and put an end to this bloody Contention; but *Earl Edricke* dissuading him from it, lest he should fall into their Ambushes, gave *Canute* Time to recruit, who having gather'd an Army by Fear or Affection, appeared again about *Ashten* near *Walden*, and ravaged that Part of *Essex*. *Edmund* having many of his Nobility and People with him, hasten'd to oppose him, and a fierce Battel ensued. The Event seemed dubious awhile; but at length the *Danes* began to give Ground, which when *Estrick* perceived, he traiterously forsook *Edmund*, and assisting the *Danes*, overthrew his Army, with the Loss of most of his Nobility, viz. *Dukes Alfred, Athelwold, and Athelwin*; *Earls Godwin, Wolfkytel, and Urchil*; *Eadnoth* Bishop of *Lincoln*, and *Wolsey* Abbot of *Ramsay*, with many more, besides common Soldiers. *Canute*, in Memory of this Victory, caused these Hills to be thrown up, and made them Monuments of such as were slain in the Battel, as seems plain from this Proof: When two of them were dug up and searched into, there were found three Stone Coffins, with abundance of Pieces of Bones in them, and many Chains of Iron, like those on *Horses-Bits*.

They also say, that King *Canute* being troubled for the abundance of Blood shed in his Battels, as he usually built a Church near the Place where any of them were fought, to pray for the Souls of the Slain, so he built a Church here on the Hill of *Ashten*; but the Learned think this a Mistake, and rather will have *Bartlow Church* to be built by him, not only because it is nearer the Hills, but because this Church has a round Steeple, which was the *Danish* way of Building. Having now finished our Course by the *Lea* and *Stort*, we shall take the *Roding* for our Guide to the River *Thames*, beginning with,

7. DUNMOW Hundred,

Which is called in *Domesday-Book*, *Dammarva*, and *Dummauna*, from the chief Town in it, *Dunmow*, or *Dunmaw*, *Dunmage*, and *Dunmawge*. This Hundred is in the Disposal of the High-Sheriff for the Time being, to put in what Bailiffs he pleases, tho' it is not usual to remove any, unless for some Misdemeanor. The Towns most remarkable in this Hundred are,

Dunmow Magna, or *Dunmauge*, a Name derived from two old Gaulish or British Words, *Dunum*, a dry gravelly Hill, and *Magus*, a Town, which answers exactly to its Situation, which is on the top of a moderately steep and gravelly Hill, which renders the Town very delightful and pleasant.

This Town is of great Antiquity, and tho' Mr. Camden seems to believe *Burntwood* or *Burghsted* to be the *Casaromagus* of the Romans, and Mr. Talbot Chensford, yet there is much clearer Evidence, that it was this Town of *Dunmow* or *Dunmauge*; 1. Because there is part of the Name in it, and nothing was more usual with the Saxons, when they changed the Names of Towns, than to retain part of the old Roman Name, and put in *Dun*, *Burgh*, or *Chester*, instead of it. 2. Because the Distance between this Place and the next Station, which is *Colonia*, i. e. *Colchester*, and is said to be distant from *Casaromagus* 20 Miles, do very well agree, if we reckon according to the Saxon Leagues, which consisted of 1500 Paces. 3. Because in the Road from *Dunmow* to *Colchester*, which is very direct, there are still in some Places to be seen the Remains of an old Roman Way, which the Country People, that live upon it to this Day, call *The Street*, and particularly at *Rain*, which is the very Word almost by which Bede calls a Roman Road, viz. *Strata*, and which we also find in an old Perambulation of the Forest in King John's Time, where 'tis said to be bounded on the North *super Stratam ducentem à Dunmow versus Colcestriam*; i. e. upon the Street leading from *Dunmow* to *Colchester*, meaning this Road.

In the Conqueror's Survey, this Town was held partly by *Richard Fitz-Gislebert*, Earl of *Brian* in *Normandy*, and partly by

Swenus of *Essex*; both which having assisted the Conqueror in obtaining this Kingdom, had for their Reward several Manors given them in this County and others.

It is a Market-Town, and the Market is held on *Saturdays* weekly, and Fairs on *April 25*, and *October 28*. It is governed by twelve Headboroughs, out of whom is chosen annually a Bailiff or chief Officer for that Year.

The Church, which stands near a Mile from the Town, was anciently a Rectory and *Sine-Cure*, having a Vicarage endowed, of which the Rectors were Patrons, and so continued till the Church was appropriated to the College of *Stoke juxta Clare* in the County of *Suffolk*, the Dean and Chapter of which presented to the Vicarage in 1481, and the Bishop of *London* the next Turn, as it continued till the Dissolution; after which the said Bishops got the entire Presentation, and *Qu. Elizabeth* gave them the impropriate Rectory.

Dunmow Parva, or *Little Dunmow*, adjoining on *Great Dunmow* on the East. In the Conqueror's Survey, *Ralph de Baynard* held this Village for four Hides and a half of Land. After his Death, *Juga*, his Widow, founded a Monastery here, Anno 1111, and procured *Maurice*, Bishop of *London*, to dedicate it to the Blessed Virgin, which being done, she endowed it the same Day with half an Hide of Land; but of this Priory we shall treat more fully in its proper Place.

But this Manor did not continue long in the Family of the *Baynards*; for *William Baynard*, Grandson of the above-mention'd *Ralph* and *Juga*, engaging in a Conspiracy against *K. Henry I.* with *Elias* Earl of *Main* and others, lost his Barony, of which *Baynard's-Castle* in *London* was the Head, and the K. gave it entire to *Robert Fitz-Richard*, *Fitz-Gislebert*, who was Sewer to the King, and whose chaste Daughter *Matilda*, withstanding *K. John's* lascivious Addresses, was poison'd by his Agents, and was buried in the Choir of this Church, between the two Southern Pillars.

Barnston, called also in ancient Writings *Barmston*, *Barmyston*, and *Berneston*. It is not found in *Domesday Book*, and so 'tis probable to be of a later Erection, and may be rightly conjectur'd to have been built by

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some of the Family of the *Berners*, or *de Berners*; for we find, that in the 25th of *Edward I.* *Ralph de Berners*, who in the 13th of that King was High-Sheriff of *Berkshire*, was at his Death possessed, among other Lands, of the Manor of *Barneston* in *Essex*.

This Family of the *Berners* is an ancient and honourable Family in these Parts, descended from *Hugh de Berners*, to whom *William the Conqueror*, in Recompence of his good Services, granted many fair Lands in *Eversden* in *Cambridgeshire*, and in the *Rothyns*, *Berwick*, and in this Town in this County. *Sir John Bouchier*, by marrying the Heir of this Family, became Lord *Berners*. There are some of this Name and Family in *Finchfield*, who 'tis probable have been long Inhabitants, and Persons of Dignity and Repute, because there is one Wing of the Chapel belonging to them, and repair'd by them, in which there is now remaining a Tomb with this Inscription:

*Hic jacet Johannes Berners Arm. & Elizabeth
Uxor ejus, Filia Simeon. Wiseman Armig.
Qui quidem Joannes obiit . . . die
Anno Dom. 1500. & dicta Elizabetha
obiit Jan. 26, 1523. Quorum animabus
Propitietur Deus.*

The Patronage of this Church, which is a Rectory, was at first in the *Berners*; but after coming to *John de Bohun*, Earl of *Essex* and *Hereford*, it passed, after some Successions, to *Thomas Woodstock*, *K. Edward III.*'s sixth Son, by Marriage of the Daughter and Coheir of *Humphrey Bohun*, who having founded a College at *Plecy*, gave this Manor of *Barneston* to it, reserving the Advowson to himself and Heirs, till it came to the Crown by a Forfeiture, where it remained till the Dissolution, when the Manor also falling into the King's Hands, *King Henry VIII.* gave them to *Sir John Gate*, one of the Gentlemen of his Bedchamber; but he also forfeiting it to *Qu. Mary*, by abetting the *Lady Jane Grey*'s Title, that Queen gave them to *Richard Lord Rich*, to be held in Capite by Knight's-Service, in which Family it continued till they were sold to *Sir William Wylde* Kt. & Bar. one of the Judges of the Common-Pleas, whose Son *Sir Felix* now enjoys them.

Canfield Magna, or *Great or Much-Canfield*, a small Village near *Dunmow*. In *Domesday-Book* it is called *Canefeldæ*, and was one of the fourteen Manors in *Essex* which was given by the Conqueror to *Alberic de Vere*, called then *Canfield ad Castrum*, i. e. *Castle-Canfield*, from a Castle standing there.

This Church was given to the Prior and Convent of *Hatfield-Regis* in this County by *Alberic de Vere* the third, who was the Founder of that House, and a Vicarage was ordained and endowed by the Monks there, who had the Advowson till the Suppression, when it came to the Crown, in which it remained some time, till it was given by *K. Edward VI.* to the Family of the *Wisemans*, who have possessed the Manor and Rectory ever since, and presented to the Vicarage. They have had their usual Residence here in the Manor-House, and one of this Family, viz. *William Wiseman* Esq; was made a Baronet by *King Charles I.* August 29, 1628.

Easton Magna, or *Great or Much Easton*, called also in ancient Writings *Estaynes*, or *Estaynes ad Montem*, lying on the East Side of the River *Chelmer*, and within two Miles of *Dunmow*. This Manor was in the Reign of *K. Richard II.* in the Possession of the Family of the *Moygns* or *Monks*, of which *Sir John Moygn*, the last Lord of that Family, leaving only a Daughter named *Elizabeth*, she married to *William de Stourton*, and brought this Town as her Inheritance to him. It continued in this noble Family (for her Son *Sir John Stourton* was made Lord *Stourton* by *K. Henry VI.* May 13, Reg. 26.) for some Successions; but coming at length to be the Estate of *Sir Ralph Warren*, and then of *Sir Thomas Knivet*, it passed by them to *William Lord Maynard*, made a Baron by the Title of Lord *Maynard* of *Estaynes ad Turrim*, or *Little Easton*, by *K. Charles I.* in which it hath continued ever since.

The Church here is a Rectory, appendant to the Manor, and so the Advowson hath ever attended the Manor in all its Removes from one Family to another, and has for the most part been presented to by them, saving that *William Lord Stourton* granted the Advowson of it for two Turns to the Abbey of *Tilney* adjoining.

Easton Parva, or *Little Easton*, called in Records and ancient Writings, *Easton ad Tur.*

Turrim, lying on the West Side of the *Chelmer*, and opposite to *Easton Magna*. This Village, in the 11th of K. Edward III. was in the Possession of Sir Thomas Lovaine Kt. whose Heirs enjoyed it for some time, till *Eleanor*, the Daughter of Sir John Lovaine, being married to Sir William Bouchier Kt. brought him into the Possession of all the Estate of the *Lovaines*, and of this with the rest. His Posterity were Earls of *Essex*, and Lords of this Manor for divers Successions; but being alienated to the *Throgmortons*, it passed from them by Purchase to the *Maynards*, who have their Seat here, in the House that did anciently belong to the *Bouchiers* Earls of *Essex*.

The Advowson of the Benefice, which is a Rectory, is appendant to the Manor, as that of *Much-Easton* is, and has been always in the Presentation of the Lords of the Manor, as it is in the Gift of the present Lord *Maynard*.

This little Village, which was anciently honour'd by the Seat of the Earls of *Essex*, is farther dignified by giving the Title of Baron to the Lord *Maynard*. This Nobleman is descended from one *Magnard* or *Maynard*, one of *William* the Conqueror's Norman Attendants into England. This Family seems to have settled at first at *Axminster* in *Devon*; but *Henry Maynard*, Secretary to *William* Lord *Burleigh*, Treasurer of England, and Grandson of Sir John *Maynard*, who served the Black Prince in his Wars with France, having purchased a Seat at this Town, the Family settled here. His Son

Sir *William Maynard* Kt. was a Person of great Wisdom and Merit, and being created a Baronet by K. James I. June 29, 1611, was farther advanced by that Prince to the Honour of Lord *Maynard* of *Wicklow* in Ireland, Anno 1620, which Title was by King Charles I. Reg. 3. changed into the Title of Lord *Maynard* of *Estaynes ad Turrim* in this County. This Lord, by *Ann*, the only Daughter and Heir of Sir *Anthony Everard*, of *Langleys* in *Much-Waltham* in this County, left for his Heir

William Lord *Maynard*, Comptroller of the Household both to King Charles and King James II. He married *Dorothy*, Daughter and sole Heir to Sir *Robert Banaster*, of *Peskenham* in *Northamptonshire*, Kt. by whom he had his Son and Heir

Banaster, the present Lord *Maynard*, who by *Elizabeth*, the only Daughter of *Henry* Earl of *Kent*, Grandfather of the present Duke of *Kent*, hath many Children, viz. Sons, *William*, *Henry*, *Banaster*, *Grey*, Yeoman of the Wardrobe to the late Queen, and *Charles*; and Daughters, *Amabella*, *Dorothy*, and *Elizabeth*.

High-Easter, or *Ester*, anciently *Esra* and *Esre*, was in the Confessor's Time held by *Esger* for a Manor, and two Hides of Land, then worth but 20 l. per Annum; but at the Survey at 30 l. per Annum, when *Geoffrey de Magnaville* or *Mandeville* held it.

Several Knights-Fees belonged to this Manor at this time, which the Abbey of *Ely* claimed at the Survey, and the Hundred did testify, that the said Abbey held when K. Edward reigned; but the Conqueror gave it to *Geoffrey de Magnaville*, as before is mentioned.

The Church here was given by the said *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, with others, to the Abbey of *Walden*, which he had just founded, Anno 1136, by the Name of *Ecclesia de Esra*, and was confirmed to the Monks by K. Stephen and K. Henry II. They had the Appropriation, and a Vicarage was ordained, to which, besides the small Tithes, Oblations, &c. they were to pay a Pension of one Mark yearly. The Patronage was in them till the Dissolution, when it was given, with the Rectory impropriate, to the Lord *Audley*, from whom by Exchange it came to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, in whom now it is.

Plesby, a Town often mentioned in History by these Names also, *Plessys*, *Plasbe*, *Pleicy*, *Placy*, *Plessets*, *Plaisy*, with the Addition sometimes of *Belhows* or *Bowels*. Mr. *Cawden* tells us, it took its Name from the French Word, signifying Pleasing, and had formerly the Name of *Esre*. It was the Seat of the Constables of England in the latter end of the Saxon Government, and (as the *Ely* Book informs us) in the beginning of the Norman.

It is probable, that this Manor of *Pleshey*, which then was so extensive as to contain *High-Esre* and *Great Waltham* as Hamlets to it, was one of those forty Manors in this County which *William* the Conqueror gave that valiant Soldier *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, who did him so great Service in conquer-

ing *Harold*, then King of *England*; for we find in our Histories, that *William de Mandeville* his Son, and the first Earl of *Essex*, began to build a Castle here, which was finished by his Son *Jeffrey*, who siding with *Maud* the Empress, was seiz'd upon and imprison'd by *K. Stephen*, and was forced to redeem his Liberty by surrendering to that King the Tower of *London*, and his Castles of *Walden* and *Pleshey*, and so came into the Possession of the Crown; but was restored by *K. Henry II.* who succeeded him.

From the *Mandevilles* this Manor, with many others, came by Marriage to the *Bohuns*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, and from them to *Thomas de Woodstock*, Earl of *Buckingham* and *Essex*, and Duke of *Gloucester*, who married *Eleanor*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Humphrey de Bohun*, the last Earl, and so became the Owner of this Manor and Castle of *Pleshey*, where he had his usual Residence.

This great Duke was the youngest Son of *K. Edward III.* and bore a great Sway in the Reign of his Nephew *K. Richard II.* to whom he did many great and faithful Services against the *Spaniards*, *French* and *Scots*; but being instrumental in the Banishment of *Robert de Vere*, Duke of *Ireland*, that King's Favourite, he so highly incurred his Displeasure, that he resolved to take him off, and after several Attempts, did at length effect it in this manner:

The publick Affairs being a little composed, and a Reconciliation between the Duke of *Ireland* and this Duke being wrought by the Mediation of the King himself, the Dukes of *Lancaster* and *York* withdrew themselves from Court to their private Houses, and the Duke of *Gloucester* retired with his Family to his Castle here. Upon this Separation, the King still keeping to his Resolution of putting his Uncle to Death, yet ashamed to avow it openly, enter'd into a Consultation with *John Holland*, Earl of *Huntington*, his Half-Brother, and *Thomas Mowbray*, Earl of *Nottingham*, (then Earl-Marshal, and his great Confident) how he might effect it, and with their wicked Advice thus contriv'd it.

The King and Earl of *Nottingham* rode together to *Harving* at *Bower*, to disport themselves in Hunting, which having done, the King in the Afternoon retreated with a

small and unsuspected Company to the Duke of *Gloucester's* Castle of *Pleshey*, where he arrived soon after the Duke had supped, who hearing of the King's coming, went with his Dutcheß and Children to meet him in the Court, and having brought him in, had a Table spread for his Supper. The King being sat, after much other Discourse, tells the Duke, that he would have him ride to *London* with him that Night, because the *Londoners* were to appear before him the next Day with his Uncles *Lancaster* and *York*, whose Counsel he design'd to follow. The Duke suspecting no Harm, immediately takes his Horse with the King, and riding hard, got to *Stratford* about ten or eleven a Clock at Night. Being here, the King rode on a greater Pace, and the Earl-Marshal with a Band of Men, who lay in Ambush for him, came galloping up to him, and arrested him in the King's Name. The Duke called out to the King, but to no purpose, for the King rode away, and left him in the Marshal's Hands, who carried him down to a Ship lying ready in the *Thames*, which convey'd him to *Calais*, where the Duke suspecting his Death near, desired a Priest to sing Mass before him, and hear his Confession, which being granted, he was soon after strangled, or (as other Historians relate) smother'd between two Feather-Beds by the Earl Marshal's Order. Several of the Assassins were executed as for High-Treason in the Reign of *K. Henry IV.*

This Duke, not long before his Death, had founded a College in the Parochial Church of this Town, consisting of nine Priests, two Clerks, and two Choiristers, which he endowed with nine Acres of Land in *Pleshey*, the Advowson of the Church, and the Manor of *Barnstane*; but of this, more among the Religious Houses.

K. Richard being rid of his Enemy, as he thought, rewarded the Instruments and Advisers well, making the Earl of *Huntington* Duke of *Exeter*, and the Earl Marshal Duke of *Norfolk*; but Vengeance soon pursued them all; the King was deposed in less than two Years, and as barbarously murder'd; the Duke of *Exeter*, endeavouring to restore *K. Richard*, was beaten, and forced to fly, and skulked about for Safety, till being taken at a Friend's House, he

was led to *Pleshey*, and there beheaded; and the Duke of *Norfolk* was by King *Richard* sentenced to perpetual Banishment.

The Church of this Town was Collegiate, and the Cure of Souls was incumbent on the Master of the College; but since the Dissolution, the Tithes are come into Lay Hands, and the Revenue is so small, that it is become a Donative, or Curacy without a Patron, the neighbouring Ministers usually supplying the Cure. The Site of this College, with the Parsonage, Lands and Tenements, belonging to it, were given by K. *Henry VIII.* Reg. 38. to *John Gate Esq.*; one of the Gentlemen of his Privy-Chamber, who afterwards, 3 *Edw. VI.* obtained certain Rents belonging to the Dutchy of *Lancaster*.

The Church being, thro' the Negligence of the Parishioners, and Poverty of the Town, almost fallen down, the Rt. Rev. Father in God, *Henry Lord Bishop of London*, erected at his own Charge chiefly an handsome and convenient Church, which 'tis hoped the late Queen's Gift for the Augmentation of small Livings will in time render more useful and beneficial to the Parishioners, who need constant Residence and Instruction.

Rodings, which take their Name from the River which passes thro' them. They are accounted nine; but they make but eight distinct Parishes, *Mourels-Roding* having been long since united to *White Roding*. Six of the other are in this Hundred, viz. *Roding-Berners*, commonly called *Barnish Roding*. It was the Estate anciently of the *Berners*, who giving the Rectory to the Monastery of *St. Leonard Bromley* in *Middlesex*, the Nuns converted the whole Tithes to their own Use, allowing a Stipend for a Curate, which is continued ever since the Suppression, the impropriate Tithes being given by King *Henry III.* to *Sir Ralph Sadler*, from whom they have passed by the *Sandfords*, *Mordants*, and *Capels*, to the present Owner *Mr. Ramshaw*.

Eythorp-Roding, or (as it is commonly called) *Aytrop*, and *Aythrop-Roding*. Two of these *Rodings* (says *Mr. Camden* out of the Book of *Ely*) were given to the Church of *Ely* by *Leofwin*, a Nobleman, to atone for the Murder of his Mother, which he had barbarously committed. The Book says,

Qui dedit Monasterio Eliensi Filium suum Adelmerum cum possessionibus Conjestune, Roding, Undeleyan, &c. which mentions but one *Roding*; but K. *Edward the Confessor's* Charter of Confirmation of the Possessions of the Church of *Ely* expresses it thus, *Dua Rodings*, which the Learned conjecture had been before but one, and were this, and *Leaden-Roding*: But supposing this true, *William the Conqueror* ('tis almost certain) had seized these Lands when he subdued the Rebels of *Ely*, and given them to his Soldiers; for

In the Time of the general Survey, *Eudo Dapifer* held *Eythorp-Roding*, and *Jeoffrey de Mandeville Leaden*. Afterwards the Manor, and Advowson of the Rectory appendant to it, came to the *Bourchiers* Earls of *Essex*, and from them by Marriage of the Heir to the Lord *Parrs* of *Kendale*, and by his Wife Earl of *Essex*, who sold them to the *Luthers*, who are now the Possessors of them. In this Town were some Lands belonging to *Coln Priory*, which, with others in *Beauchamp-Roding*, were given by K. *Henry VIII.* to *Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk*, who married his youngest Sister *Mary*.

Leaden-Roding, or *Roding-Plumbea*. This Manor was of old given the Church of *Ely*; but being taken away by the Conqueror, was bestowed on *Jeoffrey de Mandeville*, as is above said, but not long after was alienated to *William de Warrenna*, Earl of *Surrey*, who gave *Ecclesiam de Roignes, quæ vocatur Leaden Chirch, similiter & advocat-ionem ejus; i. e.* the Church of *Roding*, called *Leaden-Church*, and the Advowson, to his Priory of *Castle-Acre* in *Norfolk*, which he founded there for *Cluniacks*; Anno 1090, who held it till the Suppression, when it came to the Crown, which now enjoys it.

High Roding, or *Great-Roding*, so called because it stands highest up the River, and is esteemed the chief of them. This Manor, with the Advowson appendant, belonged anciently to the Monastery of *Lewes* in *Sussex*, which held it to the Suppression, when it was given to one *Stafford*, who sold it, 1 *Maria I.* to *Sir Thomas Joscelyn Kt.* whose Posterity still enjoy it, and one of them, *Mr. Edward Joscelyn*, is the present Rectory, and *Sir Strange Joscelyn Bar.* Patron and Lord of the Town.

Man.

Margaret-Roding, so called from the Dedication of the Church there to *St. Margaret*. This Manor was in the Year 1341 in one *Alexander de Rothing*; but a Portion of the Tithes had been long before given out of this Church to the Monastery of *St. Albans*, for which a Composition was made between the Abbot and Convent and Rector of this Church for 46 s. 8 d. per Annum, with the Consent of *Ralph de Stratford*, Bishop of London.

White-Roding. This Manor, and Rectory appendant, was the Possession of one *Cusan* or *Cusane* in the 33d of *K. Edward I.* whose Posterity alienated it to one *Quyn-ton* or *Quen-ton* in the Reign of *K. Edward III.* from whom it came to the *Greens*, and from them to the *Browns*, who have sold both the Manor and Advowson.

Among the Rectors of this Town, *Charles Leventhorp* was the most remarkable: He, while he was Minister here, happen'd to be the next surviving Male Heir of his Family, and so became a Baronet, viz. *Sir Charles Leventhorp*. He lived to a great Age, and was Rector here near 63 Years, being inducted in 1617, and dying in 1680.

Thaxted, or *Thacksted*, and in some old Records *Tasted*. In *Domesday Book* it is called *Tachefeda*, and is said to be held by *Richard*, Son of *Gislebert* Earl of *Brian*, and afterwards of *Clare*, as a Manor containing nine Hides and a half of Land, then worth 30 l. and after advanced to 60 l. per Ann. but after brought down to 10 l. But before this the Church, which is a regular and stately Building, was part of the Possessions of the Collegiate Church of *St. John Baptist* of *Clare* in *Suffolk*, which was founded in King *Edward the Confessor's* Reign by one *Eleuric* for seven Secular Canons; for when *Gilbert de Clare*, Son of *Richard*, made this College of *Clare* a Cell to the Abbey of *Bec* in *Normandy*, Anno 1090, the third Prebend contained *Ecclesiam de Tasted*, which is more distinctly set down in the Statutes of the College, a Pension of five Marks out of the Church of *Thaxted*, if the Prebendary resided.

This Church was appropriated to the said College by *Richard* Bishop of London, and confirmed by *Roger Niger*, Bishop of London, in 1123, and a Vicarage ordained and en-

dowed by him, of which the Prior and Convent were Patrons till the Suppression.

Upon the Dissolution of this College, the Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage fell to the Crown, and there continued till Queen *Elizabeth*, Anno 1570, granted them to *William Howard*, afterward Lord *Howard of Effingham*, to hold them of the Crown in Capite by Knights-Service. His Son *Charles* alienated them by License, with the Manor of *Thaxted*, to *Robert Petre* Esq; from whom they came to *Sir William Maynard* Kt. & Bar. in whose Family (now Lord *Maynard*) they all remain. The Rt. Hon. *William*, late Lord *Maynard* of *Little Easton*, being sensible that the Vicarage of this Town was too poor a Maintenance for the Minister of so great a Place, gave 2000 l. to be laid out in Lands for an Augmentation to this Vicarage for ever, (*Kenner's Case of Impropr.* 323.) which is accordingly done and settled upon the Vicarage with the greatest Care possible by the Rev. Mr. *Robert Bernard*, the present Vicar, who now enjoys the Rents and Profits.

This Town was incorporated by the Name of the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty, of the Town of *Thaxted*, by *K. Philip* and *Qu. Mary*, which *Qu. Elizabeth* confirmed, and *K. James I.* added an Increase of their Liberties. Accordingly we find, that at a Visitation of the Heralds, August 20, 1637, *Robert Humphrey* was Mayor and a Justice of the Quorum within the Liberty and Borough of *Thaxted*. *George Scot*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq; was Recorder; *John Hall* and *Thomas Clerke*, Bailiffs; and about twenty chief Burgesses, of which ten of them had been Mayors. They had a Common Seal, but no Arms. Here is a Market weekly on Fridays, but a small one, and a Fair on *Lammas-Day*. Here was also a Fair on the Sunday next after *Ascension-Day*; but 'tis now disused.

Among the Vicars, these Persons are of Note; *Richard* Bishop of *Bangor*, and Dean of *Stoke-Clare*, under which Title he presented several times to *Teldham Parva*. Bishop *Godwin de Praesul.* doth not mention him; but it appears fully by the London Registry: *John Skyp*, Archdeacon of *Dorset*, and Bishop of *Hereford*.

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The next Hundred in our way to the Thames, and lying on the Roding, is,

8. O N G A R Hundred,

Called in *Domesday-Book*, *Aungre*, *Aungra*, and *Aungra*. This Hundred was formerly the Possession of *John de Ripariis* or *Rivers*, and *Maud* his Wife; but more lately it was in the Disposal of the Earls of *Warwick*, and is now in the Hands of the Rt. Hon. *Daniel* Earl of *Nottingham*, or the other Heirs of that Earl. It takes its Name from the chief Town in it,

Chipping-Ongar, so called partly from the Saxon Word *Ceapan*, which signifies to buy and sell, because it was anciently and still is a Market-Town, whose Market was, in the 46th of K. *Edward III.* held on *Tuesdays*, but now is on *Saturdays* weekly; and partly to distinguish it from the other *Ongar*, called *High-Ongar*.

The Property of this Hundred, and Lordship of this Town, were given by *William* Earl of *Gloucester*, King *Stephen's* Son, to *Richard de Lucy*, a Nobleman of *Dyffe* or *Disce* in *Norfolk*, for defending the Castle of *Falais* in *Normandy* bravely against *Jeoffrey* of *Anjou*, who sought to take it for Qu. *Maud* and her Son. K. *Henry II.* also made him Sheriff of this County and *Hertfordshire*, and in his Absence in *Normandy* Protector of *England*, giving him an hundred Acres of Allart Lands in the Forest of *Standford*, *Greensted*, and *Angre*, where he built a Castle, divided the Parishes, built the Church, and procured a Fair and Market, as was usual with the great Lords at their *Caput Baronie*.

This *Richard* became a Monk in the Priory of *Lefnes* in *Kent*, of which he was the Founder, and where he was buried. His Son *Herbert* succeeded him in his Estate, but dying without Issue, *Maud de Lucy*, his Sister, became one of his Heirs, and had for her Part the Hundred and Manor of *Angre*, and Manor of *Standford*. She married, by K. *John's* means, *Richard de Ripariis* or *Rivers*, and by him she had several Sons, to whom her Estate descended, and continued in them for several Generations; but being alienated first to Sir *John Sutton* of *Wivenhoe*, then to the *Staffords*, *Morrices*, *Grevils*, and

Whitmores, came at last to *Thomas Goldsbrough*, of this Place, Gentleman, in whose Family the Manor and Advowson of the Vicarage now remain.

The Castle was situate upon an high round Hill, thrown up by Art, and surrounded with a large Moat, which, with some other Moats, composed the old Fortifications, of which the greatest part is still to be seen. Time had much decayed it in Qu. *Elizabeth's* Days; whereupon Mr. *James Morrice*, then Lord of the Manor, pulled it down, and erected a strong Brick Building three Stories high in its room, which by reason of its lofty Situation, and pleasant Walks, became one of the finest Seats in the Country; yet has received a new Model and Improvement by the present Owner.

The Church was united with *Greensted* by an Act of Parliament, 2 & 3 K. *Edward VI.* but the Act being repealed 2 *Maria*, it became again separate.

High-Ongar hath six Manors in it, viz.

1. *Passenwhites*, commonly called *Passow-Hall*, in old Records *Passfelda*, which was one of the 17 Lordships with which *Harold* endowed his Abbey of *Waltham Holy-Cross*. After the Dissolution, it was given to *George Harper* Gent, who sold it to Sir *Richard Rich*, 36 *Henry VIII.* in whose Descendants it is or was lately. 2. *Foliot's*, which before the Reformation belonged to the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul's*, but was then granted to *William Riggs* and *Leonard Brown*, who sold it to the above mentioned Sir *Richard Rich*; but it is now in the Family of the *Stanes's*.

The Church is a Rectory and Manor, consisting of a good Demesne, and divers Copyhold Tenants. It was in the Gift of the Crown, till K. *Henry VIII.* granted the Advowson to Sir *Richard Rich*, afterwards Lord *Rich*, in whose Posterity it has hitherto remained.

Chigwell; in *Domesday-Book* it is called *Cingwella* and *Chingolwella*, and is said to be held by *Thomas de Gernon*, tho' *Petrus Vicecomes* held also thirty Acres in it. In Aftertimes we find, that *Thomas Elderton* of *London* gave divers Lands and Tenements, and settled them by Feoffment for the Maintenance of the Brotherhood of Priests, called *Fraternitas S. Trinitatis in Chigwell*, to say Divine Service in the Parish-Church there,

T t t

and

and to be held *in Capite* by Knights-Service.

In this Parish also was a Grange called *Chigwell Grange*, which was anciently a part of the Possession of the Abbey of *Tilty*, and at the Dissolution was given by King *Henry VIII. Reg. 29.* to *Thomas Addington*, Citizen of *London*, and his Heirs, to be held *in Capite* by Knights-Service. Here were also a Tenement with a Curtelage, called *Buckhurst*, and a Grove called *Monks-Grove*, which belonged formerly to the Abbey of *Stratford-Langthorn*, which by *K. Edward VI. Reg. 1.* were granted to *John Lyons*, Lord Mayor of *London*, to be held *in Capite* by Knights-Service.

The Church was anciently a Rectory and *Sine-Cure*, having a Vicarage, to which the Rector presented; but it was not endowed till *Simon Sudbury*, Bishop of *London*, in a Controversy between the Rector and Vicar, set out the Portion of each of them. The Rectory was for a time in Lay Hands, till *John Doreward*, 18 *K. Henry VI.* gave it to the Prior and Convent of *St. Botolph* in *Colchester*, who thereby became Rectors of this Church, and presented to the Vicarage; yet not long after this the Rectory and Parish Church became presentative, and by *Thomas Kemp*, Bishop of *London*, were united to the Prebend of *St. Pancras* in *St. Paul's, London*, and the Prebendary has been Rector ever since.

Greensted is a Village bordering on *Chipping-Ongar*. In the Conqueror's Survey 'tis said, *Hamo Dapifer* held *Greensted*, and after him *Robert Earl of Gloucester*, natural Son of *K. Henry I.* marrying *Maud* or *Mabel*, Niece to the said *Hamo*, had with her all his Lands; but not long after this *Richard de Lucy*, before mentioned in *Ongar*, obtain'd this Manor.

The Church is a Rectory appendant to the Manor, the Advowson whereof was anciently in the *Bourchiers* Earls of *Essex*, and more lately in Chancellor *Rich*, who procured the Consolidation with *Ongar*, tho' it lasted not. 'Tis now in the *Younge*.

Lambourn is one of the 17 Lordships with which *Harold* endowed the Abbey of *Waltham Cross* by the Name of *Lambhide*, or *Lambchitha*, and which *K. Edward* the Confessor confirmed by his Charter, *Anno 1062*, to the Secular Canons there, which *K. Hen-*

ry II. changed into Regulars. This Manor is held by the Service of the Wardstaff, viz. To carry a Load of Straw in a Cart with six Horses, two Ropes, and two Men in Harness to watch the said Wardstaff, when it is brought to *Aibridge*, an Hamlet in this Parish.

This Church was given to *Waltham St. Cross* by *Robert de Lamburn*, and was in the Gift of the Prior and Convent till the Suppression; after which the Advowson was first in the *Barefoots*, and then in the *Tavernours* some time, viz. till 1608, but since has not been fixed.

In this Parish there were certain Lands called *Minchin Lands*, belonging to the Monastery of *S. Mary* at *Stratford le Bow*, now called *Bromley*, granted by *K. Henry VIII.* to *Sir Ralph Sadler*, who sold it to *Owen Low* and his Heirs. Here was also a Portion of Land belonging to the Priory of the Holy Trinity in *London*.

Loughton, called in ancient Writings *Lucton*, *Lockton*, or *Lokeron*, and in *Domesday Book* *Lochinton*, was one of the 17 Lordships with which the Monastery of *Waltham Holy Cross* was endowed by *Earl Harold*, the Founder, by the Name of *Lukedon*, and confirmed to it by the Charter of *K. Edward* the Confessor in 1062, by the Name of *Lukenton*, which also *King Henry II.* confirmed, when he changed the Secular Canons into Regular.

Divers other Lands in this Parish were given to *Waltham Abbey*, and other Religious Houses, viz. Out of the common Wood, containing 56 Acres, *Ralph de Asfartis* gave three Parts to the Monks of *Stratford*, and *Jeoffrey Reyncoth* and *Roger Fitz-Aylmer* the fourth Part, with all the Emoluments arising by cutting Timber, Pannage, and Agistments, to the Abbey of *Waltham*; which Division breeding a Controversy afterwards, there was an Agreement made at *Chelmersford* upon the Thursday after *St. Barnabas's Day*, viz. That in cutting down the Timber, the Bailiffs of both Convents should meet, and assign four, or a greater Number, and when they were felled, the Abbot and Convent of *Stratford* should chuse the two first, the Abbot of *Waltham* the third, and the remainder should be to the Abbot of *Stratford*; and as to the other Profits, the Abbey of *Stratford* should have three Parts, and *Waltham* one. The same

Ralph

Ralph gave also to the Abbey of Waltham a Tenement and 45 Acres of Land, and Geoffrey Swarrings gave it 22 s. an Annual Rent, which Ralph de Assartis paid him for certain Lands he held of them.

The Rectory of this Town being appendant to the Manor, was part of the Possessions of the Canons of Waltham, and they were Patrons of it till the Suppression, when it came to the Crown, in which it remained till the Reign of K. James I. who presented a Clerk, but after granted the Advowson to the Wroths, who now enjoy it.

Moreton, a Village near Chipping Ongar. In the Conqueror's Time it was held by William de Escocies, who gave this Church to the Monastery of St. Stephen in Caen in Normandy, with the Wood, Land, &c. thereto belonging, a Vicarage endowed being appointed out of it, which was in the Patronage of the Monks there; but because the said Monastery was a Cell to *Panfield*, the Prior of *Panfield* usually presented, as their Procurator, till K. Edward III. seizing the Priories-Alien, this came to the Crown, and so remained till K. Henry VIII. gave it first to Dr. *Cranmer*, Archbishop of Canterbury, and then to *Charles Brandon*, Duke of Suffolk, from whom not long after it was passed to *Richard Lord Rich*, in whose Family it remained till the Division of his Estate among the Female Heirs.

Roding-Beauchamp, commonly called *Belchampr-Roding*, was one (or at least part of one) of the Lordships which *Alberic de Vere* (called *Alberic Senior*) held in this County at the Time of the Conqueror's Survey; for upon his founding the Priory of *Coln*, and making it a Cell to the Abbey of *Abington*, he endowed it with two Parts of the Tithes of his Demesne Lands in *Roding*, which is understood of this *Belchampr-Roding*, as seems intimated in the Grant before, where the Church of *Belchampr* is particularly mentioned, with others then given.

The Rectory of this Parish seems to have been appendant to the Manor, called *Longbarnes*, and to be held in Capite by the Patrons of it, who were the *Gules* and *Petres*, from which last the late Patrons have derived their Title. The *Roding* leaving this Hundred, which it divides almost into equal Parts, leads us to,

9. The Liberty of HAVERING.

The King is seized in Fee of this Liberty, called *Libertas de Antiquo Dominio*, or the Liberty of Ancient Demesne. There are 16 Manors belonging to it, viz. *Havering at Bower*, *Marks*, *Gobions*, *Mawney*, *Giddy-Hall*, *Bedfords*, *Pergo*, *Stewards in Rumsford*, *Maylards*, *Britains*, *Dovers-Suttons*, *Horn-Church-Hall*, *Elms in Horn-Church*, *Lee Gardens*, *Gosey's*, and *Dagenham*. Earl *Harold* held this Liberty in K. *Edward* the Confessor's Days for a Manor containing ten Hides of Land, then worth 36 l. per Annum. In the Conqueror's Survey 'tis called *Fendum Regis*. It is so called from

Havering, a Ward or Hamlet in the Parish of *Horn-Church*. Mr. *Camden* says, this was the ancient Retiring-place of the Kings of this Land, and was so called from a Ring given there by a Stranger to King *Edward* the Confessor, as a Present to him from St. *John* the Evangelist, related at large by *Alfredus*, Abbot of *Rieval*, and *John Brompton*, which Mr. *Weaver* supposeth confirmed by the Remnants of a Picture in the East Window of the South Ile of *Rumsford Church*, under which is written, *Johannes per Petegrinos, misit Regi Edwardo . . .* and on certain Hangings in *Westminster Abbey*. King *Henry VIII.* in the beginning of his Reign, when he addicted himself to Pastime, used to retire hither sometimes to divers himself with the Pleasures of the Forest.

In *Havering at Bower* are two Chapels, one a Peculiar Royal Chapel for the King, Queen, and their Household; the other for the Officers, Foresters, and Inhabitants, which is a Chapel of Ease to *Horn-Church*; but having no Right of Burial, they carry all their Dead to the Chapel of *Rumsford*; tho' that being a Chapel of Ease to *Horn-Church* also, has no Right of Burial but by a special License, which they obtained in 1410. In this Liberty is also

Rumsford, a famous Market-Town, having two Markets weekly, viz. on Tuesdays for Hogs, Calves, and other Cattel, and Wednesdays for Corn.

This Town is governed by a Bailiff and Wardens, who tho' they are no Corporation, yet by an ancient Patent they have a

Power to keep a Court every Week, in which the Inhabitants, Sojourners, and Traders in the Markets, may on every *Thursday* implead the Guilty of Treasons, Felonies, Debts, and other Actions of Trespasse, before the said Bailiff, &c. who have Authority to hear and determine, and execute the Laws upon the Offenders according to their Deserts.

The Chapel of this Town being so decayed, that it was necessary that a new one should be built, a Composition was made in 1410 between the Warden and Fellows of *New College* in Oxford, the Rector of *Horn Church* on the one Part, and one *Robert Chicheley*, and such Parishioners of *Horn Church* as were wont to perform their Devotions in the Chapel of *Rumford*, on the other, wherein the said Warden and Fellows, for the Profit and Ease of the said Parishioners, granted them License to have a Burial-place and Cometary to their new Chapel, upon Condition that they should pay all their Tithes and Dues to the Mother Church, as they were accustomed, and bear all the Burdens extraordinary belonging to the same Chapel, upon Pain of forfeiting the forementioned Privilege; which Agreement is dated *March 28, 1410*.

Here was also a Chantry founded in 1480, to pray for the Souls of *Avery Cornburgh*, Squire of the Body to the Kings *Henry VI.* and *Edward IV.* and *Beatrice* his Wife, and *John Crowland*, D.D. who died the same Year, 1481, 8d. being given to a Priest for that end. The Bailiff and Wardens of the Town were allowed to chuse the said Priest, as they were ordered to gather the said Sum, and pay it to him.

Near this Town stands a famous Building called *Giddy Hall*, a great square Building resembling a Jesuits College, erected by *Sir Thomas Cooke*, some time Lord Mayor of *London*, created Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of *Qu. Elizabeth*, Wife to *K. Edward IV.* He living in the worst of Times, was accused of High-Treason; and tho' thro' the Integrity of Judge *Markham*, he was acquitted, yet there was so severe a Fine laid on him, that it ruin'd his whole Estate. He left this House unfinish'd; but his Great Grandson *Sir Anthony Cooke*, Go-

vernor to King *Edward VI.* finish'd it, as appears by this Inscription of the Frontispiece:

*Edibus his Frontem Proavus Thomas dedit olim;
Addidit Antoni cætera sæva manus.*

*Thomas my Father's Sire this House began;
Since finish'd by Anthony his Son*

He was buried in the Church of the *Augustin Friars, London*; but this Chapel, wherein several of his Family lie, is beautified with a sumptuous Monument for him. The Seat is now in the Possession of *Mr. Shatterden of Barbadoes*.

Horn Church is a very large Parish, and has in it seven Wards, viz. *Collier-Row, Harolds, Havering, Noke Hill, North-End, Rumford-Town, and South End*, of which only *Havering* and *Rumford* have Chapels.

It is now called *Horn Church, Ecclesia Cornuta*, but was formerly called *Horn Monastery, Monasterium Cornutum*, because a Pair of huge Leaden Horns are fasten'd to the East End of it, which (as the Inhabitants relate) were placed there by a certain King, who disliking its true Name, *Horn Church*, so called because it was built by a lewd Woman, to atone for her Sins, made this light Change, and set up the Horns as a Reason for it.

This Town, or at least two considerable Manors in it, viz. *Horn Church Hall* and *Sutton*, belonged in ancient Time to the Abbot and Convent of the *Holy Trinity* of *Caen* in *Normandy*; but before the Suppression of the Priories Alien in 1414, they were obtained by *William of Wykeham*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and settled upon his new Foundation; for it appears above, that the Warden and Fellows of *New College* were in Possession of this Parish and Advowson in 1410, which was six Years after that Bishop's Death.

The Warden and Fellows of *New College* are not only Lords of this Manor, and Impropiators of the Personage, but Ordinaries of the Place, so that whoever supplies the Cure, holds it by Lease from them for his Life, and is called Vicar, but has no Institution nor Induction from the Bishop,

nior is charged with First-Fruits or Tenths, Procurations or Synodals. Proceeding by the *Thames* Side, we come to,

10. The Hundred of CHAFFORD,

Called in *Domesday-Book*, *Casforda*, *Casforda*, *Cesforda*, and *Cesfenda*. It is in the Disposal of the High-Sheriff for the Time being. The Towns remarkable in it are,

Southweld cum Brent, or *Burntwood*. In old Records the Parish is called *Walde*, *Walde*, and *Waude*. To it belong four Hamlets, viz. *Brentwood*, called by the Normans, *Bois Arse*, i. e. *Boscum arsum*, *Brook street*, *Hastingwood*, and *Thornwood*. This Parish was one of those 17 Manors wherewith Earl Harold endowed the Seculars of *Waltham-Cross*, as appears from King Edward the Confessor's Charter, and the Confirmation of K. Henry II. when he had changed the Secular into Regular Canons, to which K. Richard I. his Son and Successor, agreed. It was then held for a Manor and two Hides, but after at one Hide and a half, valued at 6 l. per Annum.

The Church was first by *Fulk Basset*, and then by *John de Chishall*, Bishops of London, appropriated to that Abbey and Convent, a Vicarage being instituted and endowed, which the Bishops reserved to their See, the Collation and Jurisdiction of which have both continued in them to this Time.

In this Parish is a Manor called *Caldecot*, or *Caldecot*, that formerly belonged to the Abbey of *Stratford*, with all the Tithes, of which, both great and small, the Vicar is endowed, as he is also with all the Tithes of the rest of the Parish, except Corn. This Manor after the Reformation was granted to Sir *Anthony Brown*, some time Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, who lies entombed in this Church, whose Posterity sold it to Sir *William Scroggs*, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, whose Descendants have passed it to *Smith Esq.* the present Owner.

Burntwood is an Hamlet to this Parish, noted for a considerable Market on *Thursdays* weekly, and a Fair on *July 7*, both of them granted by King *Stephen* to the Abbot of *St. Osyth*. The Assizes have several times been kept here, and there is a Chapel here

of no mean Antiquity, erected upon this Occasion:

In this Hamlet the Abbot and Convent of *St. Osyth* had a Lordship, called *Cocksted*, given them by *William de Wokendon*, who consulting the Ease and Benefit of their Tenants, obtained, by their Petition, of the Abbot and Convent of *Waltham-Cross*, who were then Patrons of the Church of *Weld*, with the Consent of *Eustace de Fauconburg*, Bishop of *London*, and Mr. *Richards*, Parson of *Weld*, a Liberty to build a Chapel here to the Honour of *St. Thomas* the Martyr, and to have Divine Offices daily celebrated therein by a Chaplain of their own; providing and maintaining with a Salvo to the Rights of the Mother Church in all things.

The last Edition of *Camden* seems to favour Dr. *Holland's* Account of this Chapel, viz. That it was erected by *Isabel* Countess of *Bedford*, Daughter to K. *Edward III.* but the former Grant, bearing Date *October 24, 1221*, proves this a Mistake, because King *Edward III.* did not reign till above 100 Years after; yet this Lady founded a Chantry here, and endowed a Priest to pray for her Soul, whom the Bishop of *London* admitted at the Presentation of *Edmund* Archbishop of *Tork* in 1393.

The Manor of *Cocksted*, after the Dissolution, was first given to *Thomas Cromwell*, Earl of *Essex*, by K. *Henry VIII.* but reverting again to the Crown by *Cromwell's* Treason, K. *Edward VI.* granted it to Sir *Anthony Brown*, to be held in Capite, whose Heirs alienated it, as the Manor of *Caldecot* above mentioned.

Brookstreet is another Hamlet belonging to *Southweld*. In old Records it is called *Sedebarbroke*, and sometimes *Southbournbroke*. Here was formerly an Hospital for Lepers, dedicated to *St. John Baptist*; but the Founder is not known. Sir *Maurice le Brun* presented the Master and Wardens, the Bishop of *London* admitted them, and the Archdeacon of *Essex* inducted them.

South-Okendon, called also *Okendon-Rochels*, and in old Records *Wokendon ad Turrin*. The Manor of this Town was of old in the Family of the *Bruins*, where they had their Seat, and were of great Repute in these Parts. Sir *Maurice Bruin*, Sheriff of this County in the 2d Year of K. *Henry VI.* was

of

of this Family, and from him by two Co-heiresses, several times married, *Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk*, the *Tyrils*, *Berners*, *Harlestons*, *Herveringhams*, and other good Families, are descended. *South Okendon-Hall* was probably the Seat mentioned, because it is found in old Writings to be called *Broinis*. A Male Branch of this Family removed into *Hampshire*, and afterwards into *Dorsetshire*, where some of them were living and in good Repute since the Restoration of King *Charles II.*

The Advowson of the Church hath been always appendant to the Manor, and the *Bruins* are found to have presented to it for many Generations, till for want of Male Heirs it came into the Families above mentioned.

Thurrock Magna, or *Great Thurrock*, commonly called *Greys-Thurrock*, or *Greys* only, from the ancient Lords of it, the *Greys* of *Codenour* in *Derbyshire*, who came to this fair Estate after this manner:

In *Domesday Book*, *William Peverel* of *Nottingham* held the Lordship of this Town, among other Manors in this County. He was an active Man in *K. William Rufus's*, *K. Henry I.'s*, and *K. Stephen's* Reigns, and left his Estate to his Son *William*, who siding with *K. Stephen*, and having poison'd the Earl of *Chester*, was forced to fly when *K. Henry II.* came to the Crown, and leave all his Castles and Possessions to the King's Disposal, of which this of *Thurrock* being in the King's Hands, *Richard I.* his Son, gave it to *Henry de Grey* of *Codenour*, whose Posterity enjoyed it for many Generations, and were great Benefactors to it; for

Richard de Grey obtained a Charter for a weekly Market on *Friday*; (how it came to be alter'd to *Thursday*, as it is now kept, is not known) and a Fair yearly on the Eve and Feast of *St. Peter and St. Paul*, *June 28*, and *29*; (but now 'tis kept only on the *29th*) together with Free-warren in all his Demesne Lands here, and in the 9th Year of King *Edward III.* died seiz'd thereof. Since his Time, there are two other Fairs yearly held here, the one on *May 12* and *13*, the other on *October 9* and *10*; but by whom procured is not known.

The Church of this Town, with some of the Lands to which it was appendant, came by *Margaret*, the Daughter and Heir

of the last *William Peverel*, to *William de Ferrers*, Earl of *Derby*, who gave it to *God*, *St. John Baptist*, and the Blessed Poor of the Holy Hospital of *Jerusalem*, for the Health of the Souls of himself and his Wife, all his Predecessors and Heirs, a Vicarage being constituted out of it, of which the Priors of the said Hospital were Patrons till the Suppression, when *K. Henry VIII.* granted it to *William Rigg*, from whom it has passed to many others.

Upminster, a Name derived from the *Saxon* Word *Up*, *supra*, *sursum*, above, and *Mynstre*, *Monasterium*, a Minster or Church, which is loftily situated here.

In the Time of the Conqueror, (as appears from *Domesday Book*) there were three Capital Lordships here, viz. one belonging to *Waltham Abbey*, given by Earl *Harold*, who founded it; another to the Bishop of *Bayeux*, and the third to *Walter de Doway*, which contained then six Hides and a half, and thirty Acres of Land, and descended to the Family of the *Engains* in King *Henry III.'s* Reign. This Family held it so long, that the Manor, which contains most part of the Parish, got the Name of *Gaines*, and the North Side of the Chancel is appropriated to it. From the *Engains* the Manor, by Marriage, hath descended to the *Pabehams*, *Cheynes*, *Pauls's*, &c. Keeping along the *Thames* Side, we come next to,

II. BARSTABLE Hundred,

In *Domesday Book*, *Bardestaple*. The King is seized in Fee of this Manor, and usually grants the Bailiwick by Patent for Life. The most remarkable Towns of it are, *Bardestaple Magna*, or *South Bardestaple*, lying near *Canvey Island*. This Town, (says Mr. Camden out of *Florilegium*) with a Castle, and large and deep Ditches, was built by *Hastings*, or *Hasteng*, the Dane, who much infested the English thereabout from it; but King *Alfred* attacking it, took it, with *Hastings's* Wife and Children.

The Church of this Town was appropriated to the Abbey of *Westminster*, and a Vicarage endowed, of which the Abbot and Convent were Patrons. At the Dissolution both came into the King's Hands, in which they

they remained, till Qu. *Elizabeth* granted them by her Letters-Patents to the Dean and Chapter of that Collegiate Church, who are now Patrons of the Vicarage.

A Marsh in this Parish, called *Richness*, was given formerly by *Martin de Patshul*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, and a Judge of the Common-Pleas, to a Chantry founded by him in that Church for two Priests to celebrate Divine Service daily at the Altar of the Apostles, for his Soul. *K. Edward VI.* gave it to *Bartholomew Brokesby* and *John Hudleston*, 3 Reg. Near this Town is

Canvey Isle, called by *Ptolomy*, *Counos*, and by other ancient Writers *Conuennos*, both still retained in the present Name. It is about five Miles in Length from *Hole Haven* to *Leigh*, and is reckon'd in this Hundred. Over against it is the *Hope*, a Place where Merchant-Ships usually lie to wait for their Loading and Dispatches. The *Thames* is two Miles wide hereabouts. Part of it belongs to the Church of *Westminster*. It lies low, and so is sometimes flown by the Tide; but the Sheep, which are fed here in abundance, so readily retreat to some Hills in it, that few are lost. In *Mr. Camden's* Time, the Farmers milked their Ews, and made Cheese of the Milk, as they did also in many other Places of this County; but now that Custom is disus'd, because their Milk makes the Cheese strong.

Bursted Magna, cum *Billerica*, *Great Bursted*, or (as *Mr. Camden* has it) *Burghsted*, i. e. the Place of a Burgh, and *Billericay*.

This Town in the Conqueror's Survey was held by *Odo* Bishop of *Bayeux*, by the Name of *Burghsteda*. Who were the Lords after him, we do not find.

The Church was given to the Monastery of *Stratford-Langthorn*, and a Vicarage appointed and endowed, of which the Prior and Convent were Patrons till the Suppression, when the Abbey of *Stratford-Langthorn* being dissolved, *K. Henry VI.* 31 Reg. granted to *Sir Richard Rich* Kt. the Manor, Rectory, and Tithes, of *Great Bursted*, and the Advowson of the Vicarage, with other Lands there and in *Little Bursted*; and elsewhere, to be held in Capite by Knights-Service; but *Sir Richard* by License alienated all the Lands in *Great* and *Little Bursted* to *Walter Farr* and his Heirs, who sold them, with the Advowson of the Vicarage, to

the Lord *Petre*, in which Family they yet remain.

Billericay is an Hamlet belonging to this Parish, but is a considerable Market-Town; the Market is on *Tuesdays* weekly, and is plentifully stored with Corn and other necessary Provisions, and the Fair on *July 21*.

Here was anciently a Chantry, now converted to a Chapel, founded near 200 Years ago to the Honour of *St. Mary Magdalen*, (as is supposed) by one of the Family of the *Sulyards* of *Runwell*. Upon the Dissolution, *K. Edward VI.* sold it, with the Lands thereunto belonging, to one *Mr. Tyrell* and his Heirs for ever, who kept the Lands, but sold the Chapel to the Town, to be used for the Service of God, tho' not known to be consecrated, till *Henry*, late Lord Bishop of *London*, *October 8. 1693*, dedicated it wholly to God's Service, for Praying, Preaching, administering Sacraments, Burial of the Dead, &c. yet with an express Reservation of all the Rights, Privileges and Dues, of the Mother-Church of *Great Bursted*, and the Vicars thereof.

Corringham, or *Curringham*, lying not far from the River *Thames*, the Possession of the ancient Family of the *Bauds*, who were Lords of this Manor, and Patrons of the Church appendant to it, above 300 Years.

Sir Simon Baud or *Bauld* Kt. died in the Holy Land *Anno 1174*, and many of this Family, who for some considerable time had their Residence and Seat here, with a Park thereunto belonging, died in this Parish, and lie buried in this Church.

Sir William Baud Kt. in the 3d Year of *King Edward I.* *Anno 1275*, obliged himself and his Heirs by Deed to pay the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, yearly, a Doe upon the Day of the Conversion of *St. Paul*, *January 25*, and a Buck upon the Commemoration of *St. Paul* and *St. Peter*, *June 29*, in Consideration of 22 Acres of Land by them granted to him and his Heirs, to be inclosed in his Park at *Curringham*. This Buck and Doe were always brought upon the said Festival Days in the Time of Procession, and offer'd at the High Altar with great Ceremony, as we may see at large in the History of *St. Paul's Church*, p. 16.

There were certain Lands in this Parish which formerly belonged to the Abbey of

Strat-

Stratford-Langthorn in this County, which at the Dissolution were given, with other Lands, to *William Badby* and *Edward Downing* by *Qu. Elizabeth*, Reg. 4. to be held of the Crown in *Capite* by Knights-Service.

Among the Rectors of this Parish was *Mr. Samuel Johnson*, better known by the Name of *Julian Johnson*, because he wrote a seditious Book, called, *Julian the Apostate*, for which he was deprived of this Rectory, and degraded from his Orders in the Reign of *K. James II.* but recover'd it again at the Revolution, and enjoy'd it several Years.

Doddinghurst, or *Duddinghurst*, a Village in the utmost Angle of this Hundred, between *Burntwood* and *Billericay*. This Manor, as also *Downham*, was all along in the noble Family of the *Veres*, Earls of *Oxford*, who had also the Advowsons of the Rectories, till they were alienated by *Edward Earl of Oxford* the 22d Year of *Qu. Elizabeth*. This Manor and the Advowson had been twice in the Crown, viz. by the Confiscation of the Estate of *Robert de Vere*, Duke of *Ireland*, in *K. Richard II.*'s Reign, and of *John de Vere*, who being a *Lancastrian*, was beheaded by *K. Edward IV.* and his Estate seiz'd and given to *Richard Duke of Gloucester*, afterward *K. Richard III.* but all was again restored to *John Earl of Oxford*, when *K. Henry VII.* got the Crown, and in this Family they continued, till the foremention'd *Edward* sold the Manor, Park, and Advowson of this Town, to *Richard Stonley Esq;* and his Heirs, who held them some time.

In this Parish were formerly certain Messuages and Lands, &c. called *Wishfields*, belonging to the Monastery of *Bermondsey* in *Surrey*, which *K. Henry VIII.* Reg. 32. granted to *William Berners*, and *Walter Farr*, (who soon after sold his Part to *Berners*) to hold them in *Capite* by Knights-Service.

Horndon, or *Thorndon*, of which Name there are three Towns, viz.

East Horndon, in *Domesday-Book* called *Hor-minduna*, and sometimes *Great Thorndon*. This Manor was held by *Eustace Earl of Boulogne*, and under him by one *Garnerus*, for a Manor and two Hides, and fifty Acres of Land, which in *K. Edward the Confessor's* Time was worth sixty Shillings, but at the Survey was valued but at fifty, and was afterwards in the great Family of the *Novils*,

and continued in it many Generations; but at length came to the Crown, who had it some time, till *King Henry VI.* Reg. 20. 1442, by his Letters-Patents, gave the Manor, Advowson, and Appurtenances, to *Sir Thomas Tyrell Kt.* and his Heirs, *Pro bono Servizio suo nobis impenso & absq; aliquo Servizio, &c.* For his good Service done the King, and free from all Incumbrances, &c. in which Family they still continue.

This Church is a Rectory, appendant to the Manor, and is in the *Tyrells*. In it are several Funeral Monuments erected to the Honour of this ancient Family, which came into *England* with the Conqueror, and were a-kin to him. *Sir Walter Tyrell*, the French Knight, who accidentally slew *William Rufus*, was of this Family. He fled into *Normandy* for the Fact, and the Place where he swam over is called *Tyrell's-Ford* to this Day.

West Horndon, or *Little Thorndon*, was anciently the Possessions of the *Fitz-Williams* and *Coggeshales*, whose Daughter and Heir *Ann* marrying *Lodowick John*, brought him the Inheritance of this Town, Anno 1438. The *Fitz-Lewis's*, who had their Habitation in this Place, were the Issue of this Marriage, as *Sir Richard Fitz-Lewis*, the first Sheriff of *Essex* in the Reign of *K. Henry VII.* and *John Fitz-Lewis*, whose Daughter *Ellen* marrying the Lord *Mordant*, translated this Estate into that Family, from whom it came to the Lords *Petres*, who have built them a fair Seat here, and are in Possession of the Manor and Advowson.

Horndon super Montem, or *Horndon on the Hill*, a small Market-Town, the Market on *Saturdays* weekly, and the Fair

The Manor of this Town, or at least one in the Town, was, if not at the Time when the Conqueror took his Survey, yet soon after, in the Family of the *Arden's*; for we find, Anno 1122, that *Thomas Arden*, and *Thomas* his Son, gave to the Monks of *Bermondsey* the Tithe-Corn of his Demesnes, now called *Arden* or *Arden-Hall* in this Parish, which plainly taking its Name from the Family, may be an Argument that he was the Lord of the Town.

The Church was anciently appropriated to the Abbess and Convent of *Barking*, and a Vicarage ordained, of which they were Patrons till the Suppression, when it came to the Crown, and *K. Henry VIII.* Reg. 36. granted

granted the Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, which hath continued in them ever since.

Shenfield, or *Shensfeld*, in *Domesday-Book* *Chensfeld*, then held by *Jeoffrey de Magnavil*, or *Mandeville*, in whose Family it continued some time; but Issue Male failing, it came to *Maud*, Great Grand-daughter of the said *Jeoffrey*, and Wife of *Henry de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, who thereby became Earl of *Essex* in her Right, and had the Inheritance of this Manor settled in his Family.

The Rectory is appendant to the Manor, and was in the *Bohuns* so long as Issue Male continued; but that failing, it was translated with *Ann*, the Daughter of *Humphrey Bohun*, the last Earl, to *Edmund* Earl of *Stafford*, in whose Family it remained, till it was seized by *K. Edward IV.* as forfeited by *Humphrey* Earl of *Stafford*, and after Duke of *Bucks*, taking Part with *K. Henry VI.* for whom fighting, he was killed at the Battel of *Northampton*. From this time both remained in the Crown, till they were given to *John Lucas* Esq; 3 & 4 *Phil. & Mar.* in whose Family they were in 1688, but since are come to the Duke of *Kent*, by his Father's Marriage with *Mary*, the only Daughter of *John* Lord *Lucas*, created by the special Favour of *K. Charles II.* *Baroness Lucas* of *Crudwell* in *Wiltshire*.

This little Village hath had the farther Honour to give the Title of Baron to Sir *John Lucas* Kt. who was, for his Loyalty to *K. Charles I.* and great Sufferings, created by that Prince, *January 3. Reg. 20.* a Baron of this Realm, by the Name of Lord *Lucas* of *Shenfield* in this County, with Limitation to his Brothers Sir *Charles* and Sir *Thomas Lucas*, and their Heirs, if he left no Issue Male; which happening,

Charles, the Son of Sir *Thomas Lucas*, (his Brother Sir *Charles* being shot in cold Blood, against the Law of Arms, at *Colchester*, immediately after the Surrender, and dying without Issue) succeeded in the Honour, but left no Heirs.

Tilbury, called by *Bede*, *Tilaburg*. There are two Parishes of this Name, called for Distinction *East* and *West Tilbury*. We shall treat of them both, viz.

East Tilbury, lying by the *Thames* Side, where that River begins to widen towards the Mouth. Near this Place are several spacious Caverns in a chalky Cliff, built very artificially with Stone to the Height of two Fathoms, being somewhat narrow at the top. A Person that had been down and viewed them, gave Mr. *Camden* this Description of them.



Mr *Camden* conjectures, that these Caverns were either such Pits as the *Britains* made to dig Chalk to manure their Ground with, as *Pliny* tells us was their Custom, and they are now where found but in this chalky Land; or else they were made for a kind of

Granaries to preserve Corn in, according to the Custom of the *Germans*, of whom *Tacitus* speaks, that they made such Pits to lay their Corn, to secure it both from their Enemies and Cold, and our *English Saxons* are descended from them.

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Her

Here it was that Qu. Elizabeth, having had Notice from the French King of the Invasion intended by the Spaniards, formed a Camp of 22000 Foot, and 1500 Horse, under the Command of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, which lay here to oppose their sailing up the Thames, and landing in these Parts, Anno 1588.

The Church here was a Rectory and *Sine-Cure*, with a Vicarage, of which the Rector was the Patron, till John Lord Cobham, by a Bull from Pope Urban VI. got it appropriated to his College at Cobham in Kent, by Thomas Brenton, Bishop of Rochester, who ordained a Vicarage, which was put in the Patronage of the Master and Brethren of it, in whose Hands it remained till the Suppression, when it fell to the Crown, as it now continues.

In this Parish there were of old two Chantries or Chapels, the one of St. Katharine, and the other of Gobions or Priestwick, which last was endowed out of a Manor of the same Name here, and is called at this time East-Lee-Chapel. It was granted by Queen Elizabeth, Reg. 36. to Sir John Petre, whose Descendants now hold it.

West-Tilbury, a Village consisting now but of a few Cottages, standing by the River-Side, but was anciently, viz. Anno 630, a Bishop's See, where Ceadda sat, who converted the East-Saxons, and was consecrated Bishop of the same, among whom he proceeded with Authority, in ordering Priests and Deacons in all Places in this County, and especially at Ithancester and Tilbury, and the Parts adjacent.

This Manor, with the Rectory appendant, was of old held of the Crown in *Capite*, as of the Honour of Raleigh by the Family of the Tilburys, in the Reigns of the three first Kings Edwards; but afterwards it reverted to the Crown, as it now continues.

Gerwase, surnamed of Tilbury, was born in this Place. 'Tis said, he was Nephew to K. Henry II. and wrote an History of England, and other Treatises.

It lies over against Gravesend, in Kent, where there is a Block-house, answering to the Fort erected in this Town by the latter Kings of England, and fortified with many strong Works for the Security of the River; for which end a Garrison is kept here

as well in Peace as War. The Fort has always Guns mounted, and is commanded by

The four Proconsular Ways made in Britain by the Romans crossed each other in this Town.

Wickford, or Wygaford, a little Village standing on the River Crouch. In *Domesday-Book*, Swenus of Essex held Wickford, whose Son Robert of Essex, called Fitzswain, was Founder of the Priory of Prittlewell.

The Rectory was given by the said Founder to the Prior and Convent there, who presented till the Priory was seized by the Crown, as a Priory-Alien, 27 Henry VIII. and then it remained in the Crown, till it was granted out to Clemens Gysley, from whom it is come thro' many Hands to the present Patrons, the Family of the Moors.

Among the Rectors of this Parish, Augustin Lyndsell, born at Bumstead in this County, Master of Arts, and Fellow of Clare-Hall, Cambridge, deserves our special Notice. He was a Man of very great Learning, of which he gave sufficient Evidence to the World, by setting forth an excellent Edition of Theophylact upon St. Paul's Epistles. See *Athen. Oxon.* Vol. I. The Thames now leads us towards the Land's End, where we meet with,

12. ROCHFORD Hundred,

Called in *Domesday-Book*, Rockeford, and Rochford. It was anciently of the Demesne of Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, who had his Seat at Hadlee-Castle, which he built; (*Dugd. Bar.*) but of late the Earls of Warwick have had the Fee of this Hundred, which we suppose remains still among his Heirs. The Towns of most Note in it are,

Rochford, a Market-Town, from which the Hundred takes its Name. In the Conqueror's Time, it was one of the 55 Manors given to Swenus of Essex, who held it as a free Man, for a Manor containing two Hides and a half of Land.

In After-times it was in the Possession of the ancient Family of the Rochfords, who took their Name from this Town; for Guido de Rochford held this Manor, with the Advowson of the Church appendant to it, of

of the Crown in Capite, as of the Manor of Raleigh, by one Knight's-Fee, and after him John de Rochford and Sir Robert de Rochford, (who is stiled *Nobilis Vir*) were in Possession of it. From them it came to the Butlers, Earls of Ormond and Wiltshire; after whom Sir Thomas Bullen, created by K. Henry VIII. Viscount Rochford, and Earl of Wiltshire, had it, in whose Posterity it remained but a few Years, and then was granted to Richard Lord Rich, the Ancestors of the late Earl of Warwick, in whose Heirs it still is, if not sold.

This Town has of late been again dignified by giving the Title of Earl to

William Henry, Son of Frederick of Nassau, Prince of Orange, and Lord of Zulestein in Holland, whom K. William III. for his many faithful Services, and near Relation to him, created Baron of Enfield, Viscount Tunbridge, and Earl of Rochford, May 10. 1695. He married Jane, Daughter of Sir Henry Wroth, by whom he had divers Children, of which

William, Viscount Tunbridge, succeeded him in his Honour. He took to Arms early, and was a Colonel of Dragoons, with which he was sent into Spain Anno 1709, where he was killed at the Battel of Almenara, Anno 1710, unmarried, and so

Frederick, his next Brother, succeeded him, who is now Earl of Rochford.

The Church of this Town was anciently appropriated to the Priory of Prittlewell, and a Vicarage endowed by William de Santa Maria, Bishop of London; but it continued not long, for all the Presentations to it from 1321 call it a Rectory, as it now is. The Rector here, besides all the Tithes of the Parish, hath the Tithes of 550 Acres of Marsh Land in Foulness, and ten Acres of Arable; as also some out of Ashendon.

'Tis said, that Richard Lord Rich built the Tower and Steeple of the Church of this Town from the Ground.

Here were anciently certain Lands in this Town which belonged to the Priory of Berden in this County, granted by K. Henry VIII. Reg. 30. to Henry Parker, to be held of the Crown in Capite.

The Market in this Town is held on Thursdays weekly, and Fair on

Canewdon, or Canvidon, a great Parish, bordering on the River Crouch, so called from

Canutus the Dane, who kept his Court here, and so it was named *Canuti Domus*. The Manor-House here has been double trenched, and fenced after the old Fashion. There are divers other Manors in this Parish, whose Lords have their Burial places in this Church; but their Monuments are extremely defaced.

The Advowson of this Church was of old in the Prior and Convent of Prittlewell, who allowed Roger Niger, Bishop of London, to ordain a perpetual Vicarage, to which the Bishops of London should have the Nomination of a Vicar, as it continues to this Day; but the Prior and Convent the Presentation, which continued till the Dissolution, when the Patronage became vested in the Crown, the Bishop still retaining his Right.

Of the Vicars of this Parish, we find these memorable; Edward Burby, Prebendary and Archdeacon of Winchester; and Elsha Burges, Archdeacon of Rochester.

Hadley, or Hadleigh ad Castrum, so called from a Castle built here by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, who had his Residence some time here, which in Process of Time came to Thomas de Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, and Edmund of Langley, Earl of Cambridge, and Duke of York, his Brother; but now 'tis an Heap of Rubbish.

The Rectory, which is appendant to the Manor, has for the most part been in the Gift of the Crown, till in the latter end of K. Edward VI's Reign it was granted to Richard Lord Rich, in which Family it remained till the last Earl's Death, and is now in the Family of one of the Heirs.

Leigh, or Lee, called in old Records Lega, a pretty little Town, well stocked with lusty Seamen. The Manor of this Town was in John de Arpeton, Anno 1326, from whom it has passed thro' divers Hands, viz. Joan Bohun Countess of Hereford, James Earl of Wiltshire, and others, till it came at last to the Lord Rich and his Heirs, who now are in Possession of it. It is now famous for nothing but its Road for Ships.

The Church here is a Rectory, appendant to the Manor, and has always been in the Presentation of the above mention'd Lords, who still enjoy it.

Prittlewell, or Pritewell, in Domesday-Book Pritewella, was held in those Days by Sweinus

of *Essex* and contained seven Hides of Land, worth 12 l. per Annum. Here was a Church existing at that time.

Robert de Essex, called *Robert Fitz-Swain*, or the Son of *Swenus* of *Essex*, founded here, in the Reign of K. *Henry II.* a Priory to the Honour of St. *Mary* for *Cluniack* Monks, and subjected it as a Cell to the Abbey of *Lewes* in *Sussex*, giving it the Church of *Prittlewell*, with the then two Chapels (now Parochial Churches) of *Sutton* and *Eastwood*, and the Tithes of *Middleton*, still an Hamlet belonging to this Parish, a Vicarage being ordained, and in the Gift of the Prior and Convent, as it continued till the Dissolution.

The Priory was accounted Alien, and was suppressed by the Act of Parliament 27 *Henry VIII.* and the Site of it, with the Rectory, and Advowson of the Vicarage, granted to Sir *Thomas Audley*, whose Nephew *Thomas Audley Esq;* by License, alienated them to *Richard* Lord *Rich*, in whose Family they continued till the Division among the Heiresses, who have sold the Site of the Priory, and Lands thereunto belonging, to Mr. *Scratton*, whose Heir Mr. *Daniel Scratton* is now in Possession of them.

Raleigh, *Rayleigh*, or *Ragley*, a pretty Town, with a Market on *Saturdays*, and Fair on 'Tis an ancient Honour, to which belong great Privileges, and a Court-Leet and Baron, of Strange Prerogatives.

Among the many Manors which *Swenus* Earl of *Essex* held in this County, this of *Raleigh* was one. He built a Castle here for his own Residence. In *Domesday-Book* it is called *Raganeia*, and was a Manor, containing five Hides of Land, one Park, six Arpennies of Vineyard, which, if it takes well, yields 20 *Modii* of Wine, worth 10 l. per Annum.

This *Swenus* was a very eminent Man for Name and Honour, the Son of *Robert Fitz-Wimaerc*, and Father of *Robert de Essex*, whose Son *Henry de Essex*, being Standard-Bearer to the King [*Henry II.*] by Inheritance, behaved himself so unmanfully in a Battel against the *Welsh* at *Coleshul* in *Flintshire*, throwing down his Standard, and running away, that the whole Army being afraid the King was slain, fell into Confusion, and were utterly routed; for which

treasonable Act the King, sparing his Life, seized upon his Estate, and caused him to be shorn a Monk of *Reading*, and so this Honour was annexed to the Crown, and continued in it for many Years; for we do not find it in any Subjects Hands, till

Qu. *Elizabeth*, Reg. 1. & 2. granted the House and Honour of *Raleigh* to Sir *Henry Carey*, her Mother's Sister's Son, whom she soon after raised to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Name of Lord *Hunsdon*, from which Family it passed to the Earls of *Warwick*, and became at length the Inheritance of the Female Heirs of that Family.

The Church was very early separated from the Manor, and given by *Robert de Essex*, called *Robert Fitz-Swain*, to the Priory of *Prittlewell* in K. *Henry II.*'s Reign; but after the Dissolution it was in the Crown, and annexed to the Manor by Qu. *Elizabeth*, when it was given to the Lords *Hunsdon*, and so has gone ever since.

Shobury North and *South*, called in the Saxon Language, *Sceoburys*, now two mean Villages, but anciently a City; for we read (as Mr. *Camden* quotes it) in the Saxon Annals, that the *Danes* being chased from *Bemflea*, repaired to a City of the East-Saxons, called *Sceobing*, and there secured themselves with Fortifications. Both the Manor and Church of this Town seem to have been the Possessions of *Robert Fitz-Swain*, and by him given to the Priory of *Prittlewell*, in which they remained till the Dissolution, and were then given to Sir *Richard Rich* Kt. in whose Family they remained till Male Issue failed.

Here the Land juts out into a Nook, called *Black-Tail-Point*, and *Shobury-Nesse*, where the *Thames* being forsaken of its Banks on both Sides, empties it self into the Ocean, from whence the Place is called by *Ptolemy*, *Tamesæ Ostium*, i. e. the *Thames-Mouth*.

South-Church, corruptly called *Sea-Church*. This Manor, and Advowson appendant, was very anciently, viz. in 823 or 824, given to the Church of *Canterbury*; for thus we find, *Lifstanus dedit South-Church Monachis Ecclesie Christi Cantuariensis*, & postea *Celulfus*, Rex *Merciorum*, dedit eisdem & idem confirmavit donum; i. e. *Lifstan* gave *South-Church* to the Monks of *Canterbury*, and *Celulfus*, King of *Mercia*, confirmed his Gift.

In

In King Edward II's Reign, Peter de South-Church held Lands here.

After the Dissolution, 37 Henry VIII. there was an Exchange made between that King and the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury of several Lands in this County, of which this Manory then valued at 331. 9 s. 10 d. was part, to find certain Scholars in Cambridge; but soon after the same King exchanged it again with Sir Richard Rich for the Manor, Advowson, and Patronage of the Vicarage and Parsonage of Little Baddow in this County.

In this Church are some Monuments of the Bruins, who were old Inhabitants here; descended (as some suppose) from Jordan le Bruin, Lord of Hackwell in King Henry III's Reign.

Adjoining to this Hundred there are four Islands, in Mr. Camden's Time subject to frequent Inundations; but now, by the Art of the Dutch in dreining, freed from that Inconvenience, and made fertile Lands both for Ploughing and Pasture, viz. 1. Foulness, which Mr. Camden interprets a Promontory of Birds; but being called by the Saxons Ebulpernarre, a Name hard to be pronounced, may rather be supposed to be a Contraction of it, and so called Foulness. At low Water it may be come at on Horseback. It was not anciently a Parish, but was inhabited by the Parishioners of Rochford, Sutton, &c. Of old here was only a Chapel institutive; but in K. Henry VIII. or K. Edward VI's Reign, it was made a Parochial Church, and is still presented to as a Rectory, of which the Staffords were a long time Patrons; but at length the Earls of Warwick obtain'd that Right, which continues in the Heirs of that noble Family, viz. the Earl of Nottingham. 2. Wallot. 3. New England. 4. Pottent.

We are now come to the Sea-Shore, and by it is,

13. DENG Y Hundred,

Called in Domesday Book, Witbrihtesberna, and Mr. Camden says also Dancing. This Hundred is in the Disposal of the High-Sheriff of this County for the Time being. In Edward the Confessor's Time, all this Circuit of Ground was a Forest, as by his

Grant to Randolph Peperkin, recorded in the Exchequer, may appear. Mr. Camden hath given us a Copy of the Grant, to shew us the Innocence and Plainness of that Age, of which this is the Substance;

Iche Edward Koning,
Hav: given of my Forest the Keeping
Of the Hundred of Chelmen and Dancing
To Randolph Peperking and to his Kindling,
With Heorte and Hind, Doe and Bucke,
Hare and Fox, Cat and Brocke,
And Hounds for to hold
Good and swift, and bold, &c.

But Time has changed the Nature of this Wilderness into beautiful Pasture and Towns, the principal of which are,

Dengy, from which the Hundred is named. This Town goes by divers Names in old Writings, as Danzey, Danessey, and Dancing. Mr. Camden thinks that it took its Name from the Danes. In the Conqueror's Survey, the Abbot of St. Watrick in Picardy held Dansey, and K. Henry II. confirmed it, with all its Appurtenances, to the said Abbey. How it was alienated, appears not; but

In the 26th of K. Edward I. we find, that Henry Grammanel held the Manor of Danessey or Danesly, with the Advowson of the Church, of the King in Capite, by certain Service payable at Dover-Castle, for Castle-Guard yearly 10 s. and Suit to the King's Hundred-Court at Dengy from three Weeks to three Weeks; but it was not his Possession long, for this Manor was held 18 Edward III. by one Francis, and 18 Richard II. by one Roos.

K. Henry VII. in the latter end of his Reign, founded an Hospital in the Savoy in the Strand, London, and endowed it with the Manor of Dengy, and the Advowson of the Church; but after the Suppression, in Queen Elizabeth's Reign, both were given to the Fanshaws, in which Family they still remain.

The Church here was always appendant to the Manor when it was in Lay Hands, and in the Hospital, except when it belonged to the Abbey of St. Walerick, for then some of the Nobility usually presented.

There is belonging to this Church a Parcel of Tithes called Bacons-Portion, given by

by some Person called *Bacon*, who was Lord of the Manor of *Bacon*, out of which it is now paid by a Composition of 4 l. 8 s. 8 d. It is presented to by a different Patron from the Rectory of *Dingy*, and pays First-Fruits; but it is confined to serve the Cure there.

Maldon, an ancient Colony of the Romans, by them called *Camalodunum*; but by *Ptolemy*, *Camulolanum*; and *Antonino*, *Camulodunum*, and *Camolodunum*, thro' Mistake, as *Pliny* and *Dio* testify. Authors have assigned different Places for the Settlement of this Colony, as in the West, *Scotland*, and *Colchester*; but two Things put it beyond Dispute, that this is the Place; 1. The Name *Maldon*, in *Saxon* *Malebune*, and *Mealbune*, which is the greatest part of the Roman Name; and, 2. The Distance of the *Mona* of *Pliny*, and its Situation in an ancient *Itinerary Table*.

Mr. *Camden* does not positively assert it, but offers these Reasons to make it probable, that this Town was called *Camalodunum* from the God *Camulus*, viz. That the God *Mars* was worshiped under that Name, and Altars have been found with this Inscription:



And from some Coins of *Cunobeline*, with these Figures on each Side:



This Town was the Royal Seat of *Cunobeline*, the famous *British* King, and his Son, of whom *Togodumnus* was overcome by *Aulus Plautius*, and killed; and *Catagratius* being routed and taken by the same General, was carried to *Rome* to grace his Ovation. The *Britains* still continuing troublesome, the Emperor *Claudius* came into *Britain* himself, Reg. 3. A. C. 43. and having put the *Britains* to flight who stood to oppose his Landing, possessed himself of *Camalodunum*, and made it a Roman Colony, i. e. placed a stout Band of Veterans in it, fortified it well, and gave them the Possession of it, and Right to enjoy it as their own, calling it *Colonia Viatrix*, because it consisted of the Veterans of the 14th Legion, named *Gemina Martia Viatrix*, and coining Money in Memory of this Action with this Inscription, COL. CAMALODUN.

This was the first Colony of the Romans in *Britain*, and seems to have flourished for a time, for they had their Magistrates Superior and Inferior, and a Temple erected to the Honour of *Claudius*, in which was the Altar of Eternal Dominion, as *Tacitus* calls it, and certain Priests called *Sodales Augustales* were chosen to attend at it, who, under Pretence of Religion, juggled the poor *Britains* out of their Fortunes and Estates; but the Cruelty of the Veterans, who treated the *Britains* as Slaves and Captives, so exasperated them, that they renewed the Wars with the Romans with greater Fury than ever; for

Boadicea, the valiant Queen of the *Iceni*, having gather'd a numerous Army from all Parts of her Dominions, besieged, plundered, and burnt this City, and in two Days Space stormed the Temple, where the Soldiers had got together to defend themselves, and putting them all to the Sword, routed the ninth Legion which was come to their Assistance, and in a Word, killed 70000 Romans and their Allies; yet the Romans raised it again out of its Ashes, as appears from *Antoninus*, who mentions it a long time after.

In the Time of the *Saxons* we find but little mention of it, only *Marian* informs us, that *Edward*, Son to *K. Alfred*, commonly called, *Edward the Elder*, finding it much ruin'd by the *Danes*, repair'd it, and fortified it with a Castle.

Domes.

Domesday-Book gives us an Account of the State of this Town in the Conqueror's and the Conqueror's Reign thus; In the Time of K. Edward, the King had one Carucate of Land and a half, valued at ten Shillings, but in the Conqueror's Days but at five; That he received six Shillings and eight Pence from the King's Hall, and sixteen Pence out of the Houses of *Ende* the Sewer, and four Shillings out of *Swann's* Land. In the Conqueror's Days, the King had a House and Pasture for 100 Sheep, 180 Houses held by the Burgesses, and 18 Mansions lying waste, of which 15 contained an Hide and 21 Acres. The rest of the Inhabitants hold no more than their Houses in the Borough, and have among them
12 140 Cattel, 13 Hogs,
and 336 Sheep.

It is at present a Borough-Town and a Corporation, governed by two Bailiffs and Aldermen, with a Steward, Recorder, and other Officers, and sends Members to Parliament, who are at this time *Thomas Brampton* Esq; and *Samuel Tufnell* Esq; His Majesty K. Charles II. made it a Viscounty, in creating *Arthur Capel*, Lord Capel of *Hadham*, Viscount *Maldon*, and Earl of *Essex*, 13 Reg. 1661.

It is a Liberty in it self, and hath a convenient Haven for Ships, and some of the Inhabitants drive a considerable Trade in Coal, which is conveyed from thence into most Parts of the County. It is pretty populous and large, having one long Street, besides Lanes, near a Mile in Length. The Market is on *Saturdays* weekly, and Fair on

In a Garden in the Town was found a Piece of Gold as large as a Guinea almost, having on the one Side, *NERO*, and on the Reverse, *AGRIPPINA*, very exactly done.

There were anciently three Churches in this Town, viz. *St. Mary's* near the Water, *All-Saints*, and *St. Peter*, the two last of which were given to the Abbot and Convent of *Bileigh* *juxta* *Maldon* by *Robert Mautel*, Founder of that House; but after the Dissolution, K. Henry VIII. granted the Advowson of both to Sir *John Gute*, to hold in Capite, who alienated them to *William March*, from whom they are now translated to the *Frankes* and the *Ingrams*. This last is

changed now into a Grammar-School, and the Revenues annexed to the Church of *All-Saints* and *St. Mary's*.

A little beyond this Town begins the Bay called *Blackwater Bay*, famous for the *Wal-fest* Oysters, which are in great Request with Persons of the greatest Honour. They are so called from the Shore of that Name where they lie, which is five Miles in Length, and is guarded by a Wall of Earth to defend the Country from the Encroachments of the Sea, and by this Wall it is that those choice Oysters are gather'd.

Dr. Thomas Plume, Archdeacon of *Roche-ster*, and a Native of this Town, hath given a large Library to it, for the Use of the Minister of that Place, and the Clergy of the Hundreds adjoining to the Sea, who many of them reside there, by reason of the Unwholesomeness of the Air where their Livings lie; yet any Clergyman or Man of Learning may have the Use of the Books, depositing the Value, till they return them; and to the end they may carefully be preserved, he hath given 20 *l.* per Annum to a Library-Keeper.

The abundant Charity of this Reverend Divine to this Town is farther manifested in this, that he rebuilt the School which was fallen down, and erected a Place for his Books above it. He also gave 20 *l.* per Annum to the Poor of this Town to buy them Firing in Winter, 200 *l.* to build them a Work-house, and 1000 *l.* or more to establish a Trade of weaving Sackcloth, to the end that the Poor might be maintained comfortably for ever by their Labour; a pious Piece of Charity, which at the same time that it relieves the Poor, keep them employed.

Mr. Sutton, the Founder of the *Charter-House* Hospital, gave 100 *l.* for the repairing of the Roads between this Town and *Southminster*, the Place where several of the Lands lay which he endowed that Hospital with, *Harn in Vir.*

Thomas Maldon, of whom *Pitts* gives so great a Character, that he was *Subtilis Disputator*, *Elegans Concionator*, &c. for which great Accomplishments he was chosen Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge; was born, brought up, and buried in this Town.

Bradwell juxta Mare, or *juxta Tillingham*, as it is sometimes called, because it borders on the Sea and *Tillingham*. This Manor was given by *William*, the Brother of King *Henry II.* to *Thomas Bardolph*, to hold of himself and his Heirs by the Service of one Knight's Fee, and continued in the Family, till *Thomas Lord Bardolph* forfeited it by joining in Rebellion with *Henry Earl of Northumberland*, &c. It came by his Attainder to the Crown, and was given to *William Earl of Pembroke* in 1555, and the Advowson with it; but is now separated, and in the present Incumbent.

In this Town there was formerly a Marsh called *Colewerd*, belonging to the Abbey of *Bileigh*, an Acre of Land and the Tithe of a Marsh belonging to the Priory of *St. Valery in Picardy*, the Tithe of the Demesne Lands of *Roger de Hakeney*, to the Value of 40 Shillings, due to the Priory of *Hatfield-Peverel*, and a Portion of Tithes belonging to *Bacons-Parson* in *Dengy*.

Among the Rectors of this Parish, these are worthy our Regard, viz. *Walter Lybert*, or *Le Hart*, D. D. Provost of *Oriel-College* in *Oxford*, and Bishop of *Norwich*. He was very instrumental in reconciling the Anti-Popes *Felix V.* and *Eugenius IV.* by persuading the first to renounce his Claim for the Peace of the Church. He was a great Benefactor to the Cathedral of *Norwich*, and lies buried there: *Thomas Abel*, a learned, pious, and prudent Man, says *Pitts*. He was a zealous Advocate for *Qu. Katherine* about her Divorce; but being concerned about the Matter of *Elizabeth Barton*, was attainted and executed; and *Tho. Vyner*, A. M. first a Prebend, and then Dean of *Gloucester*, in which Church he lies buried.

Tillingham, a Town by the Sea-Side. King *Ethelbert*, the first Christian King of the Saxons, having founded the Church of *St. Paul's*, gave it by his Charter this Manor of *Tillingham*, with the Advowson of the Church thereunto belonging, which the Dean and Chapter of that Church hold to this Day.

Sir William Mauduit gave four Acres of Land in *Wertfield* in this Parish to the Church of *St. Paul*, and the Dean and Chapter gave him Leave to build a Chapel in his Court of *Colvershyde* for his own Use, subject to the same Conditions as other private

Chapels. In this Parish lies that Estate which *Dr. Clarke*, Dean of *Winchester*, held by Lease of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, and by Will, dated *March 22, 1679*, gave towards the augmenting of ten small Vicarages, at 30*l.* per Annum each, of which he names a Church in *Malden*, the Vicarages of *Buckingham* and *St. Albans*, and Curacy of *Stony-Stratford* near *Newport-Pagnel*. The rest are left to the Trustees, who have disposed of it to the Vicarage of *Dedham*, &c. Up higher towards the Northern Shore stood once a flourishing City, called of old

Ithancester; for thus *Ralph Niger* tells us out of *Bede*, *Cædæ*, the Bishop, baptiz'd the East-Saxons near *Malden* in the City of *Ithancester*, which stood upon the Bank of the River *Pant*, that runs near *Malden* in the Province of *Dengy*; but that City hath since been quite swallowed up in the River *Pant*, which is the same River as *Froswell* and *Blackwater*.

Some think this *Ithancester* to have been seated in the utmost Part of *Dengy Hundred*, where stands at present *St. Peter's on the Wall*; for here the Country People are hard put to it, with great Banks and Walls of Mud, to keep the Sea out of their Fields: But *Mr. Camden* inclines us to believe this *Ithancester* was the same as *Othona*, the Station of the Band of the *Fortenses*, with their Provost, in the Declension of the Roman Empire, placed here under the Count of the Saxon Shore, to guard the Coasts from the pirating Saxons; for *Othona* might easily pass into *Ithana*, and the Situation at the Mouth of several Rivers was very convenient for such a Design. This Conjecture seems well confirmed by the Ruins of a thick Wall, and the many Roman Coins found here. Upon the River *Chelmer* lieth

Woodham-Walters, so called because it was anciently the Seat and Estate of the Lords *Fitzwalters*, a Family as eminent for their Nobility as Antiquity, being descended from *Robert*, the younger Son of *Richard Fitz-Gilbert*, or *Gislebert*, by his Son *Walter*, who marrying *Margaret de Bohun*, had *Robert* his Son, who first took on him the Name of *Fitz-Walter*, and being then in Possession of this Manor of *Woodham*, transmitted it to his Posterity.

This Family enjoyed it several Generations; but Issue Male failing in *Walter Lord Fitz Walter*, this Estate passed to *Elizabeth*, one of his Coheirs, being married to Sir *John Ratcliff*, in her Right summoned to Parliament under the Name of Lord *Fitz-Walter*, whose Family was not long after advanced to the Dignity of Viscount *Fitz-Walter*, and Earl of *Suffex*.

The Advowson of this Church was given by *Walter*, the Son of *Robert Fitz-Walter*, to the Knights Hospitallers of *St. John of Jerusalem, London*, about the Time of King *Richard I.* and was in their Gift till the Suppression, when it was granted by King *Edward VI. Reg. 2.* to *Thomas Wriothesley*, Earl of *Southampton*, to be held in Capite, who alienated it to *Henry* Earl of *Suffex* the same Year, whose Son *Thomas* removed the Church, which was very much decayed, and stood inconveniently, to the Place where now it is. How long the Manor and Advowson continued in the Earl of *Suffex's* Family, is not known; but it is now in the Hands of *William Fitch*, of *Danbury, Esq;* descended to him from his Ancestors. Near this Town the *Chelmer* invites us to take a View of,

14. CHELMSFORD Hundred,

In *Domesday Book*, *Celmeresfort*, and *Celmeresforda*. This Hundred is in the Disposal of the High-Sheriff for the Time being, to place the Bailiff as he pleases. The chief Towns in it are,

Chelmsford, *Chelmerford*, commonly called *Chensford*, a Market-Town, whose Market is on *Fridays* weekly, and Fairs on the Festivals of *S. S. Philip and Jacob, May 1.* and *All Saints, November 1.* yearly. The Hundred takes its Name from it.

Mr. Camden supposes, by the Distance from *Camplodunum*, that it is the Old *Canonium* of *Antonine*; but perhaps that Station may be better fixed at *Writtle*, not only upon the Account of the Distance of *Cæloxomagus* and *Canonium*, but for other Reasons, which shall be mentioned in treating of *Writtle*.

It is a pretty large and populous Town, standing almost in the Center of the County, a great Thoroughfare in the Eastern

Road to *London*, and tho' not the biggest in the County, yet is the most frequented, because of its Conveniency for publick Business; for here the Assizes for this County are almost always kept, and the General Quarter-Sessions for the Peace held, as also the Petty-Sessions and County-Courts: And here the Commissioners for the Land and Window-Tax sit, as often as is required, Elections of Knights of the Shire are made, and here is the County-Goal.

It is seated between two Rivers, which join their Streams at the end of the Town; the *Chelmer*, which comes from the East, rising about *Hadstock* in *Freshwell Hundred*, and gives Name to it; and another from the South, of which, *Mr. Camden* says, if the Name be *Can*, (as some will have it) we may safely enough conclude this Place to have been *Canonium*; but since the same River passes thro' *Writtle*, if other Reasons favour that Conjecture, this Argument will be of no force, especially seeing that Name is not generally received, tho' it bears no other.

Domesday-Book gives this Account of it; *Chelmeresfort* was held of the Bishop [of *London*] in the Reign of *K. Edward the Confessor*, for a Manor and eight Hides of Land. When the Conqueror took that Survey, it was in the Hands of the same Prelate, and was valued at 8*l. per Annum*. The Manor-House still retains the Name of *Bishops-Hall*, and continued in the Possession of the See of *London*, with the Rectory appendant, till Bishop *Bonner* alienated them to *K. Henry VIII. Reg.*

This Town was of no great Repute, till *Maurice*, Bishop of *London*, about the Reign of King *Henry I. Anno 1100*, built a Bridge over the *Chelmer*, which brought the Road, which before lay thro' *Writtle*, that Way, and gave some Increase to the Town by Travellers. About 100 Years after, *William de Santa Maria*, Bishop of *London*, procured the Market and Fairs of King *John, Reg. 2.* which much augmented it both in Buildings and Wealth, and hath made it one of the most famous Towns in the County. *K. Edward VI.* founded a Free-School in this Place, and having settled the Government of it in four Families, viz. *Sir William Psire's*, *Sir Walter Mildmay's*, *Sir Henry Tyrell's*, and *Thomas Mildmay Esq;* who

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had

had been the principal Instruments in the erecting of it, endowed it largely with the House, Lands, Gardens, and all the Appurtenances belonging to *Hills-Chantry* in *Baddow Magna*, *Plumborough-Marsh* in *South-Minster*, *Barries*, and *Squite-Crofts* in *Hatfield-Peverel*, and the Marsh of *Wyke* or *Cortwyke* in *West-Tilbury*, and *Stonehouse Chantry* in *East-Tilbury*, paying out of them only forty Shillings and eight Pence to the Poor of *Much-Badow* aforesaid, and seven Shillings and ten Pence to the Court of Augmentations, for the Maintenance of one Master and an Usher. The School House, and a Dwelling for the Master, with other handsome Accommodations, have been long since purchased and provided by the good Management of the Governors, and particularly of *Sir John Tyrel*.

There is also paid out of the Parsonage of *Tarling* 20 Marks yearly, which was given by *Thomas Mildmay* Esq; to be laid out in divers pious Uses in this Town, as appointed by him in his Will, with several other lesser Charities.

Moulsham is an Hamlet to this Town. In the Conqueror's Survey it is called *Mole-sham*, (and in other old Writings *Mulsbo*) and was then held by the Abbot and Convent of *St. Peter's, Westminster*, for a Manor, one Hide, and 30 Acres of Land, valued in the Confessor's Time at 9 l. per Annum, and at the Survey at 12 l. per Annum.

Here was, before the Dissolution, a little Monastery built by *Melcolm*, King of *Scotland*, which still preserves the Name of the *Friars*; but that which renders this Hamlet most famous, is, that in it hath been long the Seat of the ancient and honourable Family of the *Mildmays*, now *Lords Fitzwalter*, of which the Rt. Hon. *Charles*, the present *Lord Fitzwalter*, is descended.

This ancient and worthy Family of the *Mildmays* is descended of the *Mildmays* of *Stonehouse* in *Gloucestershire*, where they had their Seat before the Reign of *K. Edward III.* and removed into *Essex* about the latter end of the Reign of *K. Edward IV.* where they not only increased into several Families, but have lived in great Honour and Esteem.

Sir Thomas Mildmay of this Place, the Head and Chief of them, descended of *Thomas Mildmay* Esq; who had a numerous Issue, as appears from a Monument in

Chelmsford Church, married the Lady *Frances*, the only Daughter of *Henry Ratcliff*, Earl of *Sussex*, and Cousin and Heir to the last *Robert* Earl of *Sussex*, who died without Issue. By her he had *Sir Henry Mildmay* Bar. who in the Parliament of 1640, 16 Car. I. laid Claim to the Title of *Lord Fitzwalter*, by reason of his Descent from *Elizabeth*, sole Daughter and Heir of *Walter* Lord *Fitzwalter*, who died without Issue Male, 10 Henry VI. but the Troubles coming on between the King and Parliament, nothing was done in it.

At the Restoration of *K. Charles II.* *Henry Mildmay* Esq; Grandson and next Heir to the aforesaid *Sir Henry*, renewed his Claim by Petition to his Majesty, who referred it to the House of Peers: But dying soon after, his Brother *Benjamin* pursued it; and tho' opposed by *Robert Cheeke* Esq; who pretended himself Heir by the whole Blood, whereas the *Mildmays* were by the half Blood only, the House of Lords resolved, That in Case of Dignity the half Blood was no impediment: And so the Right Honourable

Benjamin Mildmay had summons to Parliament, 22 Car. II. 1669, as by Descent *Baron Fitzwalter*. He married the Lady *Katherine*, Daughter and Co-heir to *Thomas Viscount Fairfax* of *Emmeley* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, by whom he had several Sons; but there are only surviving,

Charles, now *Lord Fitzwalter*, and *Benjamin* unmarried. This Lord married *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter of *Charles Bertie* of *Uffington*, a younger Son of *Montague* Earl of *Lindsey*, by whom he hath Issue, one Son only, called *Charles*.

Having spoke of the Honourable part of this Family of the *Mildmays*, we must not pass over some worthy Branches of it, who have deserved well of the Publick; as, 1. *Sir Walter Mildmay* of *Danbury Park*, a chief Instrument of the Foundation of *Chelmsford School*, whose Family are the perpetual Governors, so long as the Issue Male continues. 2. *Sir Walter Mildmay*, fifth Son of *Thomas Mildmay* abovementioned, from whose eldest Son, *Sir Thomas*, the *Lords Fitzwalter* are descended, and who was also another Promoter of the Foundation of the School, of which his Heirs Males are perpetual Governors. This *Sir Walter* being Chancellor of the Dutchy and Exchequer, was first a

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Benefactor to *Christ's College*, Cambridge, where he had been a Student, founding a Greek Lecture, of which Mr. Mede was the famous Reader several Years; but not herewith content, unless he had a College of his own, he founded one at his own Charge, by the Name of *Emanuel College*, in the same University. It had been a Priory for *Dominicans*, founded by *Alice Countess of Oxford*, and at the Suppression was given one Mr. *Sherwood*, who made it his Dwelling-house for some time; but selling it to Sir *Walter*, he converted it into his College, bestowing Revenues upon it sufficient to maintain a Master, three Fellows, and four Scholars, Anno 1584, which are now increased, by the Donations of other Benefactors, to twelve Fellows and sixty Scholars.

This Church is a Rectory, rebuilt about three hundred Years since, as appears by an Inscription on the outside of the South Wall, in these Words, *Prep for the Good estate of the Township of Chelmsford, that hath been willing & prompt of helpps to build this Church.* BCCCCXXXIII.

Before the Reformation, there were four Guilds or Chantries belonging to this Church, viz. *St. John's Guild*, *Corpus Christi Guild*, *Lady's Guild*, and *Mountnes Chantry*, to which last divers Lands in *Chignal*, *St. James*, and *Bromfield*, did belong.

The Advowson of it continued in the Bishops of *London* from King *Edward* the Confessor's Time to the Dissolution, when it came into King *Henry VIII's* Hands, and remained in the Crown till Queen *Elizabeth* gave it to *Thomas Mildmay* of *Moulsham Esq*; in whose Family, now Lord *Fitzwalter*, the Patronage remains; to whom also King *Henry VIII.* had before given the *Crane-Inn*, lately belonging to *Elsing-Spittle*, *London*.

Writtle, a Parish famous for its largeness, supposed to be the *Canonium* of *Antonine*, because, as our Antiquaries observe, the *Saxon* Kings and Nobles seated themselves upon the forsaken Camps and Stations of the *Romans*, and this Town has always been in the Possession of Kings and Noblemen; for

King *Harold*, (before in the Confessor's Time, and after he was King) held *Writtle* for a Manor, and sixteen Hides of Land, (as *Domesday-Book* speaks) which King *William*, after the Conquest, possessed himself of, and left it to succeeding Kings, who held it

till King *John* passed part of it over to *John de Nevil* for Life: After which,

King *Henry III.* granted it to *Philip de Athony*, and *William* Earl of *Salisbury*; and gave another part of it to *Robert Bruce*, Lord of *Annandale* in *Scotland*, who had married one of the Daughters and Heirs of *John Scot*, the last Earl of *Chester*, which County that King was unwilling to be possessed by Women: But the Posterity of *Bruce* forsaking their Allegiance, his Lands here became forfeited to the Crown; and

King *Edward II.* granted them to *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, in whose Family they remained, till by divers Alienations they were purchased by that great Statesman Sir *William Petre*, and have ever since continued in his Posterity; of which noble Family, because they receive their Title of Honour from this Town, it may be now convenient to speak, and how they arrived at it.

Sir *William Petre* before mentioned was the Original of this Family. He was born at *Exeter*, and Son of *John Petre* of *Torbign* in *Devon*, and educated in *Exeter College*, *Oxford*, where he commenced Doctor of Law, in which Profession he became so eminent, that he was made one of the Principal Secretaries of State by *K. Henry VIII.* and an Assistant to *Prince Edward's* Council by the same King, Treasurer in *K. Edward VI's* Reign, Secretary and Chancellor of the Garter in *Qu. Mary's*, and one of the Privy-Council in *Qu. Elizabeth's*, by which Offices he acquired a vast Estate, which he left to

John Petre Esq; his Son, Anno 1572, who was knighted three Years after, and in the first Year of *K. James I.* 1625, advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Style and Title of Lord *Petre*, Baron of *Writtle*. He married *Mary*, the Daughter of *Sir Edward Walgrave Kt.* by whom he had three Sons, of whom the eldest,

William, succeeded him in his Honour and Estate, and by *Katherine*, Daughter of *Edward* Earl of *Worcester*, had seven Sons and three Daughters, of which the eldest Son,

Robert, inherited his Honour and Estate, and by *Mary*, Daughter of *Anthony Brown*, Viscount *Montague*, had three Sons and two Daughters. Of these,

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William

William Lord Petre, the eldest Son, inherited the Honour and Estate. He was long Prisoner in the Tower of *London*, where he died without Issue Male; whereupon

John, his next Brother, succeeded him; but dying unmarried,

Thomas, the youngest Brother, became Heir of this Honour and great Estate. He married *Mary*, Daughter of *Sir Thomas Clifton*, of *Letham* in *Lancashire*, by whom he had

Robert, the late Lord *Petre*, an hopeful Nobleman, who married *Katherine*, Sister and Heir of *Francis Walmesley*, of *Dunkinbalg* in *Lancashire*; but dying of the Small-pox soon after, left his Lady with Child, which proving a Son, was named *Robert*, who now inherits the Honour and Estate, being a Child three Years of Age, *June 3. 1716.*

This Church, with its Appurtenances, was given by *K Stephen*, *Anno 1143*, to the Monks of *Bermondsey* in *Surrey*, and afterwards by King *John* to the Hospital of the Holy Spirit at *Rome*, belonging to the English, to maintain the Poor there; which being an Hospital Alien, was seiz'd by the Crown, and being obtained by *William* of *Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and Founder of *New-College* in *Oxford*, he settled it upon the Warden and Fellows of that College, who have been the Proprietors of the Rectory, Patrons of the Vicarage, and Ordinaries, ever since.

Here are some Lands in this Parish which anciently belonged to the College of *Thele* in *Hertfordshire*, and *Mountney's* Chantry in *Chelmsford*, which last are called *Bennets*.

Here was anciently a Cell or Chapel called *Bedemannesburgh*, of which the Abbot and Convent of *St. John's* at *Colchester* were Patrons, who had Lands here called *Salmons* and *Borobbes*, which were given to *Philip Lentel* at the Dissolution, and from him by Exchange were transferred to *Sir William Petre*, who got them and other Lands belonging to Monasteries confirmed to him by *Pope Paul IV. Anno 1555.*

The Chapel of *Roxwell* is independent on this Church, but is subject to the Commissary of *New College*, who presents to it, and is allowed 10 *l. per Annum* out of the Tithes.

Inga stone, *Engerstone*, called also *Ging*, or *Ing-at Stone*, in Latin *Ging ad Petram*, and

sometime *Ging-Abbes*, because it belonged formerly to the Abbess of *Barking*. It is called in *Domesday Book*, *Inga*, and was then held by the Nuns and Abbess of *St. Mary of Barking* for a Manor, three Hides and a half, and ten Acres of Land, valued at the yearly Rent of seventy Shillings, but since at sixty Shillings. To the Manor this Church was annexed, and the Abbess and Nuns continued Patrons of it to the Suppression.

After this, *Sir William Petre* having obtained this Manor and Advowson of King *Henry VIII.* as a Reward for his many Services done him in those Times of Difficulty, and got them confirmed in *Qu. Mary's* Days, (when he was in some Fears of losing them) by a special Dispensation from *Pope Paul IV.* settled himself in this Town, one would think upon the Account of the Relation to his Name, for *Ging ad Petram* (as it is called in the Pope's Bull) may be englished, *Petre's Ing*, and so seem to agree with *Margaret's Ing*, *Friers Ing*, neighbouring Villages. The Family still have a Seat here, and more constantly reside here than at *Thorndon*, tho' that is reputed the nobler Mansion.

This Town being the Seat, Burial-place, and Favourite of this noble Family, we shall speak of their Benefactions together in this Place. *Sir William Petre* before mentioned founded eight Fellowships in *Exeter College, Oxford*, called at this Day, *Petrean Fellowships*, settling 91 *l. 8 s. 10 d. per Annum* upon them for their Maintenance, procured them a new Body of Statutes, and made the College a Body Politick, besides a Legacy of 40 *l.* which he gave the College. His Lady *Ann* and Successor *John* did the like.

The same Secretary *Petre* built an Alms-house also in this Parish for twenty poor People, whom he order'd to be allow'd every one two Pence a Day, a Winter-Gown and two Loads of Wood, and feeding for six Cows Winter and Summer, the Benefit to be in common to them all, as also a Chaplain to read Service to them daily. He lies buried in the Church of this Town, with *Ann* his second Wife, under a sumptuous Monument; as also do *Gertrude* his first Wife, *Robert* his Brother, and *John Lord Petre* his Son, under others. Divers of this Family are here interred who have no

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Monuments for them. It is lately made a considerable Market-Town, chiefly for live Cattel, which being brought hither from *Suffolk* and other Parts, supply the Country with good Beef. The Market is on *Wednesdays* weekly, and Fair on *November 20* yearly.

Baddow Magna, or *Great Baddow*, in ancient Records called *Badwen*, and *Badunen*. This Lordship or Manor was part of the Estate of *Maud*, the Daughter of *Robert* Earl of *Gloucester*, and Widow of *Ranulf de Gerons* Earl of *Chester*, Anno 1172; from whom how it came to the *Paschals*, the present Lord, we have no Account.

The Advowson of the Church was by the same *Maud* given to the Priory of *Repton* or *Repton* in *Derbyshire*, which she founded, and to which it was afterwards appropriated, and a Vicarage ordained, which was in the Patronage of that House till the Dissolution, when by an Exchange it was made over, with the Reversion of the Manor after the Queen's Life, to Sir *Walter Henley*, who in that Year alienated it to *John Paschal*, in whose Family the Rectory and Presentation of the Vicarage still remains, unless lately settled on *Ralph Verney* Esq; by Marriage with the eldest Daughter of *Henry Paschal* Esq; who hath no Issue Male.

Here anciently dwelt a Family of the same Name, of which one is very eminent, viz. Dr. *Richard de Badew*, who founded *University-Hall* in *Cambridge*, in a Street called *M. In street*; but it being casually burnt down 16 Years after it was built, *Elizabeth* Countess of *Clare* purchased Dr. *Badew's* Right, and rebuilt a College larger and better, giving it the Name of *Clare-Hall*. Bordering on this Parish is

Danbury, a Parish situate upon a pretty high Hill, at the top of which the Church is built, and having an high Spire, is a Sea-Mark. Here the ancient Family of the *D'Arcy's* or *De Arcy's*, who came into *England* with the Conqueror, were Lords, and had their Residence for many Years. They had one Moiety of the Advowson appendant to their Manor; but the other Moiety was in *William de Mandeville*, who gave it to the Prior and Convent of *St. Bartholomew* in *West-Smithfield*, *London*; but they were united by *Robert Gilbert*, Bishop of *London*, by

the Consent of the Patrons, and at length, after the Dissolution, came to the Patronage of the *D'Arcy's*, from whom they came to the *Windhams*, and at last to the *Mildmays*, who had a Seat here called *Danbury Park*.

In this Church were three Chantries, founded by the *D'Arcy's*, which at the Dissolution were granted again to the same Family, and one by *Richard Waldryan*.

The Priory of *Bicknacre* or *Bykenacre*, founded by King *Henry II.* for Monks of *St. Austin*, was within this Parish, and endowed with the Manor of *Bicknacre*.

Among the Rectors of this Parish was *Clemens Vincent*, who in the beginning of the Rebellion in 1642 was sequester'd for his Loyalty to *K. Charles I.*

Bromfield, a pleasant Village near *Chelmsford*, held by *Godfridus de Magnavilla*, at the Time of the Conqueror's Survey, by the Name of *Bromfelda*. His Family continued Lords of the Town for many Generations; for *Walter de Mandeville* gave this Church, with the Lands, Tithes and Appurtenances, to the Church of the *Holy Trinity* in *London*, and the Canons serving God there in perpetual Alms, Anno 1226. which when *Richard de Gravesend* appropriated to them in 1293, *Thomas de Mandeville* was then Lord of the Town, as appears from a Cornlicatory made for the Establishment of the Vicarage in *Stokesley's Registry*, p. 112. a Copy of which is in the present Vicar's Hand.

Certain Lands in this Parish called *Priors* did formerly belong to the Priory of *Blakenore*, which being dissolved by Cardinal *Wolsey* to build his Colleges of *Christ Church* and *Ipswich*, was forfeited by the Cardinal's Treason to King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 21. who gave it, and all the Lands belonging to it, to *Waltham-Abbey*, in Exchange for *Stansted-Abbey*, and other Lands in *Hertfordshire*.

At the Dissolution, these Lands were given to *William Taverner*, to be held of the King in Capite by Knights-Service by King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 36. from whom by *Gerrard Wallinger*, *Eyre*, and *Elliot*, they are come to the *Manwoods*, whose Ancestor wrote the *Forest-Laws*, and was nearly related to Sir *Roger Manwood*, Lord Chief Baron.

The Church, while it was in the Hands of the Convent, was in the Nomination of the Bishop of *London*, but the Presentation of the Monks; but after the Suppression it was

was wholly in the Bishop. In this Church, under a plain Marble Stone, lies the Body of Mr. *Patrick Young*, Library-Keeper to K. *Charles I.* and known well to the learned World by the Name of *Patricius Junius*.

Boreham, a small Village near *Chelmsford*, in the Road to *Colchester*, famous chiefly for a stately Fabrick named *Beau-lieu* by King *Henry VIII.* and the Noblemen that successively have inhabited it, or been Owners of it. It is the most large and magnificent Building in this County but *Audley End*, and may be thought to surpass that in its fine shady Walks, large Park, Fir-Wood, great Fish Ponds, &c.

Mr. *Camden* tells us, it belonged anciently to the Butlers Earls of *Ormond*, and then to *Thomas Bullen* Earl of *Wiltshire*, of whom K. *Henry VIII.* having procured it by Exchange, was at a great deal of Charge to enlarge it, and gave it the Name of *Beau-lieu*, tho' it never obtain'd among the common People.

In Qu. *Elizabeth's* Reign, it is found to have been the Seat of *Thomas Ratcliff*, Earl of *Suffex*, that great Statesman and Favourite in that Reign, from whose Family *George Villers*, Duke of *Buckingham*, bought it; but it was not long in his Family, for his Son sold it to that great Soldier, and eminent Instrument in the Restoration of K. *Charles II.* *George Monk*, created on that Account Baron *Monk* of *Potheridge*, *Beauchamp*, and *Tey*, Earl of *Torrington*, and Duke of *Albemarle*, and shortly after Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter. He married *Ann*, the Sister of Sir *Thomas Clarges* Kt. and by her left one Son and Heir,

Christopher Monk, late Duke of *Albemarle*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Henry Lord Ogle*, afterwards Duke of *Newcastle*, but by her had no Issue. His Dutche's continues still in Possession of this noble Seat, but has not resided in it many Years, by which means it is become decaying and ruinous.

The Church here did of old belong to the Cathedral of *St. Paul's*, by whose Consent *Richard de Gravesend*, Bishop of *London*, ordained a perpetual Vicarage, and endowed it with the Corn-Tithes of divers Portions of Lands belonging to *Eldhall*, &c.

besides all the small Tithes, Oblations, and Offerings.

In this Church, under a sumptuous Monument, (brought hither from *St. Laurence Poultry*, *London*, where they were first buried) lie interred *Robert Ratcliff*, the first Earl of *Suffex*, (said to be in his Epitaph *Magnus Camerarius Anglia*, &c. Great Chamberlain of *England*, &c. his Lady, Father and Mother, in a Chapel erected on purpose by *Thomas* Earl of *Suffex*, to be a Burial-place for himself and Family, who is himself buried there, and after him *Henry* Earl of *Suffex* his Brother, and the Lady *Honora* his Wife, and *Robert*, his Son and Heir, Earl of *Suffex*.

Leighs, *Leet Magna*, or *Great Leighs*, in *Saxon* *Leag*, and in our Records *Leg*, was the Possessions of the *Bobuns*, Earls of *Hereford* and *Essex*, in K. *Edward II.* and *III's* Reign; but came to the Crown by the Marriage of *Mary*, the Daughter and Heir of the last *Humphrey de Bohun*, with *Henry de Bolingbrooke*, afterward K. *Henry IV.* who granted the Manor and Advowson to Sir *Thomas Audley*, from whom, by many intermediate Purchasers, it came to *Ralph Lord Banning*, in whose Posterity they now both are, viz. in his youngest Daughter's Grandchildren, named *Leonard*, of the *Suffex* Family.

Leighs Parva, or *Little Leighs*. The Manor and Advowson of this Church was, in the Reign of King *Henry III.* given to the Prior and Convent of this Parish, founded by Sir *Ralph Gurnoun* Kt. and so continued till the Suppression.

At the Dissolution, Sir *Richard Rich*, Chancellor of the Augmentations, obtained a Grant of the Site of this Priory, with the Manor and Rectory appendant, as also of other Lands in divers Places adjoining belonging to that Monastery, and made it the Seat of his Family, with some Additions to the Buildings. He was in the first of King *Edward VI.* created Lord *Rich*, Baron of *Leez*, and left his Honour and Estate to

Robert, his only Son and Heir, who was a considerable Minister of State in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, and was employed in many important Affairs; but dying not long after his Father, left his Honour and Estate to his eldest Son

Robert

Robert Lord Rich, who for his eminent Services was created by K. James I. in 1618, Reg. 16. Earl of Warwick; but outlived his Creation but eight Months, and then

Robert, (a) his eldest Son, succeeded him. He was Admiral for the Long Parliament, and enjoy'd his Honour 30 Years, dying in 1658. He left three Sons, of which two, viz.

Robert, who outlived him but one Year, and left three Daughters, Ann, Mary, and Essex, and

Charles, were both Earls of Warwick successively, but left no Male Issue, and

Hatton, who died unmarried before his Brother Charles; and three Daughters, Ann, married to Edward Earl of Manchester; Lucy, to John Lord Roberts; and Frances, to Nicholas Earl of Scarfsdale, who, with the three Daughters of the last Robert, Earl of Warwick, were made Coheirs of Charles Earl of Warwick, by whom this Seat was given to

Robert Earl of Manchester, his eldest Sister's Son, and is now enjoyed by the Rt. Hon.

Charles of Manchester, a Person who in the two last Reigns was employed in two Embassies, and other important Services of State, and is at present

Stock, alias Herward-Stock, or Haverdstock, was anciently the Lordship of the Ferrers of Groby, who were possessed of the Manor of Ging-Jayberd, Laundrey, alias Great Blunts, in this Parish, as also of divers other Manors in this County, viz. Stabbing, Fairstead, Woodham Ferrers, &c. From this Family it passed to James Lord Berkeley, in whose Heirs it continued, till it was sold in Queen Elizabeth's Reign to Paul Viscount Banning, in whose Posterity it still continues.

The Rectory of this Parish is appendant to the said Manor, yet with a Reservation of presenting to it every third Turn to the Family of the Tyrells, of which Sir John Tyrell Bar. is now the Heir. How the Patronage came to them, is not known, for they have no Manor-House in the Parish; but Custom hath long prevail'd.

In this Church is a memorable Monument erected over the Body of one Mr. Twe-

dy, who built four Alms-houses in the Parish, with this Epitaph:

The Corpse of Richard Twedye Esquire lieth buried here in Tombe,
Bewrapte in Claye, and so reserv'd until the joyful Dome,
Who in his Life hath served well against the Ingleshe Foes

In Foren Lands, and eke at home, his Countrye well it knows.

The Prince he serv'd in Court full long, a Pensioner fit in Personage,
In his Countrye a Justice eke, a Man full grave and sage;

Four Alms-houses here hath he built for four poor Knights to dwell,

And them endow'd with (b) Stipends large, enough to keep them well.

In fifty eight Years his Course he ran, and ended 28th of January.

1574.

Waltham Magna, Great or Much Waltham, a large Parish lying four Miles North of Chelmsford, and anciently an Hamlet to Pleshy.

This Manor was given by William the Conqueror to Jeffrey de Magnavilla or Mandeville, who left it to his Son Jeffrey. He married Eustachia, a Kinswoman of King Henry III. but not behaving himself to her as was his Duty both as a Wife and a Person so noble, she, upon Complaint to the King, was divorced from him, and two of his best Manors, viz. of Walden and Waltham, settled on her in Marriage with Anselm de Campdenere; but it seems to be only for Life; for

Jeffrey de Mandeville, his Son, being in Possession of this Manor and Church, gave the latter to the Abbey of Walden, of which he was the Founder, and to which afterwards the Tithes were appropriated, and a Vicarage ordained; but the Revenues being insufficient, upon the Account of the Chapels then in being, (tho' now there is but one, called Black Chapel); the Abbot being obliged thereto by Fulco de Basses, Bishop of London, and Thomas de Mandeville, Lord of

(a) Thomas Sutton, the famous Founder of the Charter-House, was Steward to this Earl of Warwick. (b) A Shilling a Week.

of the Town, remitted a certain Pension usually paid by the Vicar, and granted him the Tithes of Hay and Corn of certain Lands mentioned in the Agreement, of about 130 Acres out of the Rectory, and other Lands paying Tithe to the Monks.

The Abbot and Convent of *Walden* were Proprietors of the Rectory, and Patrons of the Vicarage, till their Suppression, when they were bestowed upon *Richard Lord Rich*, who alienated them to *Sir Thomas Pope Kt.* the Founder of *Trinity College* in *Oxford*, who settled them upon the President and Fellows of the said College for ever, as they continue at this present.

Certain Lands of this Parish paid their Tithes to the Priory of *Hurley* in *Berkshire*, a Cell to *Westminster*, and *Eudo*, the Founder of the Abbey of *St. John's* in *Calchester*, gave the Tithe of a third part of his Lands in this Parish to that Monastery; but the Abbey of *Walden*, either by Exchange or Gift, had the entire Possession of the Tithes before the Dissolution.

In this Parish was not long since the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Everards*, of whom there is a very fair Monument in the Church for *Sir Anthony Everard*, his Lady and Children. He left only one Daughter, *Ann*, who was married to *William Lord Maynard*. His Kinsman *Richard Everard Esq;* was soon after his Decease created a Baronet, viz. Jan. 9. 1628, and his Posterity flourish'd here for some time. *Sir Richard Everard Bar.* of *Bromfield* is descended of the same Family.

One Branch also of the Family of the *Wisemans* flourish'd long in this Parish, and had their Seat in the Hamlet called *North-End*; but Heirs Male failing, it is now extinct. The last Female Branch, *Mrs. Ann Wiseman*, established a Revenue of near 20 l. per Annum for maintaining a Preacher in the Chapel of *Ease* once every Sunday for the Instruction of that remote Part of the Parish.

Waltham Parva, or *Little Waltham*, is situate over against *Waltham Magna*, on the East Side of the *Chelmer*.

The Manor of this Town was anciently in a Family of the same Name, as appears from this ancient Inscription upon a Grave-Stone in the Floor of the Church, about the middle of the Alley, viz.

Hic jacet *Johannes Waltham Armiger*, quondam Dominus hujus Villæ, qui oblit 28 Novemb. 1418. Cujus Animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.

There is another Tomb-Stone in the Chancel with the like Inscription for *Richard Waltham*, 'tis probable his Heir and Successor, who died in 1426, October 28. but we have no farther Account of the Family, and the Manor has long been in the *Mildmays*, *Luckins*, and is now in the Possession of *Henry Edwards Esq;* who lately bought it of the *Luckins*.

The Rectory of this Parish was, before the Suppression of the Abbeys, in the Priory of *Hatfield-Peverel*, and they were Patrons of it till the Dissolution, when it was given, with the Site and Land of that Priory, to *Giles Leigh Esq;* who by License alienated it to the Family of the *Aleyns*, a Female Heir of which Family, viz. the Lady *Howard*, Daughter of *Sir Edmund Aleyn*, is still the Patron of it, and Owner of the Priory above mentioned.

Here was formerly also a Chantry in this Church, and the Lands of a certain Farm called *Channels* and *Colemans* were given to it for the Maintenance of a Priest, Anniversary, and Lights therein. At the Suppression, the said Lands were granted by *K. Edward VI. Reg. 7.* to *Richard Chaumont* and *Roger Prideaux*, to be held of the King in Socage only, as of the Manor of *East-Greenwich* in *Kent*, who having sold the same to *Roger Pool*, he settled it again upon Feoffees in Trust, for these pious Uses, viz. *Ad Honorem & Gloriam Dei Omnipotentis, & ad Sustentationem Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Waltham Parva, nec non ad faciendam pios Usus & Opera Charitativa, tam in eadem Ecclesiâ, quam Parochia de Waltham parva prædicta; i. e.* To the Honour of God Almighty, the Repairs of the Parish-Church of *Little Waltham* aforesaid, and the promoting any pious and charitable Works as well in and about the said Church as Parish.

John Aleyn also, of *Gray's Inn*, Esq; Son of *Giles Aleyn*, Rector of this Parish, gave 300 l. to be laid out by Trustees, and employed in putting out poor Children Apprentices, and for want of such, in repairing of the Church and Chancel; and the Overplus, if any

any be, to be distributed to and among the Poor of the Parish, by the Direction of the Minister and Churchwarden for the Time being, who are also to appoint the Children which are to be bound Apprentice, and the Sum to be given not exceeding one half Year's Rent.

15. WITHAM Hundred,

Called Meldune, as if it had been formerly called *Maldon* Hundred, from the Town of *Maldon*, which might then be a part of it. The *Smiths* of *Ouessing-Temple* were anciently seized of the Fee of this Hundred, and had the green Wax to farm it under the King, and 'tis probable that 'tis still appendant to that Manor. The Sheriff's Tourn or Court for this Hundred is or ought to be held at *Fairstead*, and the common Fine is 12 d. The most remarkable Places in this Hundred are,

Witham, a neat-built Country Town, a great Thorough-fare to *Holland*, and the farther Parts of *Essex*, and *Suffolk*. It hath a Market weekly on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair on *September 29* yearly. The Author of the *Additions to Camden* supposes this Place to be the *Ad Ansam* mentioned in the *Vinerary*, because it is in the direct Road between *Cambrerium* (or *Braton* in *Suffolk*) and *Camalodunum* (or *Maldon*) as *Adansam* is placed, and answers the Distance from the latter exactly. Mr. *Camden* seems to fix it near *Oggeshall*, and make it the *Terminus* to the Colony at *Camalodunum*; but it not being mentioned in the fifth Iter from *Cesariomagus* to *Colonia*, (or *Colchester*) when the Way lies thro' *Coxall*, and there being some Remains of a Roman Camp at *Witham*, and the Road lying thro' it, 'tis most probable that the Station *Ad Ansam* may be settled here.

Edward, the Son of *K. Alfred*, commonly called *King Edward the Elder*, built this Town in the beginning of his Reign, and lay at *Maldon* while it was building. It afterward became the Honour of *Eustace* Earl of *Bologne*, who married *Goda*, *King Edward the Confessor's* Sister by the Father's Side, and was one of the four Honours called *Baronia*.

In the Confessor's Time, *Earl Harold* held this Town and Borough for a Manor and

five Hides of Land; but when the Conqueror's Survey was made, *Peter* the Sheriff kept it in the King's Hand. In the Reign of *K. Henry I.* *Eudo* the Sewer had Lands here, of which he gave two Parts of the Tithes to his new-founded Monastery of *St. John* in *Colchester*. *K. Stephen* after this held the Manor and Half-Hundred of *Witham*, and gave it to the Knights-Templers; but their Order being dissolved in *King Edward II.'s* Reign, it came to the Knights-Hospitallers, who held it till the Dissolution, when it came to the Crown.

The Church of *Witham* was given by *K. Stephen* to the Canons of *St. Martin le Grand* in *London*, and the Dean and Canons ordained a Vicar, of which they were Patrons and Proprietors, till *King Henry VII.* gave them to the Monastery of *St. Peter* at *Westminster*, which held them after it was made a Bishoprick; but when that See was dissolved, they came to the Crown, and *Qu. Elizabeth* gave them to *John Ailmer*, Bishop of *London*, and his Successors, who have collated ever since. Here were two Chantries in this Church anciently; the one to perform Divine Offices daily at the Altar of *St. John Baptist*, for the good Estate of the Lady *Joanna Bohun*, Countess of *Hereford* and *Essex*, the Founders *Robert Rykeden* and *Thomas Byrkeley*, and several others; and the other called *Our Lady's* Chantry, which at the Dissolution were granted by *K. Edward VI.* to *Thomas Bred* and *Gilbert Clayden*, to be held in Capite.

In this Church lies buried, and over or near his Tomb his Effigies in *Scarlet Robes*, *Sir John Southcot*, made one of the Justices of the King's-Bench by *Qu. Elizabeth*, in which Station he continued many Years with great Reputation, and his Posterity have had a Seat there, not far from the Church, ever since.

Among the Vicars of this Parish, the most memorable are *Francis Wright*, who was Vicar here in the Time of the *Grand Rebellion*, and was in 1642 ejected for his Loyalty, but lived to be repossessed of it; and *Dr. Jonas Warley*, the present Vicar, who has been a great and generous Benefactor to the Church and Vicarage-House.

Terling was held at the general Survey by *Ranulph Piperel*, or *Pawerel*, by the Name of *Terlinga*, and in the Reign of the Confessor

by *Aylmarus Feinnus Regis*, i. e. a Nobleman, for a Manor and two Hides and a half of Land, then valued at 8 l. per Annum.

Here are divers Manors, viz. 1. *Tarling-Hall*, which held of the Manor of *Peverel* in *Capite*. 2. *Ringers*, so called from *John Rengher*, who sold it to *Nicholas Le Graw*, 13 *Edward I.* 3. *Ridley-Hall*, possessed by *Richard de Ridley* and his Tenants. 4. A Manor granted to the Bishop of *Norwich*, besides some Parcels of Land belonging to the Abbey of *Ely*, and the Hospital of *St. John of Jerusalem* in *England*, as an House to the Priory of *Leez*.

The Church was appropriated to the See of *Norwich*, and a Vicarage ordained, of which the Bishops of that See were Patrons till the Suppression, when they were given to the Lord *Audley*, by whose Heirs they were sold to *Sir Thomas Mildmay*, from whose Family they are come to the *Westerns*, of whom a Daughter, now Widow of *Heneage Featherstone Esq;* is the Possessor.

In this Parish anciently dwelt a Family named *Rocheſter*, of whom there are yet remaining some Monuments in the Church. *Radulfus de Rouceſter* (for 'tis probable they took their Name from the City of *Rocheſter* in *Kent*) paid Scutage for Lands in *Essex* in the second Year of King *John*, Anno 1200. *Sir Robert Rocheſter* of *Torley* was Comptroller of the Household to *Qu. Mary I.* Their Arms were Checques Argent and Gules on a Fesse Vert, three Escallops Or. They had a considerable Estate hereabouts, as the Manors of *Scarlets*, *Lewes*, *Ringers*, *West-Newland*, *Bovingtons*, &c.

Hatfield-Peverel, a Village near *Witham*. This Lordship, in the Confessor's Reign, was held by *Aylmer* for a Manor and nine Hides of Land, and eighty two Acres, then reputed worth 16 l. per Annum. In the Time of the Conqueror's Survey, *Ranulph de Peverel*, (or *Piperel*) among many other Lordships in this and other Counties, held this of *Hatfield*, which, to distinguish it from the King's *Hatfield*, took the Name of *Hatfield Peverel* from the present Lord, as it continues to this Day.

The Wife of this *Ranulph* having been Concubine to the Conqueror, to expiate her Guilt founded a College in this Village, which her Son *William*, who was Governor

of *Dorset*, converted into a Monastery, and giving his own House for an Habitation of the Monks, endowed them with the Manor and Rectory, out of which a Vicarage was appointed, of which the Prior and Convent were Patrons till the Dissolution, when they were all given to *Giles Leigh*, from whom they were soon after alienated to the *Aleins*, a Female Heir, viz. the Lady *Howard*, which Family is still in the Possession of it. She was Relict of *Mr. Thompson*, by whom she hath one Son.

Among the Vicars of this Parish was *Mr. Edmund Castle*, afterward D. D. *Arabic* Professor at *Cambridge*. Prebendary of *Canterbury*, and Author of the *Heptaglott Lexicon*, which he published to be an Help to the Understanding of the *Polyglot Bible*, of which he was the chief Assistant in printing it. He is characteriz'd, A Man of singular Learning and great Modesty, &c.

Kelwedon, or *Keldon*, alias *Easterford*, an ancient Village, as some conjecture from the Name, which they say comes from the famous Massacre of the *Danes*, which began in this Place, and from thence it was called *Kildone*; but such Traditions are not much to be depended on.

Agelricus, a Nobleman, who lived in King *Edward* the Confessor's Reign, gave this Town, by the Name of *Kilwendun*, with all its Appurtenances, to the Monastery of *Westminster*, which the said King confirmed by his Charter, bearing Date *December 26. 1066*, and so this Manor and Church belonged to the Abbey of *Westminster*, to which last they presented, till *K. Edward III.* October 15. 1331, granted the Abbot and Convent a Licence to appropriate it to their Monastery, appointing a Vicarage, which they did, and were Patrons of it to the Suppression, when *K. Edward VI.* and *Qu. Mary* granted the Rectory to the See of *London* for their own Use, and the Patronage of the Vicarage, as it continues to this Day. Keeping the Shore, we come to,

16. THURSTABLE Hundred,

Called in *Domesday Book*, *Tureſtapa*. The Sheriffs of *Essex* for the Time being have Power to put in or out what Bailiffs for this Hun-

Hundred they please. *William* the Conqueror had four *Salinas* or Salt-works in this Hundred. The Parishes of Note are,

Heybridge, in old Records *Hebrugge*, a Village situate on the River over against *Maldon*. This Place of old, called *Tidwolditune*, or *Tidwoldenton*, was one of those Lordships which *K. Athelstan* endowed the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul* with, and in *King Edward II.*'s Days had this Immunity granted it, by the Name of *Hebrugge*, That no Purveyor of the King's Household take any Corn within their Precincts; and in the Conqueror's Reign, the Church of *St. Paul* held this Town for a Manor and eight Hides of Land.

The Church was originally appropriated to the Church of *St. Paul*, and a Vicarage instituted before 1248, but when is not known, which the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's, London*, have ever since presented to.

Near this Hundred are two small Islands, calley *Northey* and *Ossey*, the first belonging to *Maldon*, the other to *Great Totham*, both profitable for the Fishery. We go on to,

17. WINSTRED Hundred,

Called in *Domesday Book*, *Wencestreu*, and *Winsestreu*. The Abbey of *St. Auden* or *Owen* in *Roan* in *Normandy* held this Half Hundred of *Winstred* of the Gift of *St. Edward King of England*, which was after confirmed to them by *K. William* and *K. Henry II.* but now it is in the Disposal of the High Sheriff of *Essex* for the Time being, who puts in or displaces the Bailiff at Pleasure. The principal Places are,

Abberton, called in *Domesday Book*, *Edgburgetuna*, which was then held by *Ranulph de Peverel*. The Church was in the Gift of the Abbot and Convent of *St. Osyth* in this County till the Dissolution, when it came into the Hands of *King Henry VIII.* who gave it to *Thomas Lord Audley*, with the Manor, in whose Family they have continued ever since.

Among the Rectors of this Parish, the most eminent is *Peter Wentworth*, Chaplain to the Lord *Darcy*, who published a Sermon on *Psalms II. 10, 11.* in 1587, and wrote an Exhortation to *Qu. Elizabeth*, and a Dis-

course concerning the true and lawful Successor to the Crown. Printed in 1598.

Peldon, in *Domesday-Book*, *Peltenduna*, then held by *William* the Deacon, and afterwards for many Years in the Family of the *Trys*, from whom the Manor and Advowson came to the Crown, and by *K. Henry VIII.* Reg. 37. were granted to *Sir William Peire*, and *Ann* his Wife, and their Heirs; but were soon after re-granted to the same King, and continued in the Crown, till *King Edward VI.* bestowed them on *Sir Thomas Darcy Kt.* from whose Family, by a Daughter and Heiress, they were translated to the *Savages*.

The Church hath for the most part been appendant to the Manor.

Formerly here was a Pension of 50 s. per Annum, payable by the Rectors to a Chantry-Priest of a Chapel, called *Bassa Capella*, in the Palace of the Bishop of *London*; for the true Payment of which, every Rector at his Institution obliged himself by Oath.

Laver-Marney, so called from the Lords *Marney*, to whom the Manor and Rectory belonged for many Generations, till by Female Heirs they came to the *Ratcliffs* and *Howards*, from whom they passed to the *Tryons*, and are now in *Nicholas Cursell's* Gent.

Several of the *Marneys* lie entombed in this Church, in very fair Monuments.

Mersey, an Island belonging to this Hundred, and lying in the Mouth of the *Coln*. In the Saxon Times it was called *Merfig*, or *Merefig*; and the *Danes*, *K. Alfred* then reigning, seized upon it, intending to settle their Winter-Quarters there.

In 1006, *Ethelrig* and *Leofwin*, with the Consent of *K. Ethelred*, gave *Bocking* and *Mersey* to the Church of *Christ* in *Canterbury*, ad *vicum Monachorum*, which held it in the Conqueror's Time, when *Swenus* of *Essex* held Lands likewise in this Isle. In *Domesday-Book* it is called *Merefaia*, and said to be held by *St. Audenus* or *Owen*, and to contain 20 Hides of Land, worth 26 l. per Annum in *K. Edward the Confessor's* Days, but then but 22 l. per Annum. It was of old divided into eight Parishes, but is at present divided into two Parishes only, which go by the Names of *East* and *West Mersey*.

East-Mersey was part of the Inheritance of the above mentioned *Swenus*, to which the Church belonged. He founded the

Priory of *Prittlewell*, and endowed it with this Church, and the Prior and Convent were Patrons of it to the Suppression; upon which it came to the Crown, and still remains in it. The Manor *Rewalis* in this Parish was exchanged by Sir *Giles Capel* with King *Henry VIII.* for the Lordship and Manor of *Stebbing*; which now is in that Family, being Earls of *Essex*.

West-Mersey, where was anciently a small Priory, founded by *Roger Fitz-Ranulph*, who made it a Cell of *Benedictines* to the Abbey of *St. Audoen* or *Owen* at *Roan* in *Normandy*, to which also he gave the Manor and Church appendant, out of which a Vicarage was ordained in the Patronage of the said Abbey, and presented to by the Abbey and Convent of *Mersey* as their Procurators, till it was suppressed as a Priory-Alien by *K. Henry V.* who gave it to his Collegiate Church of *Higham-Ferrers*; which held it till the Suppression under *K. Henry VIII.*

After the Dissolution, that King, *Reg. 34.* granted it to *R. Dacres*, to be held in *Capite*, and after to *Thomas Lord Darcy*, in whose Family it continued, till by Female Heirs it passed into the noble Family of the *Savages*, now Earls of *Rivers*. This Isle is a Place of great Strength, and may almost be kept against all the World; for which Reason the Parliament put in 1000 Men to guard it from any Attempts of the *Dutch* in the *Dutch War*. Here the Shore leads us to,

18. T E N D R I N G Hundred,

Called in *Domesday-Book*, *Tendering*, *Tenderinge*, and *Tenderinga*. It is in the Disposal of the High Sheriff for the Time being, to place or displace the Bailiff as he will. The Towns of most Note in this Hundred are,

Tendring, which gives Name to the Hundred, tho' neither the chief Town in it, nor so much as a Market-Town, perhaps because it is seated in the middle of it.

The most ancient Lords of this Town (for the Conqueror's Survey does not mention it) were the *Suttons*, who held this Manor about 100 Years, and then it came to the *Dorwards*, who having built an Hospital at *Backing* called *Maison Dieu*, i. e. God's

House, endowed it with this Manor of *Tendring*; but after the Dissolution it was given to *John de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, whose Posterity having alienated, it hath since had divers Owners, as *Arblaster*, *Drury*, *Bower*, and *Curtis*.

The Manor of *Wolfes* in this Parish anciently belonged to the Monastery of *St. John* in *Colchester*; but after the Suppression was given by *Qu. Elizabeth* to *Thomas Lucy*.

The Church has all along been appendant to the Manor; but a Portion of the Tithes did anciently belong to the Monastery of *St. Osyth*.

Harwich, the chief Town of this Hundred, seated near the Mouth of the *Stour*, famous for a Sea-Fight between the *Saxons* and *Danes*, *Anna 884.* It is a very safe Harbour for Ships, as the Name importeth; for the *Saxon* *Hape-pic* signifies an Haven or Bay where an Army may lie.

The Town is not great, but well peopled, and fortified both by Art and Nature, the Sea almost encompassing it, and *Queen Elizabeth* having added some strong Works for its Defence. It is walled in, and the Streets are paved for the most part with a petrify'd sort of Clay, which tumbling down from the Cliff, is in a short time turned into Stone.

It was first made a free Borough or Corporation by *Thomas Brotherton*, Earl of *Norfolk*, and Marshal of *England*, fifth Son of *K. Edward I.* who obtained that Privilege for it of his Brother *K. Edward II.* and that it should have a Market on *Tuesdays*, &c. But this Charter was new-modelled in King *James I.*'s Days, by the Interest of Sir *Edward Coke* Kt. then Attorney-General, and the Government of the Corporation settled, as it still remains, in a Mayor annually to be chosen out of eight Aldermen, who with 24 Capital Burgesses constitute the Corporation, Sir *Edward* himself being made Recorder for Life. This Charter gives them Liberty to elect two Burgesses for Parliament, with the Grant of a second Market weekly upon *Friday*, and two Fairs yearly, each to endure three Days, the one on the Feast of *St. Philip* and *Jacob*, and the other on the Feast of *St. Luke* the Evangelist: All which Immunities, and divers others, were confirmed by *K. Charles II.* *Reg. 17.* by the Me.

Mediation of *Sir Harbottle Grimston*, Master of the Rolls, and then Recorder of the Town.

The Members serving in this present Parliament of 1716 for this Corporation are;

Sir Philip Parker Bar.

Thomas Heath Esq;

The Mayor hath a Power to keep Admiralty-Courts, which have a Jurisdiction over all Naval Affairs, as also for Return of all Writs, Fines, Amerciaments, &c. and, with the precedent Mayor, any one of the eleven appointed for that purpose may put them in Execution.

The King hath here a very good Building-Yard for Ships, with a Conveniency for Store-houses, Cranes, Lanches, and all other Necessaries for that purpose, and many good Men of War have been built here since the Restoration of *K. Charles II.* From hence also do the Packet-Boats set out, which carry over the publick Mails with Foreign Letters and Passengers not only for *Holland*, but for *Germany* and other Parts.

K. William honour'd this Place by erecting it into a Marquisate in favour of the Duke of *Schouburg*, who accompanied that Prince in his Expedition into *England*, and by him was created in 1688 Baron of *Tey*, Earl of *Brentford*, Marquess of *Harwich*, and Duke of *Schouburg*, and his eldest Son bears the Title of Marquess of *Harwich*.

Harwich being within the Confines of the Parish of *Dovercourt*, is only a Chapelry to the Mother-Church there, tho' we do not find that it was annexed to *Dovercourt* till after the Reformation, but was a free Chapel before. In all other Things it is reckon'd but as a part of

Dovercourt, of which it is necessary to treat for that Reason. This Town in *Domesday-Book* is written *Dpuvpacoupt*, and was then held by *Alberic de Vere* for a Manor and six Hides, worth in *Edward the Confessor's* Time 6 *l.* but in the Conqueror's 12 *l. per Annum*. This *Alberic* founded a Cell for some Monks taken from the Abbey of *Abington* in *Berkshire*, to serve God at *Coln*, and endowed it with the Church of *Dovercourt*, which *Hugh Bigot*, Earl of *Norfolk*, who married *Juliana*, the Heir of that Family, confirmed, and gave withal the Chapel of *Harwich*, which he had lately built.

The Abbot and Convent reserving to themselves the Rectory, endowed a Vicarage, of which they continued Patrons till the Dissolution, when it came to the Crown, in which it still continues, tho' the Glebe was given by King *James I.* together with the Lordship, to *Sir George Whitmore*, whose Posterity now enjoy it. Over against *Harwich* is

Land Ger-Fort, which tho' it seems in *Suffolk*, yet is always written by the Officers of the Ordnance in the Tower of *London* in *Essex*. Here are the Remains of an ancient Fortification, which shew great Labour and Antiquity. The Line of it runs Southerly from the Town-Gate to the Beacon-Hill-Field, in the midst of which is an artificial Hill, raised either for setting the Standard, or from a Monument, from whence there is a lovely Prospect upon the Coasts of *Essex* and *Suffolk*, Town of *Harwich*, and Men of War riding in the Gunfleet.

South of *Harwich*, tho' some Villages intervening, and three Islands, viz. *Pewer*, famous for breeding those sort of Sea-Fowl, which are delicious Food when fat; *Horsey*, and *Holmes*; are *Thorp*, *Kirkby*, and *Walton*, called the *Sokens*, from the Saxon Word *Soc*, or *Soca*, signifying Jurisdiction or Liberty, because these three Parishes had a Privilege to be Exempts, and Peculiars belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*; by Virtue of which no Man may be arrested by any kind of Process but by the Bailiff of the Liberty, nor by him without the Consent of the Lord. The Sheriff hath no Power, but the Bailiff executes all Matters, as if he had Viscountile Authority; and the Ministers of these Parishes are exempted from the Jurisdiction of the Archdeacon.

Thomas Whittle, who went up and down these Parts preaching the Gospel in *Queen Mary's* Days, and being apprehended by Bishop *Emmer*, was condemned for an Heretic and burnt, was Minister of *Kirkby* in the *Sokens*.

From *Walton*, one of these *Sokens*, the Shore stretcheth out to the *Nesse-Point*, in *Saxon* *Easulphernery*, where, (as *Ralph de Coggeshall*, who wrote about 460 Years ago) in the Time of *K. Richard II.* on the Sea-Shore, was found two Teeth of a Giant

of

of such a prodigious Bigness, that two hundred such Teeth as Men ordinarily have now might be cut out of one of them. (This, he says, he saw at *Coggeshall*, and handled them with Admiration.) Near this Place also, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Days, another such Gigantick Relick was found by Mr. *Candish*, which Mr. *Camden* suspects to have been the Parts of some great Beast, tho' he denies not but there have been Men of such extraordinary Bulk in the World.

Great Clacton, a Manor belonging to *Richard de Belmeis*, or *Beauvoys*, Bishop of *London*, in the Reign of K. *Henry I.* not as Bishop, but by Inheritance. He built a stately House here, and inclosed a Park, which, with the Manors of this Town and *Little Clacton*, he gave to his Successors the Bishops of *London*; but the House is long since fallen down, and the Park and the Manors being exchanged with King *Henry VIII.* by Bishop *Bonner* for some other Lands in *Worcestershire*, were given to *Thomas Lord Darcy* by King *Edward VI.* from whose Descendants they came to the *Savages*, Earls of *Rivers*, by Marriage with *Elizabeth*, the Heir of the *Darcy's*.

The Church, which was appendant to the Manor, as also *Little Clacton*, was given by the above mentioned Bishop to the Abbey of *St. Osith*, which he had then newly founded, and being appropriated to the Abbot and Monks there, Vicarages were ordained, of which they were Patrons till the Suppression, and then they were granted, with the Manors, to the Lords *Darcy*, and from them they descended to the *Savages*. Near this Town is

St. Osithe, of which the ancient Name was *Chic*, or (as the *Saxon Annals* call it) *Cice*. The present Name was given it from the holy Virgin *St. Osithe*, who having devoted her self entirely to God's Service, and being stabbed by the *Danish Pirates*, was by our Ancestors esteemed a Saint. *Richard de Beauvoys*, Bishop of *London* above mentioned, about the Year 1120, built a Religious House to her Memory, and filled it with Regular Canons of *St. Augustin*, and endowed it with the Manor of *Chich*, and the Advowson appendant, as also with the Churches of *Sudmenestra* and *Clacton*.

The Church was supplied by the Canons, or such as they appointed, till the Suppression, when both the Manor, Monastery and Advowson, were given first to *Thomas Lord Cromwell*; but he being attainted, they returned to the Crown, and were by K. *Edward VI.* granted to Sir *Thomas Darcy*, whom he advanced soon after to the Dignity of Lord *Darcy of Chich*, he then having his chief Seat at this Place. See *Colchester*.

Manningtree, or *Maintree*, called in ancient Writings *Schidington*, *Shedingho*, and *Chedinghoo*, a small Market-Town, having a Market weekly on *Tuesdays*, and Fairs on

Judith Countess of Albemarle, at the Time of the Conqueror's Survey, held *Sciddinghou*, which *Ulwine* had before possessed for a Manor and two Hides, worth sixty Shillings.

The whole Manor of this Town, with a Messuage in *Mistley*, belonged formerly to the Priory of *Canon-Leigh* in *Devonshire*, which after the Dissolution was given to Sir *John Raynsforth*, to be held in Capite, by King *Henry VIII.* from whose Family it passed thro' divers Hands to *Paul Viscount Banning*, whose Heirs have sold it to *Edw. Rigby Esq;* in whose Family it now is. This Parish is a Chapel of Ease to *Mistley*, and the Rectors of this latter have always been instituted to it with the Chapel of *Manningtree*.

19. LEXDEN Hundred,

Called in *Domesday Book*, *Luffendene*, *Lessendena*, *Lessenduna*, and *Luxefeldo*. This Hundred was the Estate anciently of *Robert Earl of Sussex*, descended to him by the Lords *Fitz-walters*; but his Posterity sold it to *Robert Audley Esq;* in whose Family it lately was. The chief Towns of this Hundred are,

Colchester, the ancient *Colonia*, from whence both the River *Coln*, which runs thro' some Part of the Town, and the Town it self, seem to have taken its Name. It is probable this Place was a Colony of the *Londoners*; for *Tacitus* reports, that *London* was then a famous Town, and very populous, and that *Colchester* flourished much under the *Romans*, not only abundance of their Coins
fre-

frequently found here do fully evince, tho' few or none of them are ancients than the Emperor *Gallienus*, but several of their Buildings yet standing, viz. their Churches and Towers, which are built of Roman Bricks and Ruins. At the *Queen's-Head Inn* in the Market place, the Stable and Room over it are Roman Buildings, and there are often found old Roman Bricks æquilaterally square, like paving Bricks, but thinner, and some huge thick ones. The Inhabitants also boast, that *Fl. Julia Helena*, Mother to *Constantine the Great*, and Daughter of King *Coel*, (whom they will have to have been Duke of their City, which he built and called by his Name, and after King of the *Britains*) was born here, and in Memory of the Cross which she found, they bear for their Arms a Cross enragled between four Crowns. She in old Inscriptions is stiled, *PIISSIMA & VENERABILIS AUGUSTA*.

This City by the Saxons was called *Coleceaster*, in whose Time it was much batter'd and ruin'd by the Wars with the Danes. *Edward*, the Son of *K. Alfred*, called *Edward the Elder*, repair'd it, and built a strong Castle in it for its future Defence, of which there are still some Remains, but ruin'd almost with Age.

Domesday-Book gives us this Account of this Town, That the King's Demesnes in *Colchester* were 102 Acres, of which ten were Meadow, besides 240 of Pasture, and that the Burgesses farmed 420 Acres of Land of the King, for which they paid two Marks of Silver yearly 15 Days after *Easter*, and every House paid Six-pence yearly for the Maintenance of the King's Soldiers by Sea or Land. It appears, that this Town was then walled in, and had several Churches, viz. the Church of *St. Peter*, which was possessed by two Priests; a Church held by one *Godricus*, with four Hides of Land in *Girnstode*; and another in the Quarter of *Earl Eustachius*; since which Time it is much improved in Trade, Buildings, Churches, Monasteries, &c.

This Place at present is the most populous and chief Town in the County, most pleasantly situated on the top of a Hill, with two long Streets running down to the Bottom of it, several Springs issuing out of it, to the great Comfort of the Inhabi-

tants. It was anciently very strongly walled in round; but now there appears but little Marks of it. Here are three Markets kept weekly, viz. on *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Saturdays*; but this last is the most plentiful. The Buildings are fair, and Inns commodious.

The Corporation is govern'd by a Mayor, and his Brethren the Aldermen, a Recorder, Town-Clerk, &c. and elects Burgesses for Parliament, who in this present Session of 1716 are,

Sir *Isaac Rebow* Kt.

Richard Duncane Esq;

It is a Liberty in it self, and contains 16 Parishes, of which eight are within the Walls, and eight without, and extends along the River as far as *Mersey Island*, and so to certain known Marks in the Sea.

This is the most famous Place in *England* for making of Bays and Says, of which great Quantities are carried into *Spain*, not only to cloath the Nuns and Friars there, but into *America* for the Use of their Colonies on that Continent. Here is a Colony of *Dutchmen* planted for the supporting of this Trade, who have an Hall, and Officers to examine into the Make of that Manufacture, that there be no foul Practises used, and are exceeding diligent to advance it; by which means not only the Poor of the Town, which are numerous, but of the adjacent Villages, are employed and maintained. It is credibly reported, that before the late War with *Spain*, this Town made a Return of 30000 *l.* weekly in ready Money for these Stuffs; but their Trade was much lessen'd by that War, which being at an end, it is hoped it may recover its ancient Splendour.

This Town also is of some Note for its excellent Oysters, of which the Inhabitants have a peculiar Art in barrelling them, by which means they are so well preserved, that great Quantities of them are sent to *London*, and other Parts of the Nation. It is also famous for candying *Eringa-Roots*, by which means they are made an excellent Sweetmeat, and great Stomachick.

Mr. Camden tells us, that in his Time there were 15 Parish-Churches, besides that large Church which *Eudo*, King *Henry I.*'s Sewer, built in Honour of *St. John*, which is true, if we understand it of the Churches within

within and without the Walls, excluding the Churches and Chapels that belonged to Religious Houses; but of them there are not above six in use, either being decayed, or not having Revenues sufficient to provide for a Cure.

Not much above 100 Years ago this Town was the Seat of a Suffragan Bishop, as was customary in ancient Times in many Places of this Realm, and was particularly appointed by the Statute of 26 Henry VIII. which was repealed by Qu. Mary, but revived again by Qu. Elizabeth, Reg. 1. We find in our Histories two that bore this Office, viz. William More, Rector of West-Tilbury, and John Stern, D.D. who was consecrated at Fulham by John, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of London, Rochester and Bristol. Nov. 12. 1592. He was then also Vicar of Witham.

In the late unhappy Civil Wars, this Town had a large Share of the Calamities; for the King's Friends under the Command of the Earl of Norwich, Sir Charles Lucas, and Sir George Lisle, being forced to retreat hither because it was a walled Town, they were pursued and close blocked up by the Parliament Forces under Sir Thomas Fairfax, who had no other way to reduce them but to starve them into a Compliance. The Besieged made some advantageous Sallies, and killed many brave Men, not without much Loss on their Side; but at length were forced to surrender by reason of the great Famine among them, which they endured as long as was possible, under Hopes of being relieved by some of the King's Forces, which were gather'd under the Command of the Earl of Holland. They at first sought honourable Terms; but were denied, and so were obliged to yield themselves up to the Mercy of the Besiegers, who having resolved to put some of the Chief of the Besieged to Death, as Examples to others, executed Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle, as soon as they came into their Power, sparing some others which were thought as obnoxious.

In or near this Town was the ancient and noble Family of the Lucas's settled, of which Aegidius Lucas was returned among the Gentlemen in the 12th Year of King Henry VI. and Thomas Lucas Esq; was Sheriff of this County in the 10th Year of Queen Elizabeth, whose Descendant Sir John Lucas,

a Person of eminent Learning and Loyalty, was created Lord Lucas of Shenfield by King Charles I. with Remainder, for want of Issue Male, to his Brothers Charles and Thomas, (of whom see Shenfield.) He left only one Daughter, Mary, for whom he obtained the Honour of Baroness Lucas of Crudwell in Wiltshire, and the Heir-Males of her Body. She married Anthony de Grey, Earl of Kent, by whom she had the present Duke of Kent, Henry de Grey, who hath a numerous Issue.

Dr. Harfenet, Archbishop of York, who was born in this Town, left his Library to the Bailiffs and Corporation, upon Condition that they should provide a convenient Place to put it in, for the Use of the Clergy and other learned Persons of the Town and neighbouring Parts.

King Charles I. erected this Town into a Viscounty in the Person of Thomas Lord Darcy of Chiche, whom he made Viscount Colchester, and Earl of Rivers, with Remainder to Sir Thomas Savage of Rock-Savage in Chester, if he died without Issue Male; which failing in his Son, the Title of Honour descended to John Savage, Son of the said Sir Thomas, whose Son Richard enjoy'd it; but upon the Death of the said Richard, the said Title is become extinct. Near this Town is

Lenden, a small Village, but in the Liberty of Colchester. This Manor, in the Reign of K. Henry III. was part of the Inheritance of Hawyse, sole Daughter and Heir of William de Lanvalet, who being married to John de Burgh, brought him this Town as part of her Inheritance, which descended to her Son John de Burgh, who leaving three Daughters Coheirs, this Manor passed with the second, named Denorgild, to Robert Fitz-walter, whose Posterity held it for some Generations, till by a Daughter it came to the Ratcliffs, Earls of Sussex, and from them to the Lucas's, who now enjoy it. The Rectory of this Parish was always appendant to the Manor; but Eudo, the Founder of the Abbey of St. John at Colchester, endowed it with two Parts of the Tithes of Lenden, which upon the Dissolution coming to the Crown, were in the 19th of Eliz. held by one Mr. Jobson. At a small Distance from hence stands

Goggeshall, in Domesday Book Goggeshale, and in some Authors Goggesbale. Earl Godwin held

held this Town and Lordship, with those of *Stifeted* and *Chich*, by the Gift of King *Canutus*, and bestowed them in pure Alms upon the Monks of *Canterbury*, by the Consent of *Edward* the Confessor.

In the Conqueror's Survey, the Church of the *Holy Trinity* in *Canterbury*, (now the Cathedral, and called *Christ's-Church*) held three Virgats of Land in *Coggeshala*, which when *Eustace* Earl of *Bologna* had the Possession of, *Maud*, the Wife of *K. Stephen*, was his Daughter and Heir, and brought him this Manor, on which they afterward founded the Abbey, of which we shall speak in its Place.

This Town was the Habitation of certain ancient Knights, surnamed *de Coggeshal*, of which Family several were Knights of the Shire for this County in the Reigns of *K. Edward III.* *Richard II.* *Henry IV.* *V.* and *VI.* and one, viz. *Sir John de Coggeshal*, was Sheriff of this County three times several Years together. Their Arms are Argent, a Cross between four Escalops Sable. From the Heir General of this Family, married into the ancient Family of the *Tirrels*, are descended the *Tirrels* in this and other Shires of *England*.

It is an ancient Market-Town, and the Market is kept on *Saturdays*, and Fair on *Tuesday* and *Wednesday* in *Whitsun Week*. It was formerly a great Cloathing Town, and had many Traders in Bays and Says, of which they were very famous for one Sort called *Coggeshal-Whites*, because they exceeded any Cloth in the Land for rare Fineness. Many of the Traders of this Town raised great Estates by the Woollen Manufacture; but one, viz. *Mr. Thomas Guyen*, is scarcely to be matched in *England*, for he died worth near 100000 *l.* which he raised by the Bay Trade. He lies buried under a Marble Tomb in *Coxall Church*, on which is engraven a Legacy of 200 *l.* left to the Poor of *Coxall*, to be given to them in Bread, at 10 *l.* per Ann. for ever; but the Cloathing Trade in this Town is now very much decayed, yet still is upheld.

Near this Town, by the Road-Side, was found in a Grotto, with arch'd Work, a Vial with a Lamp in it, cover'd with a Roman Tile 14 Inches in the Diameter; as also some Urns and Crocks with Ashes and Bones in them, of which one resembled Co-

ral, and had this Inscription, *Cocclim, i. e. Cocclli Manibus*, which is, To *Cocclius's* Ghost; and from him perhaps the Town takes its Name.

In *Westfield* also, three quarters of a Mile from this Place, belonging then to the Abbey, was found, about 260 Years ago, a Brazen Pot by Ploughmen, who sent for the Abbot to see the taking it up. It was cover'd with a white Paste or Clay as hard as Brick, and being open'd, had two other Earthen Pots in it; the inmost was cover'd with a Stuff like Velter, and ty'd with a Silk Lace. In it were found some whole Bones, and many Pieces of small Bones, which were wrapt up in fine Silk of a fresh Colour. The Abbot took them for some Relicks of Saints, and laid them up in his Vestuary.

Among divers lesser Gifts to the Poor of this Parish by *Mr. Peacock*, *Mr. Crane*, and *Mrs. Smith*, there is an eminent one given by *Sir Robert Hitcham Kt.* who settled a large Estate in *Framlingham* and *Saxtead* in *Suffolk* upon the Master and Fellows of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, in Trust for the Uses following, viz. "To erect a Work-house at *Framlingham*, to set the Poor of that Place, *Debenham* and *Coxall*, on work first, and after them of other Towns, if they see Cause, and to provide a substantial Stock for that End: To build one or two Alms-houses, consisting of six Persons each, for twelve of the poorest and most decrepid Persons, who shall be allowed two Shillings apiece weekly during their Lives, and forty Shillings each for a Gown, and Firing every Year: To erect a School-House at *Framlingham*, and appoint a Master, who shall have 40 *l.* per Annum paid him to teach thirty or forty, or more, of the poorest Children of *Framlingham*, *Debenham*, and *Coxall*, to write, read, and cast Account, who, when fit, shall be allowed 10 *l.* apiece to put them out Apprentices, at the Discretion of the four Senior Fellows of the College, &c." His Will bears Date August 8. 1636.

Divers Controversies having arose between the Towns concerned in this Will about their Proportion in this Charity; they have come to a Dividend, and the Town of *Coxall* (as we are informed)

has 140*l. per Annum* for its Share, out of which there is a School erected, according to the Intention of the Donor, and the Master is allowed 20*l. per Annum* to teach the poor Children, and the rest is expended in cloathing and relieving the most Indigent and Necessitous there. Near it is

Little Coggeshal, now an Hamlet belonging to this Town, but subject to the Deanery of *Bocking* in Church Matters. It was anciently a distinct Parish, and the Abbey standing in the Limits of it. The Abbot erected a Church here for the Use of himself and his Monks, who also agreed to build a Chapel for their Servants and Farmers that held Lands of them, and for none else.

The Church, after the Suppression of the Abbey, was pulled down, and the Bells (as the common Report goes) carried to *Kelvedon*, and the Chapel being turned into a Barn, this Village was united to *Great Coxall*, and the Inhabitants go to that Parish-Church.

At the Surrender of the Abbey of *Coxall* to K. Henry VIII. Anno 1538, Reg. 29. the Site of it was bestowed upon Sir Thomas Seymour Kt.

Coln-Cimitis, or *Earls-Coln*, which, with the other three *Colns*, take their Name from the River *Coln*, upon which they stand, and are distinguished by the Names of their several Lords, the Earls of *Oxford*, *Wakes*, and *Engains*. This is the most considerable of them, and is therefore sometimes called in old Writings *Great Coln*.

In the Saxons Time, one *Ulwine* or *Ulwine*, a great Nobleman, held this Town for a Manor and five Hides of Land, then worth 7*l. per Annum*, but afterward 12*l.* The Conqueror gave this Town, with the rest of *Ulwine's* Estate, to *Alberic de Vere*, who held it in the Time of the Survey. His Grandson *Alberic* was made Earl of *Oxford* by *Maud* the Empress, and this Manor continuing in that Family some hundreds of Years, till *Edward* Earl of *Oxford* alienated it in Qu. *Elizabeth's* Reign, it took its Name from them.

The Church of this Town was at first a Rectory, in the Gift of the Abbot and Convent of the Monastery of this Place; but was afterwards appropriated to the Abbey, and a Vicarage ordained, of which the

Monks were Patrons till the Dissolution, when it was granted to *John de Burs* of *Oxford* by K. Henry VIII. and alienate by Earl *Edward* above mentioned.

20. HINKFORD Hundred,

Called in *Domesday Book*, *Hidingesforda*, *Hidingfort*, and *Hulinghesforda*. The King is seized of the Liberty of this Hundred in Fee, and usually grants the Bailiwick of it by Patent for Life. The chief Towns of it are,

Braintree, a Market-Town, the Market kept on *Wednesdays* weekly, well furnished with Corn and Provision, and the Fair on *St. Matthew's Day*, September 21. and formerly held all that Week; but lately the Lord of the Manor, *Herman Olmuis Esq*; hath obtained a Patent for another Fair on the 27th of *April*, limiting the former to three Days, and this as many.

This Town is called *Raines* in *Domesday Book*, and then comprehended all that Territory which now makes *Braintree* and *Rain*; but at the first Division in King *Henry II's* Time was called *Great Rain* and *Little Rain*. In the Conqueror's Time the whole was the Fee of *Roger de Raines*, a great Norman Lord, whose Seat was at *Old-Hall* in *Little Rain*.

In the Reign of K. *Henry III.* there were three Manors in this Parish, viz. 1. *Naylingherst*, then held by *Roger de Naylingherst*, and after by his Posterity, till *Clement Naylingherst*, 12 *Henry VII.* passed it to *William Tendring of Baddow*. 2. *Markes*, held by *William de Markes*, and *Richard* his Son. 3. *Bishops-Manor*, held by *William the Norman*, Bishop of *London*, in the Confessor's Days, then rated at four Hides and thirty Acres, valued at 10*l. per Annum*, and in the Conqueror's Time at 14*l.* Upon an Hill in this Manor stood the Bishop's Palace, where the Bishops sometimes resided; but now 'tis demolished, and the Manor long since alienated to the Crown by Bishop *Ridley*, in which it continued till it was granted by K. *Edward VI.* to *Richard Lord Rich*, whose Heirs enjoy'd it, till it was lately sold to *Herman Olmuis Esq*;

This Town is famous for the Woollen Manufacture called *Bays* and *Says*, of which the

the Clothiers there make great Quantities, and transport them to *Portugal* and *Spain*, by which the Poor are employed, and the Town greatly enriched. This Trade was settled here first by certain *Flemmings* driven out of the *Netherlands* by the Duke D'Alva's Cruelty, and taking up their Residence in some Inns grown out of use here.

Among the charitable Benefactors to this Town, we must take notice of *Henry Summers* Esq; a Native of it, and an eminent *Russia* Merchant, who left a Rent-Charge of 7 l. 10 s. yearly for ever to be thus expended, viz. five Pounds to be given to the Poor in Bread, and fifty Shillings to be spent upon the Anniversary of his Baptism, February 4. in a convenient Dinner by his Trustees. He charged it upon his Manor of *Gains* in *Huntingtonshire*; but it is since settled by Act of Parliament upon a better Estate in *Essex*, and is paid annually by his Cousin and Heir *Henry Summers*, of *Sible-Henningham*, Esq; hereafter mentioned.

2. *Stephen White*, of *London*, Citizen, who has given an Annuity of 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum to buy Gowns for six poor Widows once in every Year, but they must be such as frequent the Church; and to them he further orders, that two Four-penny Loaves be given to each of them on the first Sunday of every Month. 3. *Mr. James Coker* of *Black Notley*, who gave a Tenement at *Nayland* in *Suffolk* of 11 l. per Annum for the teaching of poor Children at the School here. 4. *Henry Smith* Esq; who, from his travelling with a Dog, was called *Dog-Smith*. He is said to have been a Beggar; but if so, he was a rich one, and very compassionate to the Poor, whom he relieved in a most bountiful manner; for besides what he did in *Surrey*, he left 2800 l. to purchase an Estate in this County, to be distributed in such Proportions as he saw fit to the Poor of this Parish, *Henham*, *Tarling*, *Tolleshunt*, *Dacey*, and *Dovercourt*; which tho' it has not proved so great a Relief as might have been expected, is no Fault in the Donor.

Among the Inhabitants of Note of this Parish, who many of them have gotten great Estates, as well as contributed much to the maintaining the Poor in this and many adjoining Parishes by the Cloathing Trade, as the *Maryons*, *Pierces*, &c. we must

not forget to mention a Person of eminent Learning in his Profession and other Studies, *Mr. Samuel Dale*, Apothecary in this Town, who besides his two useful Treatises in Physick, viz. *Pharmacologia, seu Manuductio ad Materiam Medicam*, &c. printed at *London* in 1693 and 1710, and his *Pharmacologia, seu Manuductiones ad Materiam Medicam Supplementum*, &c. printed at *London* in 1705, was a great Assistant, as well as special Friend, to that learned and excellent Person and Botanist, *Mr. John Ray* of *Black Notley*, in his natural Inquiries and Discovery of many rare Plants, as he owns in the Additions of Plants to this County in the late Edition of *Camden*.

The Church stood anciently at half a Mile's distance from the Town, near the Bishop's Palace; but was in *K. Edward III's* Days removed for the Conveniency of the Inhabitants, and set where it now stands. It was of old a Rectory *sine Cura*, and the Vicarage was in the Gift of the Rector, who was collated by the Bishop of *London*. In After-ages it was appropriated to the Monastery of the *Carthusians*, and the Vicarage became the Gift of the Prior and Convent there, commonly called the *Charter-House*, *London*, and so continued to the Dissolution, when it was given to *James Mitchell*, whose Heirs sold them to *John Godfrey*, who passed them to *Richard Lord Rich*, who settled the Rectory upon the School and Alms-house at *Felsed*, to pay 30 l. 1 s. 8 d. in Money, and a certain Allowance in Malt and Wheat. The Donation is in the Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Nottingham*, who married one of the Heirs of his Family; but the Vicarage is passed with the Manor, and is in the Presentation of *Herman Olmuis* Esq;

Rain, anciently called *Rain Parva*, to distinguish it from *Rain Magna*, now best known by the Name of *Braintree*. This Manor was in the Conqueror's Days the Fee of *Roger de Raines*, whose Seat was at *Old Hall*, now the Estate and Lordship of *Mr. James Foliot*, who is lineally descended from one *Foliot* who came into *England* with the Conqueror, as appears from the *Battel Abbey Roll* in *Holingshead* and *Stow*. Their ancient Seat was at *Foliot's Hall*, now corruptly called *Falin-Hall*, the Seat of *Sir Anthony Abdy Bar.* in *Kelvedon*.

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This

This Lordship was in King Henry III.'s Time in the Crown, and was held by one Thomas Wells, of the Manor of Raleigh, in Capite. How long it continued so, is uncertain; but we find no Alienation of it till the beginning of K. Henry VII. when it was the Estate of Sir William Capel, Lord Mayor of London, and Son of John Capel, of Stoke Nayland in Suffolk, Esq; whose Ancestors were Lords of the Manor of Capel there many Generations. The present Earl of Essex, Lord of the Manor of Little Rain, or Rain-Park, is descended of this Family.

The Rectory of this Parish has always been appendant to the Manor, and is now in the Presentation of the Rt. Hon. William Capel Earl of Essex.

Several of the Rectors of this Parish have been Men of Eminency, viz. 1. Edward Symmons was a Person of great Learning and Loyalty, who, as before he was sequestered, maintain'd the King's just Rights against the Encroachments of the Parliament; so after his Sequestration he wrote a large Vindication of K. Charles I. against the Aspersions cast upon him in a scandalous Libel, call'd, *The King's Cabinet open'd*. He also publish'd divers Sermons and Discourses tending to settle Men in their Loyalty in those unsettled Times. 2. Dr. Richard Kidder, late Bishop of Bath and Wells, who has several Books extant, sufficient Demonstrations of his great Learning, and particularly in Rabbinical Authors, was Rector of this Parish.

Bocking, in Domesday-Book called Bockinges, and then held by the Church of the Holy Trinity in Canterbury, to which Ethelric, and Leofwina his Wife, with the Consent of King Ethelred, had given it, with Mersey-lfe, for the Maintenance of the Monks there, and it so continued till the Dissolution.

Some are of Opinion, that the Dorewards were sometimes Lords of this Town, and Parsons of the rich Parsonage; but they are greatly mistaken, for the Manor and Patronage of the Church belonged always to the Priory of Christ-Church (anciently of the Holy Trinity) in Canterbury, till it was suppressed. The Dorewards had a Manor in this Parish, called Dorewards-Hall; but it was held in Socage by Fealty of the Ma-

nor of Bocking. John Doreward, Sheriff of this County 4 Henry IV lies buried in this Church, with an Inscription, importing, that he died January 30. 1465, and that his Wife is entomb'd with him, under which is this Verse;

Claviger atherens nobis sit Janitor Almus.

In this Church also lies buried Thomas Jekyl Esq; the Son of Barthol. Jekyl, of Newington in Middlesex, Esq; sometime an Inhabitant here, a Lawyer, Secondary in the King's-Bench, and a great Lover of Antiquities, who made vast Collections for an History of Essex, from which Mr. Ouseley was enabled to give such great Assistance to Dr. Gibson in his Edition of Camden, and Mr. Newcourt in setting for his *Repertorium Eccles. Par.* He died August 17. 1657, and had a Monument erected for him by his youngest Son Nicholas Jekyl Esq; in the Chancel there. He was Cotemporary with Camden, Glover, Grafton, and other Herald.

After the Dissolution, the Manor of Bocking was granted by King Henry VIII. Reg. 32. to Roger Wentworth, and Alice his Wife, with divers Messuages in Bocking, Braintree, Stisted, Gosfield, and Painsfield, all in the County of Essex, and thereunto belonging, and his Posterity continued Lords of it for several Generations; but the Church, which is a Deanery, hath been always in the Patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and is the Head of his Peculiars, Stisted, Lachenden, and South-Church, in Essex, and Hadleigh, Iligh Monachorum, and Melton, in Suffolk, which are exempt from the Visitation of their respective Diocesans, and subject only to the Archbishop or his Commissary, the Dean of Bocking.

This Village, which is one of the largest in Essex, is famous for the Bay-Trade, and many rich Clothiers have fine and spacious Houses in it. They have one sort of Bays peculiar to themselves, which is called Bockings, with which they drive a considerable Trade to Portugal.

The Dorewards, anciently founded an Hospital, called *Maison Dieu*, i. e. God's House, in this Parish, and a Chantry in the Church; for the Maintenance of which K. Henry VI. granted John Doreward Esq; a Licence to

give

give and assign his Manor of *Tendring*, and other Lands and Tenements in *Essex*, which were not held of the Crown. The Relation this Place has to the See of *Canterbury* has always made it filled with Persons eminent for Learning, as, 1. *John Hill*, a Canon of *Westminster*, and Master of *St. John's College* in *Cambridge*, from which he was promoted to the See of *Bath and Wells* in 1592. 2. *Dr. John Gauden*, who held this Deanery all the Time of the Usurpation, and at the Restoration was consecrated Bishop of *Exeter*, and within two Years removed to *Worcester*. 3. *Sir William Dawes*, the present Archbishop of *York*. 4. *Dr. Clavering*, the present Dean, Professor of the Hebrew Tongue at *Oxford*, &c.

The most remarkable Benefactions of this Town are, 1. Twenty Pounds a Year given to a Schoolmaster for ever for the teaching of poor Children of this Place, which are numerous, given (as is supposed) by *Dr. Gauden*, Dean here, and late Bishop of *Worcester*. 2. The Charity of *Mrs. Joanna Smith*, of *London*, Widow, who by Will, dated *April 21. 1601*, gave 400 *l.* to purchase 40 Marks per Ann. for ever, of which she ordered 20 to be given in Bread annually to the Poor of this Parish, and 20 to the Poor of *Coxall*, at 5 *s.* per Sunday. *Sir William Smith*, her Son, hath settled *Laund's Priory* in *Leicestershire* on Trustees for the Payment of it. But the most extensive Charity belonging to this Place is that of *Mrs. Prisca Coburn*, of *Bow* in this County, who left an Estate of 6 or 700 *l.* per Annum to charitable Uses, of which 350 *l.* per Annum lies in this Parish, and is given 300 *l.* per Annum of it to relieve poor Clergymen's Widows, and the other 50 *l.* towards the Augmentation of two small Livings. One *Mr. Robert Hardesty* hath the sole Disposal of this Charity for his Life, and afterward 'tis left to the Corporation of Clergymen's Sons. The other Part of that Estate is thus bequeathed, viz. To *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, 100 *l.* per Ann. For two Schools, 80 *l.* per Ann. &c. There are several other small Charities, which I forbear to mention.

Halsted, or *Hawsted*, which *Mr. Norden* says signifies an hilly Place, being situate on an Hill, at the foot of which runs a pleasant River.

The most ancient Lords of this Manor, of whom we have any Account in History, were the *Bourchiers*, of whom *Robert de Bourchier* was Chancellor of *England* in the Reign of *King Edward III.* and then being possessed of this Manor of *Halsted*, obtained the King's Charter for a Court-Leet here, and a Market every Week upon the Tuesday, (which is since alter'd to Friday) and a Fair yearly upon the Eve and Day of *St. Luke the Evangelist*, with free Warren in his Lordship here, as also a Licence to impark his Woods here.

He founded a Collegiate Church of eight Priests here, and by means of the King's Letters procured the Pope's Licence to appropriate the Church of *Hingham Sibill* to it. He was buried in a Chapel on the South Side of the Church, called at this time *Bowser's Chapel*, where also divers of his Posterity lie entombed, on one of whom there is an Inscription, viz.

Bartholomew Lord Bourchier, who died
May 8. 1402.

Thomas Bourchier, Cardinal and Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was a Native of this Place, and of this Family. He died in 1486. Several of this Name also were Barons of *Essex*, and other Barons of *England*.

The Church here was a Rectory of old, divided into two Moieties, of which each had its Rector, presented by two several Patrons; but they at length gave them both to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*. *John de Chishul*, Bishop of *London*, appropriated it to that Church, reserving the Collation of the Vicarage to his See, as it has almost ever since continued.

Richard de Halsted nevertheless gave two Parts of the Tithes of his Lands in this Parish to the Priory of *St. John at Stoke just a Clave*, which Archbishop *Becket* confirmed, and another Portion of Tithes here was given to the Priory of *Coln*.

Black-Nosley, which was the Manor and Possession of *Walter de Mandewille*, and by him given to the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* in *London*; by the Name of *Nutelegb*, and (with the Church) continued in their Possession till the Dissolution; after which they came, by the Gift of the Crown, to the

Levensons, and by them to Mr. *Knighly*, now or late the Possessor of them. But this Town is more famous for Men of Learning than Wealth, of whom it has produced two; 1. Mr. *John Ray*, a Blacksmith's Son of this Town, but so admirably skilled in most Parts of Learning, but especially in the Nature of Herbs, Plants, Insects, &c. that he was not only made a Fellow of the Royal Society, but has wrote many Books in that and other Sciences of general Approbation; to which his Piety and Modesty added such a Lustre, that he was the Wonder of his Age. 2. Dr. *Richard Crakenhorpe*, Rector of this Place, the Author of many learned Books, viz. *A Defense of Justinian*, printed in 1616. *A Treatise of the Bishop General Council at Constantinople*, A. C. 553, printed in 1634. *Defensio Ecclesie Angliae contra Archiepiscopum Spalatensem*, compos'd at the Command of K. *James I.* &c.

Henningham ad Castrum, to distinguish it from *Sible-Henningham*, of which by and by. It is diversly written, as *Henningham*, *Hedningham*, *Hevingham*, *Higibam*, and *Hengham*, now commonly called *Castle-Henningham*.

In the Conqueror's Survey, this Town was held by *Alberic de Vere*, and his Posterity built a neat Castle here, which was all along made the Seat of his Family, afterward Earls of *Oxford*. They procured a Market to be held here weekly on *Mondays*, (now out of use) but there are three Fairs yearly kept here, viz. on the Invention of the Holy Cross, May 3. on the Feast of St. Anne, July 26. and on the Feast of St. Nicholas, December 6. One *Aubrey de Vere* of this Family was the first Sheriff of the Counties of *Essex* and *Hertford* in the first Year of K. *Henry II.*

The Church was appropriated to the Prior and Convent of this Place, founded by *Alberic de Vere II.* and 'tis probable that the Cure was supplied by Priests of the said Priory, or some Secular Priests made Curates of it, till the Dissolution, from which Time it has continued a Curacy or Donative, not charged either with first Fruits or Procurations.

Henningham-Sible, or *Sibil*, the Lordship of the *Bourchiers*, of whom Sir *Robert de Bourchier*, Chancellor of *England*, procured a Licence (as is above mentioned) to appropriate the Tithes here to his Collegiate

Church at *Malden*; but 'tis probable it came afterward to the Earls of *Oxford*.

This Town is made most famous by being the Birth place of Sir *John Hawkwood*, the Son of *Gilbert Hawkwood*, a Tanner here. He was bound Apprentice to a Taylor in the City of *London*, where being pressed in to the Service of K. *Edward III.* then about to make War in *France*, he behaved himself so bravely, that he was made a Captain, and then Knighted by that King. The French Wars being at an end, he offer'd his Service to the States of *Florence*, in which he signaliz'd himself so much, that *Barnaby Galeazzo*, Duke of *Milan*, gave him his Daughter *Dominia* to Wife, by whom he had a Son named *John*, born in *Italy*, but naturalized and knighted in *England* by *Henry IV.* He died an aged Man in 1394, and was buried in the Cathedral Church of *Santa Maria Florida* at *Florence*, where that Republick, out of Gratitude to his Memory and extraordinary Deserts, have honour'd him with a Statue on Horseback, and a noble Monument, under the Name of *Giovane de Acuto*, minding the Sound of the Name only. *Periclorus*, an ancient Poet, reflects thus upon this Tomb, and P. *Jovius*'s Elegies upon him:

*Hawkwood, Anglorum decus, & decus ad-
dite Genti*

*Italix, Italico, presiduiumq; solo,
Ur tumuli quondam Florentis, sic simula-
chri*

Virtutem Jovius donat Honore tuam.

*Hawkwood, whom England boasts her stoutest
son,*

*And glad Italians their Preserver own,
A stately Tomb, as grateful Florence gave,
So learned Jovius does thy Picture save.*

But his Friends, who admired his Worth as much as the *Florentines*, were not contented that he had a Monument where his Body lay, but they erected one to his Honour in this Church, arched over, and engraven in the Likeness of Hawks flying in a Wood, and shewing him to be a Native of this Place. There is still in this Parish a Manor called *Hawkwoods*, formerly the Estate of Sir *John Hawkwood*, but now the Possession of *Henry Summers Esq;* Cousin and Heir of.

of *Henry Sumner*, of *Braintree*, Esq; before mentioned.

Felstead, a Village situate a little distance from *Dunmow*, upon the River *Chelmer*. In *Domesday-Book*, it appears to be held by the Church of the Holy Trinity of *Caen* in *Normandy*, by the Name of *Phenstede*, to which it was given by *William the Conqueror*, and confirmed by *K. Henry III.* by the Name of *Felstead*.

A Vicarage was here ordained and endowed, of which the Abbess and Convent were Patrons, till *K. Edward III.* and King *Richard II.* seizing upon the Priorities-Alien, became Lords of this Town, which they kept, till *K. Henry V.* gave it to his new-erected Monastery of *Sion* in *Middlesex*; the Abbess and Convent whereof became there-upon Patrons till the Suppression.

After the Dissolution, King *Henry VIII.* granted the Manor and Rectory, with the Advowson of the Vicarage, to *Richard Lord Rich*, to be held in *Capite*. This noble Family fixing their Residence near this Town, have not only made it the Place of their Burials, (where the said *Richard* lies entombed near a noble Monument, having his Effigies engraven in full Proportion, and his *Insignia* hanging round it in a large Room or Chapel, and all his Posterity) but have been great Benefactors to it, having founded a School, with a good Salary, for a Master and Usher to teach eighty Children, born in the County of *Essex*, gratis, and an Alms-house for six poor People, with liberal Allowances weekly of Money, Malt, and Wheat, with other necessary Provisions of Wood, Pasture for six Cows, &c. tying the Manor of *Felstead-Bury*, the Parsonages of *Bromfield*, *Braintree*, and *Matching*, and a Farm at *Morton*, to pay such Rents and Quantities of Corn as are sufficient for their Maintenance.

Besides this large Donation to the School and Alms-house, the said noble Lord ordered and appointed, that out of the above-mentioned Rents, there should be given in Lent yearly eleven Barrels of White Herrings, and eleven Cades of Red, to such of the Poor of this Parish, *Little Leeze*, and *Much-Waltham*, as received not Collection, viz.

Three Barrels of White, and some Red Herrings, to *Much-Waltham*.

Two Barrels and one Cade to *Little-Leeze*, and the other

Six Barrels of White, and remainder of Red, to the Poor of *Felstead*.

Mrs. *Beteler* also, Relict of *Thomas Beteler*, of this Parish, Esq; left an annual Rent of 7 l. 12 s. per Annum for ever for the cloathing of three poor Boys, and as many Girls, and teaching them to read *English*, and to provide twelve Penny-Loaves to be distributed weekly on Sundays at the Church to as many poor People present at Divine Service. This Rent was charged on a Meadow of twenty Acres, which coming into the Possession of the late Vicar, Mr. *Thomas Woodroffe*, he, besides the great Repairs he did to the Vicarage-House and Barns, gave the residue of it to the succeeding Vicars for ever, worth at a moderate Computation 12 l. per Annum.

Finchingfield, a Village standing upon the River *Freshwell* or *Pant*. The Lordship of this Town was in *Edward the Confessor's* Time possessed by *Algar Earl of Mercia*, by the Name of *Phincingefield*; but *William the Conqueror* gave it to *Roger Bigod*, who is put down as Lord of it in *Domesday-Book*.

The Author of the Additions to *Camden* says, That this Manor was held by *John de Kempes* of *K. Edward III.* by the Service of turning the Spit at his Coronation. There is still a Family of the *Kemps* in this Parish, who dwell at *Spain's-Hall*, and have a Burial-place in one of the Wings of the Chancel, who may perhaps be descended from that ancient Family. Here are two Monuments belonging to the *Kemps* worthy of Notice; one of *Robert Kemp Esq;* and *Anne* his Wife, who died about 1524, and another of *William Kemp Esq;* on which is engraven this Encomium on him, "That he was pious, just, and honourable, Master of himself so much, that what others scarce do by Force and Penalties, he did by a voluntary Constancy, held his Peace seven Years."

Sir *Robert Kemp*, of this Family and Place, Kt. was a pious Benefactor to this Town, giving by Will certain Lands, called *Spain's-Fields*, or *Park-Fields*, then rented at 19 l. per Ann. to these Uses, viz. 5 l. to a Schoolmaster to teach the poor Children of the Parish to read, and 5 l. for the better Maintenance of the Poor of the Alms-house

house of the Parish founded by his Ancestors of *Spain's-Hall*, and 6 l. to the Vicar to catechise the poor Children on *Friday* at two a Clock in the Afternoon, when, for Encouragement, he order'd the remaining 3 l. to be disposed among them in Bread; and if the Estate should fall in the Rents, the Minister only is to abate.

In this Parish also there is a Branch of the ancient Family of the *Berners* yet living, who have another Wing of the Chancel for their Burial-place. They have only one Monument remaining, viz. of *John Berners Esq;* who was buried in 1500.

The Church of this Town was anciently appropriated to the Prior and Convent of *St. Mary at Thetford* in *Norfolk*, and the Prior and Convent were Patrons of the Vicarage till the Suppression, when they were granted by King *Henry VIII.* to *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, from whom they passed to the *Kemps*, who held them, till of late the Advowson of the Vicarage was purchased by *Richard Marriot Gent.*

Among the Vicars of this Parish was the famous Presbyterian Minister *Stephen Marshal*, one of the *Smeitymnians*, who so zealously opposed Episcopacy, and promoted the Rebellion against *K. Charles I.* He was a Member of the Assembly of Divines, and an active Man in the State-Changes of those Times. He died in 1653, and was buried in *Westminster-Abbey*; but at King *Charles II.*'s Restoration was removed into *St. Margaret's Church-yard*, with some others of his Brethren who had been interred there, by his Majesty's special Command.

Wethersfield, in ancient Writing *Weresfield*. This Manor, in the Reign of King *Edward III.* belonged to *John de Nevil* and *Alice* his Wife, whose Ancestor was that *Hugh de Nevil* who went with *Richard I.* to the Holy War, and slew a Lion; upon which this Verse was made;

Viribus Hugonis Vires periere Leonis.

The Strength of Hugh, a Lion flew:

Mr. Nevill of Ridgwell has his Seal, on which this Achievement is portrayed, with this Motto round it, SIGILLUM HUGONIS NEVIL.

These are the most remarkable Places which are come to our Knowledge in this Hundred; but we may expect a much fuller Account of it shortly from the industrious and learned Gentleman, *Mr. William Holman* of *Halsted*, who has bent his Studies this way for some Years, and has had such Encouragement and Assistance in carrying on this Work, that nothing in Antiquity relating to it, either curious or useful, can be supposed to escape his Search and Judgment. He is solicited to carry his History thro' the whole County; but that being uncertain, whether his Life or Leisure will permit him to go through so great a Work, tho' he has Materials sufficient, this Hundred will be first, and that soon published, to give the Publick a Proof of his Ability for so great a Performance.

Of the E A R L S of E S S E X.

This County was honoured with this Title early, perhaps before we have any Records; for what we find in our Histories seems but accidentally mention'd, and there we meet with

Brithulfe, constituted Earl of *Essex* by *K. Alfred*, A. D. 897, to govern that County, and defend it from the barbarous and sudden Irruptions of the *Danes*; and tho' 'tis probable he had Successors in the same Dignity, if not of his own Family, yet we meet with no other till A. D. 991, when

Brithnoth, being made a Witness to a Charter granted by *K. Ethelred* to the Abbey of *Tavistock* in *Devon*, writes himself, DUX ESSEXIAE. This valiant Earl countering the *Danes* in open Battel at *Maldon* in *Essex*, (where great Slaughter was made on both Sides) was himself slain, and so left the Victory to the *Danes*. He gave *Lellings*, *Illege*, and *Hetlege*, Manors in *Sussex*, when he oppos'd the *Danes* that plunder'd *Ipswich*, to *Christ-Church* in *Canterbury*.

Harold, Son of Earl *Godwin*, was the next Earl of this County; but upon the Death of his Father, the Earldom of the *West-Saxons* being given to him, he resigned this of *Essex* to

Algar, Son of *Leofric* Earl of *Chester*, who was then living. He enjoyed this Earldom

dom about four Years, and then, by the Death of his Father, became Earl of *Chester*; both which he in two Years left to his Son

Edwin, who, with his Brother *Morkar*, gave the Conqueror no small Trouble in these his new-acquir'd Dominions; but being slain by Treachery in the Isle of *Ely*, and his Brother kept in Prison, we find none bearing this Title, till

Geoffrey de Magneville, or *Mandeville*, was created Earl of *Essex* by *Maud* the Empress, Daughter of King *Henry I.* who sought that way to gain him to her Party against King *Stephen*, being a Man of great Power and Experience in War. He was slain at *Burwell*, fighting against *K. Stephen*, and being excommunicated for his villainous Practices, he was cloathed in a Templer's Habit, and put into a Pipe of Lead, and hanged on a Tree, because being excommunicated, they dare not bury him in consecrated Ground. He was succeeded by

Geoffrey his Son, who was restored to his Honour and Estate by *K. Henry II.* for himself and Heirs, which he not happening to have, his Brother

William de Magneville became Earl of *Essex*. He was also Earl of *Albemarle* by the Right of his Wife *Hawise*, the sole Daughter and Heir of *William de Grose*, Earl of *Albemarle*; but having no Children by her, nor by his second Wife *Christiana*, Daughter of the Lord *Fitz-walter*, his Titles lapsed to King *John*, who, for a Sum of Money, made

Geoffrey Fitz-Pierz, Lord Chief Justice of *England*, a very prudent and grave Man, Earl of *Essex*, because he had married *Beatrice*, the eldest Daughter of *William de Say*, descended from the Sister of *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, the first Earl of *Essex*, to whom he pleaded, that by an hereditary Title it belonged; but his Money effected more than his Claim. His Sons

Geoffrey and *William* took the Name of *Mandeville*, and died without Issue, after they had both been Earls. The one died young, and the other was slain at a Tilting, and so the Honour and Estate fell to

Humphrey de Bohun, their Sister *Maud's* Son, who had married *Henry de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, and so became Earl of *Hereford*

and *Essex*. His Son *Humphrey* died before him, but left a Son

Humphrey, who succeeded his Grandfather, and had for his Successor

Humphrey, who was slain at *Boroughbrigg*, leaving by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *K. Edward I.* and Dowager of the Earl of *Holland*, a numerous Issue, viz.

John de Bohun, his eldest Son, who inherited his Honour; but dying without Issue,

Humphrey, his Brother, succeeded him; but having no Heirs, his Uncle, *William* Earl of *Northampton's* Son, by *Elizabeth* his Sister, and one of the Heirs of *Giles* Lord *Bedlesmere*, succeeded him. He also was named

Humphrey de Bohun, Lord High Constable of *England*, and the last Earl of that Name of *Hereford*, *Essex*, and *Northampton*; for he left only two Daughters, viz. *Eleanor*, married to *Thomas de Woodstock*, Duke of *Gloucester*, and *Mary*, the Wife of *Henry* Duke of *Hereford*, and at last King of *England*, by the Name of *Henry IV.*

Thomas de Woodstock enjoyed this Title and Dignity by Right of his Wife, by whom, having only a Daughter, *Anne*, married afterward first to *Edmund* Earl of *Stafford*, from whom came the Dukes of *Buckingham*, and then to *William* Lord *Bourchier*, and Earl of *Ewe* in *Normandy*, by whom she had one Son,

Henry Bourchier, who was advanced to the Honour of Earl of *Essex* by *K. Edward IV.* because he was descended of *Thomas* of *Woodstock*, and had married *Isabel* his Aunt, by whom he had a Son, *William*; but he dying before his Father,

Henry, his Grandson, succeeded him in his Honour. He was a Person of singular Endowments, and in great Esteem with King *Henry VII.* and lived to a great Age; but being killed by a Fall from his Horse, left only one Daughter, named *Anne*, the Wife of *William* Lord *Parr* of *Kendal*; whereupon *K. Henry VIII.* after his Death, created

Thomas Cromwell, who had been very serviceable to him in suppressing the Monasteries, and promoting his Supremacy, and was before made Principal Secretary of State, Keeper of the Privy-Seal, and Vicar-

A a a a

General,

General, Lord Cromwell of Oksham, and Earl of Essex, Reg. 31. But he soon after falling from the King's Favour, for advising that King's Marriage with *Anne of Cleve*, he was beheaded, and

William Parr was created Earl of Essex in Right of his Wife, the King having newly married the Lady *Katherine Parr*, his Sister. This Earl had no Issue, so

Walter Devereux, Viscount Hereford, whose Great Grandmother was *Cicely Bouchier*, Sister of *Henry Bouchier*, the last Earl of that Name, was promoted to this Earldom of Essex by Queen Elizabeth, Reg. 14. and left it to

Robert Devereux, his Son and Heir, who was in great Favour with his Mistress. She made him Earl-Marshal of England, Master of the Ordnance, and Deputy of Ireland; but growing more and more ambitious, he began to look up towards the Crown, as direct Heir from *Thomas de Woodstock*, Duke of Gloucester, and made a great Party among the Puritans to attain it, which when his Enemies, Sir *Robert Cecil*, Sir *Walter Raleigh*, and their Party, perceived, they so wrought Matters about, that they brought him to the Scaffold, Febr. 25. 1600. His Son

Robert Devereux having, by Act of Parliament, been restored in Blood and Honour, inherited this Earldom. He was made General of the Army sent against the Scots by K. Charles I. in 1639; but afterward, upon Discontent, accepted of the same Commission from the Parliament, and fought against his Sovereign. He died September 14. 1646, without Issue, and this Honour lay dormant till the Restoration of K. Charles II. Soon after which

Arthur Capel, Baron of Hadham in Hertfordshire, in Consideration of his Father's great Services to K. Charles I. and his own Loyalty, was created Viscount Maldon, and Earl of Essex, Anno 1661, sworn one of his Majesty's Privy-Council, and made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He came to an unfortunate End in the Tower of London, July 13, 1683, and

Algernon, his Son, succeeded him in his Honour. He was Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Forces, Constable of the Tower, &c. He died in 1710, and left for his Heir

William, now Earl of Essex, under Age, being born in 1697.

BARONETS of this County, viz.

SIR Francis Barrington Kt. of Barrington-Hall, created June 29, 1611.

Sir John Wentworth Kt. of Gosfield-Hall, created June 29, 1611. Extinct.

Thomas Bendish, of Steeple-Bumstead, Esq; created June 29, 1611.

Roger Appleton, of South Hemsted, Esq; created June 29, 1611.

Thomas Mildmay, of Moulsho, Esq; created June 29, 1611. Extinct.

Sir William Maynard, of Little-Eastanes, Kt. now English Baron, viz. Lord Maynard.

Paul Banning, of Little-Bentley, Esq; created September 24, 1611. after Viscount Banning. Ext.

Sir William Aileffe, of Braxted-Magna, Kt. created Nov. 25, 1612.

Sir Harbottle Grimston, of Bradfield Magna, Kt. created Nov. 25, 1612. Ext.

Sir Samuel Tryon, of Layer-Marney, Kt. created March 28, 1620.

William Masbam, of High-Laver, Esq; created Dec. 20, 1621.

George Kemp, of Pentlow, Esq; created February 5, 1626. Ext.

Kenelm Jenour, of Much Dunmow, Esq; created July 30, 1628.

William Wiseman, of Canfield-Hall, Esq; created August 29, 1628.

Thomas Nightingall, of Newport-Pond, Esq; created Sept. 1, 1628.

Richard Wiseman, of Thunderstey, Esq; created Dec. 18, 1628.

Richard Everard, of Much-Waltham, Esq; created January 29, 1628.

William Lucklin, of Little-Waltham, Esq; created March 2, 1628.

Edward Alleyn, of *Hatfield-Peverel*, Esq; created June 24, 1629. Extinct.

Martin Lumley, of *Great-Bardfield*, Esq; created January 8, 1640.

James Stonehouse, of *Amerden-Hall* in *Debden*, Esq, created June 11, 1641. Ext.

Thomas Abdy, of *Felix* (or *Filiol's*) *Hall* in *Kelvedon*, created July 7, 1641.

Denner Strut, of *Little Warley-Hall*, Esq; created March 5, 1641. Ext.

William Halton, of *Samford*, Esq; created September 10, 1642.

Sir Robert Abdy, of *Albans* or *Albynes* in *Stapleford-Abbot*, Kt. created June 9, 1660.

Henry Wright, of *Dagenham*, Esq; created June 12, 1660.

Sir William Wiseman of *Rivenhall*, Kt. created June 15, 1660. Ext.

Thomas Darcy, of *St. Clare's-Hall* in *St. Olfy*, Esq; created June 20, 1660. Ext.

Sir John Abdy, of *Moors* in *Salcot-Overly*, Esq; created June 22, 1660. Ext.

Edward Green, of *Sampford*, Esq; created July 26, 1660.

Thomas Boothby, of *Friday Hall* in *Chingsford*, created Nov. 9, 1660. Ext.

Benjamin Wright, of *Cranham-Hall*, Esq; created February 15, 1661.

John Campbell, of *Woodford*, Esq; created April 9, 1661. Ext.

James Rushout, of *Milast Green* in *Friening*, Esq; created June 17, 1661.

William Lucklin, of *Little-Waltham*, Esq; created Nov. 15, 1661.

Thomas Smith, of *Hill Hall* in *Theydon-Mount*, Esq; created Nov. 28, 1661.

Philip Matthews, of *Great-Gobions* in *Collier's-Row Ward* in *Horn-Church Parish*, Esq; created June 15, 1662.

Tho. Cambell, of *Clay-Hall* in *Barking*, Esq; created Febr. 12, 1663.

Samuel Tooke, of *Cressing-Temple*, Esq; created March 31, 1664.

Sir John Jacobs, of *Bromley*, Kt. created January 11, 1664.

Sir Robert Smish, of *Upton*, Kt. created March 30, 1665.

John Tyrrell, of *Springfield*, Esq; Son of *Sir John Tyrrell* of *Heron* in *Great Thorndon*, created October 22, 1666.

William Barker, of *Bockin-Hall*, Esq; created March 29, 1676.

Josias Child, of *Wanstead*, Esq; created July 18, 1678.

John Roberts, of *Bow*, Esq; created February 2, 1680.

William Maynard, of *Waltham Stow*, Esq; created Febr. 1, 1681.

Cane James, of *Chreshall*, Esq; created June 28, 1682.

William Styck, of *Newbury-Grange* in *Horn-Church*, created October 8, 1687.

Samuel Moyer, of *Petscy Hall*, (in *Canewdon*) created March 25, 1701.

Thomas Webster, of *Copt-Hall* in *Epping*, created May 10, 1703.

Fisher Tench, of *Low-Layton*, Esq; created August 8, 1715.

*Gentlemen of Eminency born in or inhabiting this County,
besides those mentioned in the several Parishes.*

SIR Thomas Audley, Chancellor in King Henry VIII.'s Reign.

Sir Richard Morrison, an Embassador to K. Henry VIII. and K. Edward VI.

Sir Anthony Cooke, famous for his Learning.

Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary of State to Qu. Elizabeth, and very learned, born at Walden.

Sir Walter Mildmay, that eminent Courtier in Queen Elizabeth's Reign, was born at Chelmsford.

Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, who built Audley-End House.

Sir John Brampton, Lord Chief Justice of England in K. Charles I.'s Reign, born at Malden.

Robert Fitz-walter, who lived in King Richard I.'s and K. John's Time.

Thomas Ratcliffe, Lord Fitz-walter, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in Queen Elizabeth's Reign.

Sir Francis and Sir Horatio Vere, those great Soldiers in the same Reign, Son of Jefferrey Vere Esq;

Dr. William Gilbert, Physician to Queen Elizabeth, born at Colchester.

Thomas Tuffer, who wrote of Husbandry, was born at Riuenhall.

Francis Quarles Esq; Secretary to Archbishop Usher, born in Rumford.

John Downham, a famous Poet.

Richard of Barking, Lord Treasurer in K. Henry III.'s Days, was at that Town.

Sir Maurice Bruin, Sheriff in the second Year of K. Henry VI.

Egidius Lucas, a Gentleman, 12 Henry VI. was a Native of the Parts near Colchester: As was also

Thomas Lucas, Sheriff of this County 10 Eliz. And

Sir Charles Lucas, who was shot at Colchester for his Loyalty.

Sir Walter Mildmay, Supervisor of the Court of Augmentations, and

Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor of the Exchequer, were both Natives of this County, the one at Danbury, the other at Chelmsford.

ESSEX hath also given nine Lord Mayors to the City of London, viz.

William Edwards, Son of William Edwards of Hutton, A. D. 1471

Robert Bassett, Son of Robert Bassett of Bilerici. 1475

John Shaa, Son of John Shaa of Rochford. 1501

Sir Lawrence Aylmer, Son of Thomas Aylmer of Asheldon. 1507

Sir William Bayly, Son of John Bayly of Thaxted, Draper. 1524

Sir John Allen, Son of Richard Allen of Thaxted, Mercer. 1525

Richard Martyn, Son of Thomas Martyn of Saffron-Walden. 1593

Thomas Skinner, Son of John Skinner of Walden. 1596

Richard Dean, Son of George Dean of Great Dunmow. 1628

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The Natural History.

THE Air of this County is generally esteemed unhealthy, aguish, and unwholesome; and in comparison of *Middlesex*, *Surrey*, *Hertfordshire*, and several other midland Counties, bad; but the Judgment being made without Distinction, is very erroneous. It is a large County, and bordering on the East and South upon the River *Thames* and *German Ocean*, where the Shores are generally oozy, those Hundreds, which adjoin to the Water, are marshy and fenny, and send forth such noisome and stinking Vapours, as are indeed prejudicial to the Inhabitants Healths in general, but mostly to such as have been born and lived long in a better Air, as the Clergy can attest by sad Experience. Among these, the Hundreds of *Rochford* and *Dengy* are esteemed the most pernicious by the Natives of *Essex* themselves, who avoid them as fatal; and such as are forced to venture into them, undergo a terrible Seasoning.

But as to the other Parts of *Essex*, which are some of them at as great a Distance from the Sea as *Middlesex*, *Surrey*, or *Hertfordshire*, viz. the West and Northern Parts, why the Air there should not be as pleasant and wholesome as in those Counties, it will be hard to give any good Reason, especially since the Soil is much of the same Nature.

And as this County must be distinguished upon the Account of the Air, so also of the Soil, which differs as much as the former, and seems so ordered by Providence, that they are equally valuable; for, generally speaking, the Soil is best where the Air is worst; and where the Air is so good, the Soil is not so profitable. The Parts adjoining to the Sea and *Thames* abound with rich Pastures, and verdant Marshes, which produce Plenty both of Corn and Grass; whereas the more inland Parts are many of them gravelly and sandy, not so good either for Corn or Pasture, but bearing Furze,

Broom, Brakes, and such like unprofitable Crops; others Clay and Loom, which bear excellent Corn, and good Pastures, especially in the *Rodings*, *Bumpsteads*, and other Places near Rivers or Market-Towns.

No County affords greater Plenty of Provisions of all Sorts than this, both Water and Land generously contributing to the Supply not only of the Inhabitants, but very much of the City of *London*. Great Store of fat Oxen and Sheep are brought to their Markets out of the Marshes, and Corn weekly sent up in great Quantities both by Sea and Land. Many great Dayries of Cows are kept also in those Parts, which not only furnish the Country with much Butter and Cheese, but afford Calves of admirable Whiteness and Delicacy of Flesh, insomuch that 'tis a Proverb among the Citizens, *As good as an Essex Calf*. In the Marshes also are bred many good and serviceable Horses.

The Sea and Rivers yield Plenty of Fish of all Sorts, as Soles, Plaice, Flounders, Pike, Perch, Maids, Lobsters, Eels, and great Abundance of Oysters, of which there are two Sorts, which have the Repute of the finest in *England*, viz. the *Colchester Barrell'd Oysters*, and *Walfleet*, whose Shells are thin and almost transparent, and taste most grateful.

This County hath one extraordinary Product, which as few other yield, so none can equal, which is a Saffron, a choice Medicinal Drug, which was first brought into *England* in the Reign of *K. Edward III.* and has thriven wonderfully in the Parts in and near *Walden*, called from thence *Saffron-Walden*. This Plant groweth out of a Bulbous Root, which being taken out of the Ground in *July*, and replanted within twenty Days, sends out a bluish Flower about the End of *September*, in the midst of which are found three yellow Chives, which are the Saffron. These the Inhabitants gather

ther early in a Morning before the Sun rises, and picking it out of the Flower, dry it by a gentle Fire. The Increase of it is wonderful, tho' every Flower seems to afford so little; for of an Acre of Ground, they'll gather 80 or 100 Pound of wet Saffron, which, when it is dry'd, will yield twenty Pound, and so must be profitable, because it always bears the best Price, which is seldom less than forty Shillings, and sometimes double as much by the Pound. They usually plant it but three Years on one Piece of Ground, and then remove it to another; and 'tis remarkable, that the Land which is left will bear Bailey very plentifully every Year, without Dunging, for eighteen Years together, and then it will bear Saffron again.

The Waters in those Hundreds, which lie upon the *Thames* and Sea, especially near the Shore, are brackish, but in all other Parts of the County plentiful and wholesome, every Hundred almost having some considerable River, as the *Stour*, the *Lea*, the *Stort*, the *Coln*, the *Chelmer*, the *Crouch*, *Blackwater*, and *Roding*, besides many other Brooks and Rivulets which empty themselves into them. Here are some Springs of a Medicinal Nature, as those of *Upminster* and *Burntwood-Weal*; and at *Harwich* there issues out a Spring of excellent clear Water from the Side of a Cliff between the Beacon and the Town, which falling upon a sort of bluish Clay, which tumbles down from the Shore, turns it in time into Stone; for upon Search it has been found, that the Pieces new fallen are as soft as the Clay on the Cliff: Others that have lain longer are crusted over and hard; but if broken, are soft in the Middle; and such as have lain long, are petrified to the very Heart, and turned into perfect Stone. This Water will petrify Wood as well as Clay, of which there is a large Piece in the Repository of the Royal Society.

The chief Manufacture of this County is the Woollen, which is used partly in making Bays, Says, Purps, Serges, Shalloons, &c. in which divers Towns drive a great Trade, as *Colchester*, *Halsted*, *Bocking*, *Braintree*, *Coxall*, *Heddingham*, and others of less Note, and partly in spinning of great Quantities of Yarn, which is sent to *London* for the Fringe-makers and *Spittle-Field*

Weavers, as the former are transported into *Spain*, *Portugal*, and the *West-Indies*. The *Colchester* and *Bocking* Bays are of great Esteem among the Merchants.

By the Sea-Side there are divers Decoys, which bring in great Profit to the Owners in the Winter Season; Copperice-Houses, and formerly Mills for making Gunpowder; but these last being about 40 or 50 Years since blown up by Accident, that Manufacture hath not been so much wrought upon here.

The Herbs of this County have been most accurately searched after by the great Botanist Mr. Ray of *Notley*, and his Friend Mr. Dale of *Braintree*, who have found a great Number of Plants of a more rare Nature here, of which we shall mention only some few of an extraordinary Species.

Atriplex Maritima Laciniata, Jagged Sea-Orrache found in *Mersey Island* and *Little Holland* on the Sea-Shore.

Auricola Leporis minima, the Little Hare's-Ear, found in the Marshes near *Maldon*.

Crocus Sativus verus Autumnalis, Saffron much cultivated, and planted near *Walden*, thence called *Saffron Walden*.

Conserva Palustris, Marsh-Thread growing in the Fields, and chiefly in the Marshes and Ditches about *Maldon*.

Cyperus Gramineus, Millet Cyperus-Grass by *Bocking* River, as the Round rooted is about *Maldon*.

Erica Maritima Supina, Mountain Oat-Grass with a single Spike and reflected Awns, found on *Bartlow-Hills*.

Lapideum Latifolium, Dittander or Pepperwort, growing at *Heybridge* near *Maldon*, and near *Fulbridge*.

Lathyrus Silicula Hirsuta, Rough-codded Chickling found in the Fields near *Hockley* and *Raleigh*.

Monorchis, or *Orchis odorata*, the Musk-Orchis growing in *Black-Notley*.

Plantago Aquatica minor Stellata, Star-headed Water-Plantane growing in a Pond at *Rumford*.

Tilia Folio minore, the small smooth-leav'd Lime or Linden-Tree, frequently found in Hedges in all the Country.

Turritis, Tower-mustard growing in the Highway from *Lexden* to *Colchester*, and in the Fields adjoining.

Eryngium Marinum, Sea-Holly or Eringo, whose Roots the People of Colchester are so famous for the Invention of candying it. It grows plentifully on the sandy Shore thereabout.

Hieracium Latifolium, Broad leav'd Hawkweed, found on Bartlow-Hills near Linton.

Gnaphalium parvum Ramosissimum, Small-branch'd narrow-leav'd Cudweed, found about Heveningham-Castle.

Perfoliata Vulgaris, common Thorough-Wax, growing about Notley among Corn.

Salix Folio Amygdalino, &c. Almond-leav'd Willow found in an Olier-Ground near Notley.

Sonchus Arboreffens, the great Marsh Tree Sowthistle, growing on the Thames-Side near Blackwall.

Viola Martia Hirsuta, the great Rough Violet without Scent, found near Braintree.

The Ecclesiastical History.

THIS County is under the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of London, who for some short time had his Suffragan appointed to reside at Colchester, of which Office we find William More, Rector of West Tilbury, and Dr. Stern, Vicar of Witham. It is divided into three Archdeaconries, viz. 1. Of Essex, which has seven Deaneries, viz. Barking, Ongar, Cafford, Barstable, Roehford, Dengy, and Chelmsford. Dr. Thomas Gouch is the present Archdeacon. 2. Of Colchester, in which are six Deaneries, viz. Colchester, Witham, Lenden, Tendring, Samford, and New-Port. Dr. Jonas Warley, Vicar of Witham, is the present Archdeacon. 3. Of Middlesex, which only hath three Deaneries, viz. Dunmow, Harlow, and Henningham. Dr. William Lancaster, Minister of St. Martin's in the Fields, London, is the present Archdeacon.

Some Parishes of this County are exempt from the Archdeacon's Jurisdiction, and subject only to the Power, 1. Of the Archbishop, or his Commissary the Dean of Bocking, as Bocking, Latchingdon, South-Church, and Stisted. 2. To the Bishop of London, or his Commissary, as Epping and Waltham-Abbey. 3. To the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, as Barling, Wickam, and Balcham. St. Paul, Heybridge, Navestock, Tillingham, and Westlee. 4. To the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, as St. Mary at Maldon. 5. The Warden and Fellows of New-College in Oxford, as Writtle, Roxwel-Chapel, and Horn-Church. 6. To the Earl of Rivers, as Kirby,

Thorp, and Walton in Le Soken near Dovercourt: And, 7. To the Earls of Warwick, as Good-Easter.

The RELIGIOUS HOUSES of this County were anciently

Barking, a Benedictine Nunnery, eight Miles distant from London. It was the oldest and richest Nunnery in England. It was founded by St. Erkenwald, Son of Offa, King of the East-Saxons, the fourth Bishop of that City, Anno 680, for his Sister Ethelburga, (as Chertsey in Surrey for himself) whom he made first Abbess of it, and endowed them with his own Estate. Hodelradus, a Kinsman of Selby, King of the East-Saxons, gave several Lands more in this County to this Abbey, which King Selby confirmed. Edilburga, Queen of the West-Saxons, was a Nun here.

In the Year 870, the Danes destroyed this Monastery, with many others; but it was again rebuilt, and at the Dissolution valued at 862 l. 12 s. 5 d. 2 q. Dugdals. 1048 l. 6 s. 2 d. Speed.

Bocking, an Hospital founded by John Doreward, of that Town, Esq; by the Licence of K. Henry VI. who allowed it to be called *Maison Dieu*, and to be endowed by him for the Maintenance of seven poor People, of which one should be called *Propositus Ville de Bocking*, and have the Go-

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vernment of the said House and Poor for ever, with sufficient Lands and Rents, as also a Chantry founded by him in the Parish-Church of *Bocking*. Accordingly he gave to this House and Chaplain of the Chantry his Manor of *Tendring*, and 10 l. per Annum issuing out of his Lands and Tenements in *Essex* for their Maintenance for ever.

Coggeshall, an Abbey of *Cistercians*, founded by King *Stephen*, and *Maud* his Consort, A. D. 1140, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. These Monks were afterwards endowed with other Lands, and many Immunities and Privileges. *William de Humberstane*, with the King's Licence, gave the Manor of *Tillingham* to these Monks, for the finding of one Wax-Light to burn before the High-Altar at the Abbey-Church in the time of High-Mass daily. It was surrender'd to K. *Henry VIII.* 29 Reg. and was then valued at 25 l. 2 s. 0 d. per Annum, *Dugd.* 298 l. 8 s. 0 d. per Ann. *Speed.*

Colchester, where were divers Religious Houses; but the Abbey of *St. John Baptist*, built by *Eudo*, the Sewer to K. *William Rufus*, in the Place where one *Sincius* a Priest had his Habitation, was the chief. This Abbey was filled with *Benedictine* Monks from *York*, and consecrated by *Mauricius* Bishop of *London*. One *Hugh* was elected the first Abbot, and *Eudo* dying in *Normandy*, was brought over and buried in it, March 1. 1120.

This Monastery was plentifully endowed by the Founder, and others, among whom the *Sackvilles*, Earls of *Dorset*, and *William Martel*, were great Benefactors.

The Abbots of this House sat in the Upper House of Parliament, as Barons of this Kingdom. The Priory of *Snape* in the Diocese of *Norwich* was a Cell to it, and paid half a Mark yearly to it, as a Pension of Acknowledgment.

John Beche, the last Prior of this Abbey, being impeached, and executed for High Treason, the Monastery fell into King *Henry VIII.*'s Hands, then valued at 533 l. 17 s. *Dugd.* 8 l. 1 s. 8 d. *Speed.*

The next was the Priory of *St. Botolph*, built on the South Side of this Town, without the Walls, by *Eynulphus* or *Ernulphus*, who became the first Prior of it, and dedicated to *St. Botolph* and *St. Julian*. It

was an House of Canons Regular of *St. Augustin*.

K. *Henry I.* gave to this House, and to the Canons of it, the Tithes of all his Demesnes in *Hatfield-Regis*, with divers Lands in and about *Colchester*, confirming to them other Lands, which they had of the Gift of *Hugh Fitz-Stephen*, to hold in Serjeanty by the finding of one Horse of the Price of five Shillings, and one Sack and one Prick at the King's Charges, when he makes War against the *Welsh*, for forty Days.

Pope *Paschal II.* by his Bull, bearing Date A. D. 1116, granted to the Canons of this Priory, that being the first of their Order in *England*, they should be the first in Dignity, and exempted from all Secular and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction but the Pope's; That they should chuse their own Superior, but the Bishop of *London* should consecrate him. It was at the Suppression valued at 113 l. 12 s. 8 d. per Annum, *Speed.* 523 l. 17 s. 0 d. per Ann. *Dugd.*

Another Religious House in *Colchester* was the *Crouched-Friars*, in which the Brethren of the Holy Cross were placed. They were the first of their Order, and their House is called in the *London Registry*, *The Hospital or Chapel of the Crossed-Friars*; but their chief Monastery was afterwards built near *Tower-Hill*. It was in 1132 in the Gift of *Sir Robert Rochford*, but afterward in the Patronage of the Keepers of the Fraternity of the Guild of *St. Helen* in the said Chapel, and the Brethren of the same. It was valued at the Suppression at 7 l. 7 s. 8 d. per Ann. *Dugd.* *Speed.*

Grey-Friars was another Religious House in this Town, founded by *Robert Lord Fitz-walter* in 1309, who there took upon him the Habit of a Monk, and spent the rest of his Days. One *William Watson* held the Site of this House in Qu. *Elizabeth's* Reign in Capite by Knights Service. *John Watson* was his Heir.

St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital stands on the South-East Side of *Colchester*, within the Walls of the Town. It was built by *Eudo*, the Founder of the Abbey of *St. John Baptist*, for Lepers. K. *Henry II.* took them into his Protection, and all they had, and K. *Richard I.* granted them a Fair of two Days on the Vigil and Feast of *St. Mary Magdalen*, i. e. on the 21st and 22d of July, which

which still continues. The Church is Parochial, and a Rectory.

Coln Comitis, or *Earls-Coln*, a Priory for Black Monks of the Order of St. Benedict, was founded by *Alberic de Vere, Senior*, in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, dedicated to God and St. *Andrew*, and made a Cell to the Abbey of *Abington* in *Berkshire*, which *K. Henry I.* confirmed *Anno 1111*, together with all the Lands and Revenues he had endowed them with. Others of his Family gave Lands to this Priory, and *Aubrey* himself took on him the Habit of a Monk, and was buried, with *Beatrice* his Wife, there.

Besides the *Oxford* Family, there were several other Benefactors to this Priory, so that their Revenues were very considerable; but being subject to the Abbot of *Abington*, the Monks were always uneasy, because he would remove their learned ones, and send them ignorant ones at his Pleasure: Whereupon a Contest arising between *Richard* Abbot of *Abington*, and *John de Campden*, Prior of *Coln*, it was at length agreed, at the Instance of *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, between them and their Convents, that the Prior and Convent of *Coln* should admit their own Monks as they pleased, and chuse their own Prior, who was yet to be presented to, and allowed by the Abbot of *Abington*; saving to the said Abbot his Right of visiting their Priory. In Consideration of which Liberty, the Monks of *Coln*, with Consent of the said *Robert* their Patron, granted their Lordship of *Kenington* to the Monks of *Abington*. This Priory was valued at the Suppression at 156 l. 12 s. 4 d. 2 q. per Annum, *Dugdale*. 175 l. 14 s. 8 d. 2 q. per Ann. *Speed*.

Dunmow Parva, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. *Augustin*, was thus founded; *Juga Baynard*, Widow of *Ralph Baynard*, Lord of this Town, founded a Church here, which she procured *Maurice*, Bishop of *London*, to dedicate to the Virgin *Mary*, and gave it half an Hide of Land the same Day, when the Bishop committed the Cure of Souls to one *Britric*, a Priest. She erected it for Nuns: But *Geoffrey Baynard*, Son and Heir of the said *Juga*, *Anno 1106*, with the Consent of *Anselm* Archbishop of *Can-*

terbury, placed the abovesaid Canons there, and became their Patron; but his Son *William* forfeiting his Estate by a Conspiracy against *Henry I.* that King gave his Honour and Barony to *Robert* Earl of *Clare*, and his Heirs for ever.

In this Priory a Custom began, and was instituted by this *Robert*, or some of his Successors, That he that repents him not of his Marriage, either sleeping or waking, in a Year and a Day, nor has had any Brawls and Contentions with his Wife, nor made any Nuptial Transgression within that time, and will take his Oath of the same before the Prior and Convent, and the whole Town, kneeling upon two hard-pointed Stones, shall have a Gammon of Bacon deliver'd to him with great Solemnity. The Records of the Priory mention three that receiv'd it, viz. *Richard Wright* of *Badbury* near *Norwich*, and *Stephen Samuel*, and *Thomas Le Fuller*, of *Essex*. We are assured, that the Custom goes still along with the Manor, and that some have lately receiv'd it.

This Priory was endowed with several Lands, Tenements and Advowsons, in *Great Dunmow*, *Burnham*, *Saling*, *Henham*, &c. as may be seen in the *London* Registry, and was valu'd at the Suppression at 150 l. 3 s. 4 d. per Ann. *Dugd.* 173 l. 2 s. 4 d. *Speed*.

Crossing-Temple was a Preceptory or Commandery of the Knights-Templers, given by *K. Stephen* for the Health of his own, *Queen Maud's*, and their Childrens Souls, whom he endowed with this Manor, and the Advowson of the Church in pure and perpetual Alms. When the Knights-Templers were dissolved, they were given to the Knights-Hospitallers of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, and fell into the King's Hands at the Suppression, 32 *Henry VIII.*

The Chapel belonging to this House, consecrated to Religious Service, was in 1626 confirmed to *Mr. William Smith* and his Heirs for the same Uses, by *George Montaign*, Bishop of *London*, reserving all Dues to the Parish Church.

Byknacre, a Priory for Monks of the Order of St. *Augustin*, founded by *K. Henry II.* and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. *John Baptist*, in the Parish of *Danbury*. It

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was

was endowed by several Royal Licences, with the Manor of *Byknacre*, and divers other Lands and Tenements in *Danbury*, *Woodham-Ferrers*, *Chelmsford*, *Stow*, *Hanningfields*, &c. by *Robert Mapershall*, *John Malsho*, &c.

Towards the latter end of *K. Henry VII.*'s Reign, this Priory, thro' the Poverty of the Patron, and Carelessness of the Priors, was so neglected, that there was but one Monk left in it, which the Prior and Convent of *St. Mary's* without *Bishopsgate*, *London*, being informed of, procured of the King that this Priory, with all its Lands, Rights and Appurtenances, should be united to their Hospital, which was accordingly done, and so it became part of the Revenues thereof till the Dissolution.

Hatfield-Regis, alias *Broad-Oak*, a Priory for Black Monks of *St. Benedict*, founded by *Alberic de Vere III.* the first Earl of *Oxford*, and Great Chamberlain of *England*; and endowed with all the Tithes of his own Demesnes in this Town, the *K. Henry I.* having given the Tithes of his Lands to the Church of *St. Botolph* and *St. Julian* in *Colchester*; but in After-times, the Prior and Convent here having the Rectory in their Dispose, claimed all Tithes as their Due, which at length they obtained, by a Composition of 3 *l.* a Year to be paid to the Prior and Convent of *St. Botolph* aforesaid. At the Dissolution, the Revenues of this Priory were found to be 122 *l.* 13 *s.* 2 *d.* 2 *q.* per Ann. Dugd. 157 *l.* 3 *s.* 2 *d.* 2 *q.* per Annum, Speed.

Hatfield-Peverel, at first a Collegiate Church, founded by the Wife of *Ranulph de Peverel*, to atone for her Guilt in forsaking her Husband's Bed, and complying with the unlawful Desires of *William* the Conqueror, by whom she had a Son, *William*, Lord *Nottingham*.

William Peverel, her Son, Governor of *Dover-Castle*, changed the Church dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalen* by his Mother into a Monastery, giving his own Mansion-House for an Habitation for the Monks, with several Lands adjoining, and confirming all that had been bestowed on them by his Ancestors, and making it a Cell to the Abbey of *St. Albans*.

K. John, Reg. 1. confirmed this Cell to the Church of *St. Albans*, with all their other Possessions, by the Name of *Heshfeld*, as did also Pope *Honorius III.* Febr. 20. 128; by the Name of *Heshfield*. In *K. Henry III.*'s Days it was the most part consumed by Fire; but being again rebuilt, it was valued at the Dissolution at 68 *l.* 14 *s.* 11 *d.* 2 *q.* per Ann. Dugd. 83 *l.* 19 *s.* 7 *d.* per Ann Speed.

Henningham, a small Priory of *Benedictine* or veiled Nuns, founded by *Lucia*, the Wife of *Alberic de Vere III.* first Earl of *Oxford*, and dedicated to God, *St. Mary*, *St. James*, and the *Holy Cross*. She became the first Prioress of it her self, and dying, was much lamented by her Convent.

Besides this Priory, here was an Hospital founded by *Hugh de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, in *K. Henry III.*'s Days, without the Gates of the Castle, for poor and impotent People, which that it might not be a Prejudice to the Priory, as the Prioress imagined, and therefore much oppos'd it, it was agreed between the Founder and said Prioress, that the said Hospital should pay all manner of Tithes to the Parish Church of *Henningham*, and that the Chaplains of the said Hospital, before they are admitted, shall do Fealty to the Prioress of that Priory. At the Dissolution it was valued at 29 *l.* 12 *s.* 10 *d.* per Annum.

Horksey, or *Horsey*, a Priory founded by *Robert Fitz-Godebold*, to the Honour of *St. Peter*, for *Cluniac* Monks, in the Reign of King *Henry I.* and, with the Consent of *Beatrice* his Wife, and their Heirs, gave to God, *St. Mary*, and the Monks of *Tefford* or *Thetford*, divers Lands, Churches and Tithes, in *Asbeldon*, *Boxted*, *Foulness*, &c. to this Purpose, That the Convent of *Thetford* should send some of their Monks to the Church of *St. Peter* at *Horksey*, there to reside in the Service of God and *St. Peter*. *Hubert* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Gilbert* Bishop of *London*, confirmed these Possessions to them, so that this Priory was a Cell to *Thetford*, but upon this Condition, that the Monks of *St. Peter* of *Horksey*, paying half a Mark to those of *Thetford*, should be quiet and free from the Priors and Convent there. The *Wentworths* were Benefactors to this Priory. It was given to Cardinal *Wolsey* towards

wards the erecting his Colleges in Oxford and Ipswich, and was rated at the Suppression at 27 l. 7 s. 11 d. per Ann. Speed.

Horn-Church, an House or Hospital, made a Cell to the Hospital of *St. Bernard de Monte* in the Sarvey in the Strand, London, whose Master and Brethren had Power to command and remove the Master and Brethren of *Horn Church* at their Pleasure. It was dedicated to *St. Nicholas* and *St. Bernard*, and is called in *K. Henry II.* and *King Richard I.*'s Charters, *St. Bernard de Monte Jovis*, i. e. of *Montjoy* in *Havering*. *King Henry III.* confirmed all their Lands in his Manor of *Havering*, paying him 46 s. 3 q. yearly; but forbidding them to acquire any more without his Licence.

Ilford Magna. Here was an Hospital erected for one Master, thirteen Lepers, two Chaplains, and a Clerk, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin by the Abbess and Convent of *Barking*, to which it was a Cell. *Ralph de Stratford*, Bishop of London, in his Visitation, finding several Abuses crept into this House, made these Statutes for its better Regulation, viz.

1. That the Lepers be chosen out of the Demesnes of the Abbey of *Barking*, if there were any.
2. That the Abbess of *Barking*, and Master and Brethren, present alternately.
3. That no married Leper be admitted, unless his Wife will vow Chastity.
4. That every Brother shall frequent Divine Service at the Church, unless he be sick.
5. That no Woman be allowed to enter the said Hospital but the Abbess; near Relations of the Sick to visit them, or the common Laundress, and that in the open Day.
6. That no Leper shall go abroad without special Licence.
7. That the Abbess shall appoint the Master of the said Hospital.
8. That every Leper shall, at his Admission, make Oath to live chastly, to be obedient to the Abbess and Convent of *Barking*, to have nothing in Propriety, &c.

By these Statutes was this Hospital governed till the Dissolution, when it was valued at 16 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Ann. Speed.

Leez Parva, a Priory founded by *Sir Ralph Gernon* Kt. for Friars of *St. Augustin*, in the Reign of *K. Henry III.* and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and *St. John* the Evangelist. *Ralph de Baldock*, Bishop of London, visited this Priory in 1309, and made several Injunctions to be observed by the Prior and Convent. The Manors of *Campses*, *Barns*, and *Herons*, belonged to this Monastery. The Monks here paid 10 l. yearly to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, to make an Anniversary for the Soul of *Hervey de Boreham*, then Dean of London. The Revenues at the Suppression were found to be 114 l. 1 s. 4 d. per Ann. Dugd. 141 l. 14 s. 8 d. per Ann. Speed.

Maldon. Here was a Priory of *Carmelites* or *White Friars*, dedicated to *St. Mary*, and founded by *Richard de Gravesend*, Bishop of London. *Richard Iselham*, a Priest, was a considerable Benefactor to it, Anno 1292. *Thomas de Maldon*, Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, was Prior of this House, and buried in the Church of this Convent, as were also *Robert* of Colchester, *Richard Afton*, *William Horkefsey*, and *Thomas Hatfield*, all Men of Note and Learning. It was valu'd at the Suppression at 26 l. 8 s. 0 d. per Annum, Speed. 1 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann. Dugd.

Bileigh, juxta Maldon, an Abbey founded by *Robert Mantel*, Anno 1180, and dedicated to *St. Nicholas* for Canons *Præmonstratenses*. The said *Robert*, Rabeis his Wife, *Picot* of *Perundune*, and *Roger* his Son, *Ralph de Marci*, and *Beulcelina*, the Wife of *Roger de Langford*, endowed this House with several Lands and Churches, which *King Richard I.* confirmed by his Charter of Dec. 7. Reg. 1. *Henry de Wingham*, Bishop of London in 1262, gave also 360 Marks Sterling by his Will to the Abbot and Convent of this House, to find two Chaplains to celebrate for his Soul, &c. The *Bouchiers*, who had Demesne Lands in Maldon, were Patrons of it for several Generations. It was valued at the Suppression at 157 l. 16 s. 11 d. 1 q. per Annum, Dugd. 196 l. 6 s. 0 d. per Ann. Speed.

St. Giles's Hospital for Lepers, founded by some of the Kings of England, Predecessors of *King Edward II.* and dedicated to *St. Giles*. While this House was in the Patronage of the *Bouchiers*, *William Aspyngalgh*, Master or Warden of it, by and with the

Consent of *Thomas* Bishop of *London*, the Archdeacon, and all Parties concerned, gave this Hospital, with all the Lands, Fruits and Profits thereunto belonging, to the Abbey of *Bileigh* and Convent, to have and to hold, &c. for the better Maintenance and Subsistence of the Monks there, as it continued to the Dissolution, 30 *Henry VIII.* when it was given to *Thomas Dyer* Esq; to be held in Capite.

Mersey West, a small Priory founded by *Roger Fitz-Ranulph*, and made a Cell of *Benedictines* to the Abbey of *St. Audoen* or *Owen* at *Roan* in *Normandy* by *St. Edward*, and dedicated to *St. Helen*. It was a Priory-Alien, and so suppressed with others by King *Henry V.*'s Letters Patent, and given to Archbishop *Chicheley* and his Heirs, who settled it on his Collegiate Church at *Higham-Ferrers* in *Northamptonshire*, which he founded for eight Secular Canons, four Clerks, and six Choristers.

Thoby, in the Parish of *Munnasing*, or *Mountneys Ing*, a Priory founded by *Michael de Capra*, to the Honour of the Blessed Virgin and *St. Leonard*, for Canons of *St. Augustin*, about the Reign of *K. Stephen*. The Ancestors of *John Montony*, *Fitz-Herbert*, and *Germin*, were Benefactors to this House, whose Gifts were confirmed at the Petition of the said *Michael*, *Robesia* his Wife, and *William* his Son, and Heirs, by *Robert de Sigills* Bishop of *London*. It was called *Thoby* from *Tobias*, a Prior of it, and was suppressed by Cardinal *Wolsey*, in order to be appropriated to one of his Colleges, being valued at 75 l. 6 s. 10 d. per Ann. Speed.

Newport. Here was an Hospital dedicated to *St. Leonard*, and endowed with divers Lands in this County, viz. here, and at *Great Weadon*, *Arkesden*, *Bumpsted-Helion*, *Elin-ton*, *Witham*, and *Hampstead*: Valued at the Suppression at 13 l. 10 s. 8 d. per Annum, Speed.

St. Osyth, anciently called *Chich*, and in *Saxon* Cice, an Abbey founded by *Richard de Belmeis*, or *Beauvays*, Bishop of *London*, in Memory of the Holy Virgin *Osyth*, whom our Ancestors honour'd for a Saint, for Regular Canons of *St. Augustin*. He endowed it with the Manor of *Chiche*, and several ex-

traordinary Privileges and Immunities. *Ralph* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Adeliza* Countess of *Oxford*, and many others, were Benefactors to this Priory, insomuch that at the Suppression it was valued at 677 l. 1 s. 2 d. per Ann. Dugd. 758 l. 5 s. 8 d. per Ann. Speed.

Panfield, a Priory built by the Abbot and Convent of *St. Stephen* at *Caen* in *Normandy*, to be a Cell to their Abbey. This little Manor had been before given to that Abbey by *Walleran Fitz-Ranulph*, and was confirmed to it by the Charters of *William* the Conqueror, and his Son *K. Henry I.* whereupon the Monks, that they might have faithful Stewards of their Lands, which lay at so great Distance, and at the same time propagate their Order, built a small Cell here, which was subordinate to them, till *K. Edward III.* having Wars with *France*, seized this Priory, (as a Priory-Alien) with all its Lands, &c. They remained in the Crown till *Thomas Bourchier*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, having got a Grant of them, gave them to the Prior and Convent of *Christ Church* in *Canterbury*, who held them till the Suppression by *K. Henry VIII.* who granted them to *Giles Capel* Esq; from whom they have passed thro' divers Hands to *Mr. Wright*, the present Owner.

Pleshy, a Collegiate-Church, founded by *Thomas* of *Woodstock*, Duke of *Gloucester*, for one Master or Warden, who was to have the Care of the Souls of the Parishioners, and to be Head of the Chapter, nine Chaplains, two Clerks, and two Servitors or Choristers, and endowed it for their Maintenance with the Advowson of the Church, and nine Acres of Land, besides six other Acres upon which the said College was built, as also with the Manors of *Bokyngheld* and *Whitstable*, with the Advowson appendant in *Kent*, to be held in Capite, and the Manors of *Wells* in *Hertfordshire*, and *Barnston* in *Essex*, giving them Statutes and Ordinances for their Government.

After the Death of *Thomas de Woodstock*, his eldest Daughter marrying into the Family of the *Staffords*, Earls of *Stafford*, and afterwards Duke of *Buckingham*, she and they became great Benefactors to this College, and augmented it with three Priests, and six poor Men, to pray for their own,
An.

Ancestors, and Childrens Souls; but still being reckon'd among the Monasteries under 200 l. a Year Value, it was dissolved 27 Henry VIII. before the general Suppression, being then rated at 139 l. 3 s. 10 d. per Ann. Speed.

Before this College was founded, here was in the Castle a free Chapel, to which the Lords of the Castle always presented; but it was dissolved upon the building of the College.

Prittlewell, a Priory founded by Robert de Essex, called Robert Fitz-Swain, being the Son of Swenus of Essex, to the Honour of St. Mary, for Cluniac Monks, and by him was subjected to the Abbey of Lewes in Sussex. He endowed it with the Tithes of *Prittlewell*, *Sutton*, *Eastwood*, and *Middleton*, then Hamlets of *Prittlewell*; and ordered, that the Prior should, on the Feast of St. Pancras, pay to the Prior of Lewes a Mark of Silver yearly, as an Acknowledgment; but it was afterward deny'd.

Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, and *Hubert Walter*, one of his Successors, took this Priory into their special Favour and Protection; but notwithstanding that, it fell with the Monasteries under 200 l. per Annum, which were given by K. Henry VIII. 27 Reg. to Cardinal *Wolsey*, being then valued at 155 l. 11 s. 2 d. per Annum, Dugdale. 194 l. 14 s. 3 d. per Ann. Speed.

Tremhall, or *Thremhall*, a Priory in *Stansted Montfichet* Parish, founded by *Gilbert de Monte-fixo*, or *Montfichet*, a Roman, and Kinsman to *William the Conqueror*, for Black Canons of St. *Benedict*, and dedicated to St. *James*.

Divers Lands in *Stansted* were given by *Richard*, Son of *Gilbert*, and others in *Birchanger*, *Takely*, and *Stanford*, by Robert Earl of *Oxford*, and *Hugh de Vere* his Kinsman. It was valued at the Suppression at 60 l. 18 s. 7 d. 2 q. per Ann. Dugd. 70 l. 19 s. 3 d. 2 q. per Ann. Speed.

Stanesgate, in the Parish of *Steeple*, a Priory dedicated to St. *Mary Magdalen* for Cluniac Monks, but a Cell to the Abbey of *Lewes* in *Sussex*.

Alexander, Prior of this House, and the Convent of the same, with the Assent of the Convent of *Lewes*, granted the Tithes

of their Fee of *Clerkenwell*, with their Land there, to the Nuns of St. *Mary* at *Clerkenwell*, they paying the Prior of *Stanesgate* a yearly Pension of 10 s. for the Tithes and Lands of the same. The Revenues at the Dissolution were 43 l. 8 s. 6 d. per Annum, Speed.

Stratford-Langton, or *Langthorn*, in the Precincts of *West-Ham*, an Abbey built by *William de Montfichet*, by the Advice of *William Corboyl*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, with the Consent of his Wife and Sons, for the Health of K. *Henry I.* his own Wife's, Sons, and all his Ancestors Souls, for Cistercian Monks, in Honour of the Blessed Virgin, Anno. 1135. He endowed it with his Manor of *West-Ham*, and divers other Benefactors gave Lands and Lordships in *East-Ham*, *Ilford*, *Bursted*, &c. which increased the Revenues so much, that at the Resignation of it by *William Huddleston*, the last Abbot before the Dissolution, it was valued at 511 l. 16 s. 3 d. 1 q. per Ann. Dugd. 573 l. 13 s. 4 d. 3 q. per Ann. Speed.

Tilney-Abbey, founded in 1152 by *Mauritius*, the Son of *Gulfridus de Tirecia*, for Cistercian Monks, and dedicated to St. *John Baptist* of *Wodeham*. It was well endowed by him and others, and all its Lands, &c. were confirmed to it by the Charters of K. *Henry II.* and *Richard I.* It was valued at the Suppression at 167 l. 2 s. 6 d. per Annum, Dugd. but at 177 l. 9 s. 4 d. per Ann. Speed.

Tiptrey, a Priory founded by the Ancestors of *Anthony Darcy* for Canons of St. *Augustin*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. *Nicholas*.

The Lords of the Manor of *Tlesbunt-Darcy*, alias *Tregon*, a neighbouring Parish, had been Patrons of it all along, and the Canons had a Licence to chuse their Prior, till Cardinal *Wolsey*, by Pope *Clement VIII.*'s Bull, dissolved it, being then valued at 22 l. 16 s. 4 d. per Ann. Speed.

Walden, a Priory, and soon after an Abbey of *Benedictines*, dedicated to the Honour of St. *Mary* and St. *James*, was founded by *Geoffrey de Magnavil*, the first Earl of *Essex* after the Conquest, who at the Consecration of the Coemetry by the Bishops of *London*, *Norwich* and *Ely*, endowed it with the

the Churches of *Walden, Waltham, Estre, Sabrickswold, Thorley, Enfield, Chishel, &c.* with several Lands in *Walden, &c.* particularly with the Hermitage of *Hadely* in *Middlesex*, which *Geoffrey* his Son confirmed, as did *K. Stephen* and *Henry II.*

William de Mandeville, Brother of this last named *Geoffrey*, led a Military Life in *Flanders* while *Geoffrey* lived; but upon his Death without Heirs, he visited this House with great Devotion, and presented at the Altar several Relicks, which he purchased in the Holy Land, and gave the Monks his Moiety of the Lordship of *Walden*.

After *William's* Decease, the Barony of this Town descended to *Geoffrey Fitz. Peter*, who was very vexatious to this Abbey, and kept back the Estate from them which *Earl William* had given them, till being made *Earl of Essex*, he restor'd them in part, and confirmed them.

In *K. Edward III.'s* Reign, *William de Bohun*, *Earl of Northampton*, did give and annex the Priory of *Berden* as a Cell to this Abbey, which at the Suppression was valued at 372 l. 8 s. 1 d. per Annum, *Dugdale*. 406 l. 15 s. 11 d. per Ann. *Speed*.

Waltham Holy-Cross, a Monastery and College for a Dean and eleven Secular Black Canons, founded by *Earl Harold*, who endowed it with 17 Manors, all particularly mentioned in *King Edward the Confessor's* Charter of Confirmation, and farther granted them *cum Socæ & Sacæ*, Toll and Team, &c.

It continued a College according to the Foundation about 115 Years, when *King Henry II.* purposing to institute Regular Canons instead of Seculars, and having the Pope's Mandate, commission'd the Archbishop, and the Bishops of *London, Durham* and *Norwich*, to put in 16 Regular Canons of *St. Augustin*, viz. six from *Cirencester*, six from *Osney*, and four from *Chick*, making *Walter Gaunt*, Canon of *Osney*, first Abbot, and *Ralph*, Canon of *Cirencester*, the first Prior; but the ejected Dean had a Manor given him in Exchange for his Deanery, and the Prebendaries their Prebends, or the Value for Life. The King promised to make their Revenues large enough to maintain 80 or 100 Canons, but did not perform

his Word; yet he confirmed all former Gifts, and added the rich Manor of *Sewardston* and *Epping* to them.

K. Richard I. by his Charter, also granted to these Canons the whole Manor of *Waltham*, with the Wood, Park, and 300 Acres of Assart-Land, and the Village of *Nessinger*, and 160 Acres of Assart-Land, with all the Rights, &c. paying 60 l. yearly into the Exchequer for all Services; and by another Charter gave them the Church of *St. John Baptist* at *New-Windsor*, and his Chapel of *Old-Windsor*, with the Churches of *All Saints* in *Hertford, Abbrichsey*, and *Nesing*.

Pope Lucius III. exempted this Abbey from all Episcopal Jurisdiction, and our Kings made the Abbot a Lord of Parliament, as they did divers others; upon which Account they were called Mitred, General, or Sovereign Abbots.

The Revenues of this Abbey at the Dissolution were found to be worth 900 l. 4 s. 3 d. *Dugd.* 1079 l. 12 s. 1 d. *Speed*.

Thus the Monuments of Popery fell in this County; but how dear it cost to set up a more pure Church, will appear by taking

A Survey of the MARTYRS of this County:

Which being so near *London*, and having the bloody Persecutor, *Dr. Bonner*, for their Diocesan, had as many, or more, that suffer'd for the Reformation than any other. We cannot be supposed to set down every particular Martyr in so small a Volume, and therefore shall mention the most remarkable, viz.

Father *Abraham*, and *John Whaddon* a Priest, both of *Colchester*, were burned for opposing Image and Saint Worship, &c. about 1428.

Thomas Bagley, a Priest, and Vicar of *Manuden*, being a valiant Disciple of *Wickliff*, was degraded by the Bishop, and burnt in *Smithfield*, Anno 1431.

William Sweeting and *James Brewster*, of *Colchester*, being accused and convicted of Heresy, for having some Parts of the Scripture

ture in *English*, speaking against Pilgrimages, opposing Oblations and Images, denying the Body of Christ to be really present in the Sacrament of the Altar, &c. were burnt together in one Fire in *Smithfield*, October 18, 1511.

Robert King, *Robert Debnam*, and *Nicholas Marsh*, being troubled in Conscience at the great Resort of the People to worship the *Rood* at *Dovercourt*, whose Power they were persuaded was so great, that no Man could shut the Church-Door where he stood, and so imputed the Power of God to an Idol, were moved by the Spirit of God to go in a very bright Night to the Place, and taking the Idol from his Shrine, burnt it. After great Inquiry and Search they were apprehended, and being indicted of Felony, were hanged in Chains, viz. *Robert King* at *Dedham*, where he and *Nicholas Marsh* dwelt, *Robert Debnam* at *Cataway Causey*, and *Nicholas Marsh* at *Dovercourt*. One *Robert Gardiner* of *Dedham* was an Assistant to them; but he escaped the Persecutors Hands.

Mr. Higbed, of *Horndon on the Hill*, and *Mr. Causton* of *Thundersley*, Gentlemen of good Estates and Repute in their Country, being detested to *Bonner*, Bishop of *London*, as Enemies to the superstitious Worship of those Times, the Bishop, with *Mr. Fecknam*, came down from *London* to reclaim them; but finding that neither Promises nor Threatenings would prevail with them, he took them up to *London*, and examined them upon certain Articles about the Presence chiefly, which they denying, and refusing to recant, the Bishop condemned them for Hereticks, and delivering them to the Sheriff of *Essex*, *Mr. Higbed* was burnt at *Horndon*, and *Mr. Causton* at *Raleigh*, March 26, 1555.

William Pigot, *Stephen Knight*, and *John Lawrence*, were all examined together, and demanded, what their Opinion was of the Sacrament of the Altar? To which they severally answer'd, and subscrib'd, That in the Sacrament of the Altar, under the Forms of Bread and Wine, there is not the very Substance of the Body and Blood of our Saviour Jesus Christ, but a special partaking of the Body and Blood of Christ, the very Flesh and Blood of Christ being

only in Heaven, and no where else. Upon this Answer, other Articles were drawn up about the Faith of the Church, and all the Professors of it, whether they have not a true Faith, tho' they believe otherwise? To which they answer'd, That they are in an Error, and refusing to recant, and come into the Doctrine of the Church, they were all condemned at the same time, but burnt in several Places, as *William Pigot* at *Brain-tree*, and *Stephen Knight* at *Maldon*, March 28, 1555, and *J. Lawrence* at *Colchester*, March 29. of the same Year. He sat in a Chair at the Stake, because he was so weak.

John Ardley and *John Simpson*, Husbandmen of *Great-Wigborough*, brought up to Bishop *Bonner* by the Under-Sheriff of *Essex*, were the more severely treated, because the Queen had, by her Letter of May 24. Reg. 1. & 2. sent to the Bishops, charged them with the Neglect of their Duty in not receiving such Persons, as being accused of holding Heretical Opinions, were brought to them to be reclaimed or punished, and so suffering them to continue in their Errors, and admonished them to have more Regard to their Office for the future, that the Justices of Peace in the Country might not be discouraged. Whereupon they were brought to their Examination as soon as they arrived, and accused of these Articles, viz. That the Faith and Religion of the Church of *Rome* and of *England*, so far as it is conformable thereto, is false, erroneous, and naught, and ought not to be believed; That there is not, under the Forms of Bread and Wine, the very Substance of Christ's Body and Blood in the Sacrament of the Altar, but the material and common Bread and Wine are only Signs of Christ's Body and Blood, and to be received by Faith only in Remembrance of Christ's Death; That the Mass, as now used in *England*, is abominable, full of Idolatry, an Ordinance of the Pope's, and not of Christ's Institution; That Auricular Confession is not needful, and the Ceremonies and Service of the Church is superfluous; and that no Service of the Church is to be said, but in the *English* Tongue. These Articles *John Ardley* acknowledged to be true; but *John Simpson* said, he was not fully

fully resolved of the last, and agreed with *Ardley* in the rest. After which they were brought to the Consistory, and refusing to recant their Opinions, were condemned May 25. and being deliver'd to the Sheriff of *Essex*, were burnt, *John Simpson* at *Rockford*, and *John Ardley* at *Raleigh*.

Thomas Hawkes, of *Coxall*, Gentleman, a Person of a very comely Stature, courteous and religious, was sent up to Bishop *Bonner*, pursuant to the Queen's Orders, by the Earl of *Oxford*, then residing at *Hedingham-Castle*, being accused of contemning the Sacraments of the Church, in refusing to have his Son baptized after the Papistical manner, which *Mr. Hawkes* confessing, and, after divers Examinations and Conferences with the Bishop, maintaining, was condemned, and burnt at *Coxall*, June 10. 1555. Before his Sufferings, he had promised some Friends, who loved the Truth, and admired his Constancy, but feared the Fire, that if the Punishment was tolerable, he would lift up his Hands above his Head, which he accordingly did, and, with a seeming Joy, struck them three times together, tho' all of a Flame, and soon after expir'd, to the great Admiration and Applause of the People there present.

Thomas Watts, a Draper of *Billerica*, being apprehended and brought before the Lord *Rich*, *Henry Tyrrell*, *Thomas Mildway*, Justice *Gaudy*, and other Commissioners, for not coming to Church, was examined by them in open Sessions at *Chelmsford*, where Sir *Anthony Brown*, a Justice, asked him, Who was his Teacher? *Watts* answer'd, "You, Sir, and none more than you; for in *K. Edward's* Days, in open Sessions, you said, that the Mass was abominable, and all the Popish Trumpery beside, and that our Belief should only be in Christ; and that 'twas Treason to bring in a "strange Nation to rule here." Upon another Occasion he said, That as the Justices said, that the Service of the Church set out in *K. Edward's* Days was heretical, and all naught; so he averred, that all that is now done in the Church was abominable, and all naught, &c. After this Examination, they sent him to Bishop *Bonner*, signifying his Crimes to him in a Letter, which

the Bishop receiving, had him brought soon after to his Consistory-Court in *St. Paul's*, where, owning his Opinions, he was condemned, and soon after burnt at *Chelmsford*, the same Day that *Mr. Hawkes* suffer'd at *Coxall*. The Lord *Rich* was present, and assisting at both these Executions; and *Watts* at the Stake exhorted him to repent, because he acted against his Conscience, and was the Cause of his Death.

Thomas Osborn, Fuller, *William Bamford*, alias *Butler*, Weaver, and *Nicholas Chamberlain*, Weaver, all *Coxall* Men, were sent up to the Bishop by the Earl of *Oxford* and Justice *Paris*, and being examined upon the same Articles, which they confessed with the like Constancy, were condemned and burnt, *Nich. Chamberlain* at *Colchester* June 14, *Thomas Osmond* at *Maningtree* June 15, and *William Bamford* at *Harwicke* the same Day, Anno 1555.

John Newman, of *Maidstone* in *Kent*, being forced to fly from his Habitation, with *John Denley*, for Religion-sake, being met by *Edmund Tyrrell* Esq; of *Ramsden-Park*, a Justice of this County, and suspected, were by him searched, and a Confession of their Faith in Writing found about them; whereupon he sent them to the Commissioners, and they to Bishop *Bonner*, who commanding them to appear in his Consistory-Court, objected the usual Articles to them, which they acknowledging, were condemned, and *Newman* was burnt at *Saffron-Walden*, August ult. 1555, and *Denley* at *Uxbridge*.

Elizabeth Warn, Widow, late Wife of *John Warn*, Upholsterer, and Martyr, having long been a Prisoner in the *Compter* and *Newgate*, was at length examined about her Faith by Bishop *Bonner*, who objected to her, that she denied the real Presence of Christ's Body and Blood in the Sacrament, spake against the Mass, despised the Ceremonies, and new-found Sacraments, &c. for which he condemned her for an Heretic, and she was burnt at *Stratford le Bow*.

Stephen Harwood was also burnt at *Stratford* much about the same time: As was also

William Hail, of *Thorp* in *Le Soken*, at *Barnet*: And

Wil.

William Andrew, of *Horsley*, Carpenter, died in Prison with hard Usage much about that time.

Thomas Whittle, a Minister in *Essex*, (says Mr. Fox, but mentions not where, and we find none of the Name but at *Kirby in Le Soken*) whom Mr. *Philpot* found in the Stocks in the Bishop of *London's* Cole-house when he was put in. Thus *Whittle* being deprived of his Cure in *Essex*, went up and down the Nation preaching the Gospel of Christ; but at length being apprehended, and carried to the Bishop of *London*, was brought, thro' hard Usage, Perswasion of Friends, and fair Promises, to subscribe a Recantation, and thereupon was set at Liberty; but had no Comfort by it, for he felt immediately such an Hell in his Conscience, that he could scarce refrain from destroying himself. Sleep he could not, and in the Night he thought Satan told him, that he was damned for subscribing against his Conscience. His Keeper thought him mad, and sent for Archdeacon *Harpfield*, and Mr. *Johnson* the Register, to come to him, who being present, Mr. *Whittle* earnestly begged to see his Submission, which when the Archdeacon had deliver'd to him, he tore out the Subscription, and was then joyful and quiet. The Bishop being certified of this, fell upon *Whittle* like a Lion, buffeted him so, that he made his Face black and blue, plucked off a great part of his Beard, imprison'd him, and call'd him to Examination in his Consistory-Court, where it being alledged against him, that he said the Mass was Idolatry and Abomination, &c. which he acknowledged, the Bishop caused him to be degraded, and passed Sentence on him; so he with six more were burnt in *Smithfield*, *London*, *January 27. 1556*, of whom

John Went, a Sheerman of *Langham*, was one.

Robert Drakes, Parson of *Thundersey*, ordained Priest by Bishop *Ridley*, according to the Offices in use in *K. Edward VI.'s* Reign, and presented to this Rectory by the Lord *Rich*, who was now his Persecutor. He lay in Prison three Years.

William Tys, Deacon and Curate of *Hockley*, apprehended by Mr. *Tyrrell*, a Justice,

for preaching in his Woods, and sent by him to Bishop *Bonner*.

Richard Spurge, a Sheerman, complained of by the Parson of *Bocking*, because he had not come to Church since the Alteration of the English Service into Latin, and sent up by the Lord *Rich* to Dr. *Stephen Gardiner*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and then Lord Chancellor.

Thomas Spurge was of the same Parish, and accused of the same Neglect.

George Ambrose added, that he more disliked their Doings since he had read the Bishop of *Winchester's* Book, *De verâ Obedientia*, with *Bonner's* Preface, both condemning the Pope's Authority.

John Cavel said, he went not to Church, because his Parson preached at the Queen's Entrance upon the Crown, That all People ought to believe the Gospel, for it was Truth, and such as did not believe it would be damned; but since the Queen's Settlement he had said, That the Testament was false in forty Places. These six were all burnt in one Fire in *Smithfield*, *April 23. 1556*.

Many others suffer'd Death for the like Causes, whose Names are, *Christopher Lister* of *Dagenham*, Husbandman; *John Mail* of *Colchester*, Apothecary; *John Spencer*, Weaver; *Simon Joyn*, Sawyer; *Richard Nichols*, Weaver; and *John Hammond*, Tanner, of the same Town; all burnt in one Fire at *Colchester*, *April 28. 1556*.

John Laverock of *Barking*, Painter, a lame Man, and *John Apprice*, a blind Man, were burnt together at *Stratford le Bow*, *May 15. 1556*.

Katherine Hutt of *Bocking*, Widow; *Joan Homes* of *Billerica*, a Maid; *Elizabeth Thacknell* of *Great Burstead*; were burnt in one Fire in *Smithfield*, *May 15. 1556*.

Elizabeth Pepper of *Colchester*, *Agnes George* of *Bardfield*, and *Henry Wye*, Brewer, of *Standford le Hope*, with ten more of different Towns in this County, were all burnt at two Stakes at *Stratford le Bow*, *June 27. 1556*.

William Mount, and *Alice* his Wife, *Rose Allen* her Daughter, *John Johnson*, and six more, were burnt at *Colchester*, *Aug. 2. 1556*, five in the Forenoon, and as many in the Afternoon.

C c c c

George

George Eagles, commonly called *Trudge-over*, because he was indefatigable in travelling thro' all Parts of this Nation, to instruct some, and confirm others, in the Truths of the Gospel. He was a Taylor by Trade; but being of quick Apprehension, and eloquent Utterance, he became a Preacher in *K. Edward's* Days, and did great Service after to the Reforming Church, which the Bishops were so sensible of, that they procured a Proclamation from the Queen, promising 20 l. to any Person that could take him. He used to be much about *Colchester*, and was discover'd on *St. Magdalen's Fair* there to be in the Town, which tho' he had Warning of, and hid himself in the Corn Fields, yet was he so narrowly watched, that he was taken, carried to *Chelmsford*, indicted for Treason, (in holding unlawful Assemblies, and praying, that God would either convert the Queen, or take her away, which he utterly denied to his Death) and condemned as a Traitor. When the Time of his Execution was come, one

Pusto at the *Cocks* much troubled him, and a Thief under the same Condemnation mocked at him. *Eagles*, after he had been hanged a little while, was cut down and quarter'd by *William Swallow*, a Bailiff, in a cruel manner, and his Head was set up in *Chelmsford*, and his Quarters at *Colchester*, *Harwich*, and *St. Osyth*; but God's Judgment pursued his Enemies; the Thief that mocked him, when he came to be hanged, and would have said his Prayers, could not; *Pusto* became joyless ever after, and died suddenly; *Swallow* became a Leper, and his Wife had the Falling-Sickness, and died very poor.

Ralph Allerton of *Bentley*, *James* and *Margery Auston*, and *Richard Wroth*, were burnt at *Ipsington*, Sept. 17. 1557.

Agnes Bongeour, and *Margaret Thurston*, were burnt at *Colchester* the same Day.

William Harris, *Richard Day*, and *Christian George*, were also burnt at *Colchester*, May 26. 1558.

The eminent DIVINES and WRITERS born or living in this County.

Gerouse of Tilbury, who flourish'd in the Reign of King *John*, 1200, born there.

Adam of Barking, who lived much about the same time, a Monk of *Sherburn*, was born at *Barking*.

Ralph of Coggeshall, who died about the Year 1230.

Roger of Waltham, who lived in the Time of *K. Henry III.* 1216.

John Goddard, his Cotemporary.

Ambrey de Vere, a Person as eminent for Learning as Quality, being of the *Oxford* Family.

Thomas Waldensis, Confessor and Privy-Counsellor to *K. Henry V.*

John de Waltham, Bishop of *Salisbury*, and Chancellor of *England*, a great Favourite of *K. Richard II.*

Dr. Richard de Badew, Founder of *University-Hall*, now changed into *Clare-Hall*, was a Native of *Baddow Magna*.

Dr. John Jigon, Bishop of *Norwich* in King *James I.'s* Reign, was born at *Coxall*.

Dr. Thomas Maldon, Prior here, took his Name and Original from that Place.

Dr. Thomas Plume, Archdeacon of *Rocheſter*, was a Native of the Town of *Maldon*.

Thomas Bouchier, Cardinal and Archbishop of *Canterbury*, born at *Halsted*.

Dr. Samuel Harsenet, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was born in *St. Botolph's* Parish in *Colchester*.

Dr. Augustin Ainsell, Bishop of *Hereford*, was born at *Bumsted-Helion*.

Roger of *Walden*, Archbishop of *Canterbury* in the Reign of *Richard II.* was born at *Walden*.

Dr. *Richard Howland*, Bishop of *Peterborough*, was born at *Newport-Pond*.

Mr. *Joseph Mede*, of whom Dr. *Fuller's Hist. Eccles.* says, that he was the most learned in mystical Divinity, it may be supposed, because he spent so much of Study in understanding the Prophets and Apocalypse, tho' he was in many Parts of Learning so well skilled, that he was admired and re-

verenced for it, as well by many great Men abroad, as our greatest Divines and best read Men at home, as Bishop *Andrews*, Archbishop *Usher*, &c. was born at *Berden*, a Village not far from *Bishop-Stortford*; and tho' his Parents were of the meaner Rank, he was related to Sir *John Mede* of *Lofts-Hall* in *Wendon-Lofts*, a Parish near.

Dr. *Thomas Fuller*, the Writer of the Ecclesiastical History bearing his Name, and many other Books, was a Minister of this County, viz. at *Waltham-Abbey*.

T H E C H A R I T Y S C H O O L S

Erected in this County are,

Bradfield, a School set up for twenty Children, who are taught by Subscription; but the School-house and Accommodations for the Master are provided by a private Person.

Chelmsford, where is a School for forty five Boys, and twenty Girls, taught and cloathed by Subscriptions of 120 *l.* per Annum, and a Benefaction of 30 *l.* more, and put Apprentices as they become fit.

Chigwell, where is a School for ten Girls, taught and cloathed by Subscription of 16 *l.* per Annum, and a Gift of 4 *l.* One Girl has been put out by this School.

Chipen-Ongar, where are two Schools for twenty six Boys and twelve Girls, of which twenty have Caps and Bands. The Boys School is maintained by an Endowment of 10 *l.* per Annum, 25 subscribed, and 5 *l.* per Annum towards putting out an Apprentice. The Girls School 40 *s.* a Year, and has 4 *l.* per Annum subscribed.

Colchester, where are two Schools, one for seventy Boys, and the other for fifty Boys and Girls, which last are taught to knit

and sew, as well as read. They are in part cloathed by their several Benefactors, and the rest are distinguished by Caps and Bands.

Dedham, where are forty Children taught, according to the Method of the Charity Schools, and a private Person has given a convenient House, Garden, and forty Shillings a Year, for the Instruction of some of them, and there are a few Subscriptions for educating others, and the Parents pay for the teaching of the rest.

Heydon, where is a School newly set up by the Minister, and other charitable Persons.

Low-Leighton, where is a School for fourteen Boys, who are to be taken seven out of *Leighton*, and seven out of *Waltham-Stow*, founded on a Benefaction given some time ago, and lately settled by Law. One Gentleman cloaths six of the Boys, and three other Gentlemen one apiece. The Gentlemen are of the same Parish.

Malden, where is a School for teaching six Children, maintained by an Endow-

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ment of 6*l.* a Year for ever, and 40*s.* to each of them for their Cloathing, given by the same Person.

Rumford, where is a School for fifty Boys, and twenty Girls, of which the first are taught to read, write, and cast Accompt, and the latter, besides this, to knit and sew. The Revenue is 70*l.* per Annum in Subscriptions. The Master and Mistress have 35*l.* per Annum allowed them, and they lead them to and from Church every Sunday.

South-Okendon, where is a School for fourteen Children, upheld by a Subscription of 14*l.* per Annum.

Stansted-Montfitchet, where is a School for

the teaching of ten Children, at the Expence of a private Person.

Wethersfield, where is a School for teaching twenty Boys, maintained by a Legacy of 20*l.* per Annum, given by one Mr. Fitch for ever, who has given more to cloath them when they leave the School, and 5*l.* a Year (a farther Addition) towards teaching twenty more Children.

Woodham-Walter, where the Minister keeps some of the poorest Children to School at his own Charge.

Writtle, where is a School for twelve Boys, and as many Girls, maintained by Subscription of the Inhabitants, who also provide a School-House.



A B B.

Abbey
Abrey
Ailsford
Alesford
Albins
Albrighton
Aldham
Alphington
Althorpe
Alveley
Amerham
St. Ann
Ardley
Arkesden
Arncliffe
Athen, W.
Aldon
Aldon
Hall
Asheldham
Asheldham
Athington
Audley
Baddow
Baddow
va Vic
Baddow
va Re
BARKIN
Birling
Barnston
Bisset
Biffildon
Chapel
Bassingb
Bartle-B
Baxfield
Beadle-B
Bramon
Mose
Beaucha
Oton
Beaucha
St. Pau
Beaucha
Walter
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Bell-Hor
t. Bemp
Benefield
Benefleet
Benefleet
Bentley
Bentley

A B B.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Seats.
Abberton	Winstree	R Lexden	14 7 8 ¹	Mr Gam. Lagden.	Mr Tho. Audley.	
Abrey Hatch	Becontree					
Ailsford or } Alesford }	Tendring	R Tendring	8 0 0	Mr John Lye.	Mrs Sarah Field.	
Albins	Ongar				Sir Robert Abdy.	
Albright	Lexden, A Chapel belonging to		Ovington.			
Aldham	Lexden	R Lexden	12 0 0	Mr Ja. Boys.	Bishop of London.	
Alphamston	Hinckford	R Henningham	11 0 0	Mr Nath. Stevens.	The King.	Ph. Hammond Esq;
Althorn	Dengy	V Dengy	14 0 0		Mr Sam. King.	
Alveley	Chafford	V Chafford	14 10 4	Mr Ducl Pead jun.	Bishop of London.	Dacres Barret Esq;
Amerden Hall	Utlesford					
St. Anne's	Chelmsford					
Ardley	Tendring	V Tendring	10 0 8	Mr John Doughty.	Bishop of London.	
Arkesden	Utlesford	V Newport	13 6 8	Mr Sam. Clerke.	Cutts.	
Arnolds	Chelmsford					
Athen, al. Esse	Hinckford	R Hedingham	8 0 0	Mr Al. Vivier sen.	The King.	Col. Steph. Piper.
Athdon	Freshwell	R Samford	28 3 4	Mr Tho. Baron.	Mr Tho. Baron.	
Athdon } Hall }	Freshwell					
Atheldam, al. }	Dengy	V Dengy	16 13 4	Mr. Ja. Smith.	Bishop of London.	
Atheldon }	Rochford	R Rochford	8 13 8 ¹	Mr Ja. Smith.	S. John's or Child.	
Athingdon	Utlesford					E. of Suffolk.
Audley-End	Chelmsford	R Chelmsford	18 7 11	Mr Hen. Pugh.	Ralph Varney Esq;	Ralph Karney Esq;
Baddow Magna	Chelmsford	R Chelmsford	7 13 4	Mr John Gordon.	Barrin. Shute Esq;	Mrs Waterston.
Baddow Par- } va Vic. }	Chelmsford	V Chelmsford	8 3 4	Mr John Ward.	Barrington Esq;	
Baddow Par- } va Rect. }	Becontree	V Barking	29 13 4	Mr J. Chessenhale.	All-Souls Coll. Oxf.	
BARKING =	Rochford	V Rochford	18 0 0	Mr Tho. Case.	D. & C St. Paul's.	
Barling	Dunmow	Dunmow	13 0 0	Mr Sam. Adamson.	Sir Fel. Wild Bar.	Ady Colherd Esq;
Barnston	Dengy					
Basset	Barstable	{ A Chapel belonging to				
Baffildon } Chapel }	Utlesford	Laindon.				
Baffingborn	Chelmsford					
Battle-Bridge	Chelmsford					
Baxfield	Chelmsford					
Beadle-End	Chelmsford					
Beamont cum }	Tendring	R Tendring	18 0 0	Mr Ja. Rathborn.	Will. Villers Esq;	
Mose }	Hinckford	R Henningham	12 0 0	Mr Rob. Pool.	Tho. Smith Gent.	Mr G. Rutherford.
Beauchamp }	Hinckford	V Henningham	14 0 0	Mr Fr. Pemberton.	D. & C. St. Paul's.	
Oton }	Hinckford	V Henningham	6 0 0	Mr John Gooding.		
Beauchamp }	Chafford					Dacres Barret Esq;
St. Paul }	Hinckford					Will. Petro Esq;
Beauchamp }	Ongar					
Walter }	Barstable					
Well-House	Clavering					
Well-House	Barstable	R Barstable	16 0 0	Mr Jos. Haswell.		
Well-House	Barstable	V Barstable	16 5 0	Mr Edw. Roberts.	D. & C. Westminster.	Lady Appleton.
St. Bempsted	Tendring					
Benfield	Tendring	V Tendring	7 0 0	Mr Edw. Haywood.	Bishop of London.	
Benfleet North						
Benfleet South						
Benley Hall						
Benley Magna						

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St. Ann
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Arkefeld
Arnold
Ashen,
Ashdon
Ashdon
Hall
Asheld
Ashel
Ashing
Audley
Baddow
Baddow
va Vic
Baddow
va Re
BARKIN
Barling
Barnstoc
Basset
Bassildon
Chape
Bassing
Battle-
Baxfield
Beadle-
Beamon
Mose
Beauch
Oton
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A B B.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Seats.
Abberton	Winstree	R Lexden	14 7 8 ¹	Mr Gam. Lagden.	Mr Tho. Audley.	
Abrey Hatch	Becontree					
Ailsford or Alesford }	Tendring	R Tendring	8 0 0	Mr John Lye.	Mrs Sarah Field.	
Albins	Ongar				Sir Robert Abdy.	
Albright	Lexden, A	Chapel belonging to Ovington.				
Aldham	Lexden	R Lexden	12 0 0	Mr Ja. Boys.	Bishop of London.	
Alphamston	Hinckford	R Henningham	11 0 0	Mr Nath. Stevens.	The King.	Ph. Hammond Esq;
Althorn	Dengy	V Dengy	14 0 0		Mr Sam. King.	
Alveley	Chafford	V Chafford	14 10 4	Mr Duell Pead jun.	Bishop of London.	Dacres Barret Esq;
Amerden Hall	Utesford					
St. Anne's	Chelmsford					
Ardley	Tendring	V Tendring	10 0 8	Mr John Doughty.	Bishop of London.	
Arkesden	Utesford	V Newport	13 6 8	Mr Sam. Clerke.	Cutts.	
Arnolds	Chelmsford					
Ashe, al. Esse	Hinckford	R Hedingham	8 0 0	Mr Al. Vivier sen.	The King.	Col. Steph. Piper.
Ashdon	Freshwell	R Samford	28 3 4	Mr Tho. Baron.	Mr Tho. Baron.	
Ashdon Hall }	Freshwell					
Asheldam, al. }	Dengy	V Dengy	16 13 4	Mr. Ja. Smith.	Bishop of London.	
Asheldon }	Rochford	R Rochford	8 13 8 ¹	Mr Ja. Smith.	S. John's or Child.	
Ashington	Utesford					E. of Suffolk.
Audley-End	Chelmsford	R Chelmsford	18 7 11	Mr Hen. Pugh.	Ralph Varney Esq;	Ralph Varney Esq;
Baddow Magna	Chelmsford	R Chelmsford	7 13 4	Mr John Gordon.	Barrin. Shute Esq;	Mrs Waterston.
Baddow Par- va Vic. }	Chelmsford	V Chelmsford	8 3 4	Mr John Ward.	Barrington Esq;	
Baddow Par- va Rect. }	Becontree	V Barking	29 13 4	Mr J. Chessenhale.	All-Souls Coll. Oxf.	
BARKING =	Rochford	V Rochford	18 0 0	Mr Tho. Case.	D. & C. St. Paul's.	
Barling	Dunmow	Dunmow	13 0 0	Mr Sam. Adamson.	Sir Fel. Wild Bar.	Ady Colherd Esq;
Barnston	Dengy					
Basset	Barstable	{ A Chapel belonging to Laindon.				
Bassildon }	Utesford					
Chapel }	Chelmsford					
Bassingborn	Chelmsford					
Battle-Bridge	Chelmsford					
Baxfield	Chelmsford					
Beadle-End	Chelmsford					
Beaumont cum Mose }	Tendring	R Tendring	18 0 0	Mr Ja. Rathborn.	Will. Villers Esq;	
Beauchamp }	Hinckford	R Henningham	12 0 0	Mr Rob. Pool.	Tho. Smith Gent.	Mr G. Rutherford.
Oton }	Hinckford	V Henningham	14 0 0	Mr Fr. Pemberton.	D. & C. St. Paul's.	
Beauchamp }	Hinckford	V Henningham	6 0 0	Mr John Gooding.		
St. Paul }	Chafford					Dacres Barret Esq;
Beauchamp }	Hinckford					
Walter }	Ongar					Will. Petre Esq;
Bell-House	Barstable					
Bell-House	Clavering					
Bell-House	Barstable	R Barstable	16 0 0	Mr Jos. Haswell.		
St. Bempsted	Barstable	V Barstable	16 5 0	Mr Edw. Roberts.	D. & C. Westm.	Lady Appleton.
Benfield	Tendring					
Benfleet North	Tendring	V Tendring	7 0 0	Mr Edw. Haywood.	Bishop of London.	
Benfleet South						
Bentley Hall						
Bentley Magna						

B E N.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Seats.
Bentley Parva	Tendring	R Tendring	18 0 0	Mr Andr. Thexton.	Will. Peck Esq;	
Berden	Clavering	Cur.Colchester		Mr John Tomlins.		
Berdon	Clavering					
Priory						
Bere-Church,	Lexden	Cur.Colchester		Mr Tho. Lufkin.		Mr Barker.
al. W. Doniland						
Bere Church	Lexden					
Hall						
Bergholt	Lexden	R Lexden	10 0 0	Mr Will. Boys.	Grim. Luckin Esq;	
Berry	Utlesford					
Bicknacre	Chelmsford					
Priory						
BILLERI-	Barstable	Barstable	A Chapelry to Great Bursted, but the Minister elected by the Town.			
CAY						
Birchanger	Utlesford	R Newport	8 13 4	Mr Hen. Barfoot.	New College, Ox.	
Birch Magna	Lexden	R Lexden	11 0 0	Mr Will. Ayerst.	Bishop of London.	
Birch Parva	Lexden	R Lexden	5 6 8	Mr Francis Deez.	Sir Swin. Dyer.	
Black Chapel	Dunmow			Mr Sam. Adamson.		
Blackmore	Chelmsford	V Chelmsford	6 12 4	Mr Jos. Hall.	Tho. Smith Esq;	Tho. Smith Esq;
Blunt	Chelmsford					
Magna						
Bobingworth	Ongar	R Ongar	13 6 8	Mr Jac. Houblin.	Mr Jac. Lordell.	John Clark Esq;
Bocking	Hinckford	R Canterbury	35 10 0	Dr Rob. Clavering.	Abp. of Canterb.	Sir Wall Barker.
Boreham	Chelmsford	V Chelmsford	10 3 9	Job Marple, A. M.	Bishop of London.	Dut. of Albemarle
Borley	Hinckford	R Henningham	9 0 0	Mr Rob. Gooding.	Mr Fanshaw.	
Bovill's Hall	Tendring					
Bourther	Thurstable					
Hall						
Bowers, or	Lexden	R Lexden	13 6 8	Mr Ja. Haste.	Earl of Dorset.	
Buers ad Montem						
Bowers Gifford	Barstable	R Barstable	25 0 0	Mr Will. Polhill.	Mr Cockain.	
Bowers	Hinckford					
Hamlet						
Boxted	Lexden	V Lexden	7 13 9	Mr John Hurrell.	Bishop of London.	
Bradfield	Tendring	V Tendring	12 13 4	Mr Dav. Mustard.	Luc. Grimston Esq;	
Bradfield	Freshwell					
Hall						
Bradfield	Tendring					
Hearth						
Bardfield	Freshwell	V Sampford	11 0 0	Mr Ellis Ashpool.	Mr Ellis Ashpool.	Sir Jo. Lumley.
Magna						
Bardfield	Freshwell	R Sampford	11 0 0	Mr T. Bernard sen.	Mr Tho. Bernard.	
Parva						
Bardfield	Freshwell, a Chapel	Hedingham		Mr Tho. Trot.	Martin Carter Esq;	Martin Carter
Saling						
Bradwell	Dengy	R Dengy	48 0 0	Mr Buckeridge.	Mr Buckeridge.	
jun. Mar.						
Bradwell	Witham	R Witham	12 0 0	Mr Jo. Blower jun.	Mr Moxey.	Mrs Moxey.
jun. Coxall						
BRAIN-	Hinckford	V Henningham	12 13 4	Mr St. Newcomen.	Herm. Olinos Esq;	John Canning
TREE						
Braxted Magna	Witham	R Witham	20 0 0	Mr Rob. Rogers.	E. of Arundel.	Col. Woodham

B R A.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Seats.
Braxted Parva	Witham	R Witham	66 0 0	Mr Rob. Rogers.	—	Rob. Aylet Esq;
Brenwood Green	Uclesford					
Brightlingsea	Tendring	R Tendring	17 0 4	Mr Dav. Murray,	Bishop of London.	
Bright Green	Dunmow					
Brittens	Havering					
Bromfield	Chelmsford	V Chelmsford	7 13 4	Mr Tho. Cox, Sen.	Bishop of London.	Sir R. Everard Bt.
Bromley	Tendring	R Tendring	16 16 0	Mr Tho. Fiske	Mr Sam. Fiske.	Tho. Mannick Esq;
Magna	Tendring	R Tendring	8 0 0	Mr Ric. Cockereil.	John Warner Esq;	
Bromley Parva	Chafford					
Brookstreet	Dunmow	V Dunmow	7 0 0	Mr J. Carpenter.	Will. Warn, Gent.	
Broxted, al.	Dunmow					
Chawrich						
Broxted						
Hall						
Brandon	Hickford	R Henningham	6 13 4	Mr Cooper.		
Balmer	Hinckford	V Henningham	8 0 0	Mr G. Rutterforth.	Mr Mackra.	
Bulphan	Barstable	R Barstable	23 0 0	Mr John Cusson.	Mr Jos. Kinsman.	
Bumpsted	Freshwell	V Sampford	11 11 8	Mr Theoph. Cole.	Mr Cole.	
Helion						
Bumpsted	Hinckford	V Henningham	14 15 6	Mr Edw. Hind.	The Crown.	Sir H. Bendish Bar.
Steeple						
Buntingbridge	Becontree					
Burbrook	Hinckford	R Henningham	18 17 4	Mr Ste. Thompson.	Lady Howard.	
Burnham	Dengy	V Dengy	22 13 4	Mr John Harrison.	Lord Fitz walter.	
Burnwood	Chelmsford	Ch. Chafford		Mr Rice Williams.		John Cumbers Esq;
Bursted Magna	Barstable	R Barstable	17 6 8	Mr Sam. Sturgis.	Lord Petre.	
Bursted Parva	Barstable	R Barstable	11 10 4	Mr Will. Danbar.	Bishop of London.	Will. Walton Esq;
Butsbury	Chelmsford	Sine Cur.		Mr Zeph. Pierce.	Lord Petre.	
Canewdon	Rochford	V Rochford	34 1 8	Mr John Lister.	Bishop of London.	
Canfield Hall	Dunmow					
Canfield Magna	Dunmow	V Dunmow	13 0 0	Mr Fra. Penwarn.	Sir Tho. Wiseman.	Sir Tho. Wiseman.
Canfield Parva	Dunmow	R Dunmow	12 0 7	Mr Will. Marriot.	Sir Tho. Pilkington.	
Cannons	Harlow					Sir Ric. Child Bar.
Canvey Chapel	Barstable				Mr Otgher.	
Chadwell	Barstable	R Barstable	17 13 4	Mr Edw. Digby.	Tho. Valley Esq;	
Chappel, al.						
Pontsbright	Lexden	Chap. Witham		Mr John Franklin.	Mr Will. Pollard.	S. Grimston, Gent.
Chatham						
End	Chelmsford					
Charley	Witham					Rich. Mead Esq;
Chawreth						
v. Broxted	Dunmow	V Dunmow				
CHELMS-						
FORD	Chelmsford	R Chelmsford	31 2 4 ¹	Mr Ol. Pocklington.	Lord Fitz-walter.	Lord Fitz-walter.
Cherterford	Uclesford	R Sampford	10 0 0	Mr Mark Smith.	Earl of Suffolk.	
Magna						
Cherterford	Uclesford	R Sampford	10 0 0	Mr Greg. Grant.	Earl of Suffolk.	J. Walsingham Esq;
Parva						
Chichot	Tendring					
Chickney	Dunmow	R Dunmow	10 0 0	Mr J. Carpenter.	Mr Will. Walker.	Mr Crammer.
Chicknall						
St. James	Chelmsford	R Chelmsford	10 14 7	Mr Jo. Reeve.	Mr Petre.	
Chicknall						
Smeely	Chelmsford	R Chelmsford	5 6 8	Mr Tho. Cox, Jun.	Dr Woodgate.	Dr Woodgate.

C H I.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Seats.
Chickwell	Ongar	V Ongar	18 0 0	Mr R. Gillingham.	D. of St. Paul's.	Will. Harvey Jun. Esq; Will. Scott Esq; Bramston Esq;
Chickwell Row	Ongar					
Childerdich	Chafford	V Chafford	8 0 0	Mr John Groom.	Mr Cheek.	
Chingford	Waltham	R Barking	14 5 4	Mr Fr. Haslewood.	Mr Boothby.	Boothby Esq;
Chingford Hatch	Waltham					
CHIPPING ONGAR	Ongar	R Ongar	6 0 0	Mr John Camp.	Ed. Alexander Esq;	T. Goldesburgh G
Chiffel Magna	Utlesford	V Newport	10 0 0	Mr John Ward.	Mr Tho. Cooke.	
Chiffel Parva	Utlesford	R Newport	14 10 0	Mr John Davies.	Mr Pet. Soame.	
Clackton Magna	Tendring	V Tendring	10 0 0	Mr Tho. Chantrell.	E. of Rivers.	
Clackton Parva	Tendring	V Tendring	6 13 4	Mr Will. Wooton.	E. of Rivers.	
Clare Hall	Hinckford					
Clavering	Clavering	V Newport	22 13 11	Mr Benj. Long.	The Mayor, &c. of London.	Palsg. Barley Esq;
Claybury	Becontree					
St. Clercs Hall	Tendring					
Clovell Hall	Chelmsford					
Coggeshall	Lexden	V Lexden	11 3 4	Mr Ja. Boys.	E. of Nottingham.	John Cox Esq;
Coggeshall Parva	Witham					
		R All-Saints		Mr Fran. Powell.	Bishop of London.	
		St. Botolph				
		St. Giles		Mr Edm. Heywood.	The King.	
		R St. James	11 8 4	Mr Barn. Symonds.	Hat. Compton Esq;	
		R St. Leonard	10 0 0		The King.	
COLCHES-TER	Lexden	R St. Mary's		Mr Ro. Middleton.	Bishop of London.	Sir Isaac Rebow.
		R St. Martin's	6 13 4			
		R St. Nicholas	10 0 0			
		V St. Peter	10 0 0	Mr. Rob. Turner.	Hat. Compton Esq;	
		R St. Rumbald	7 13 4			
		R Trinity		Mr Middleton Seq.	The King.	Hope Gifford Esq; Mrs. Andrews; Mr Cressner.
Colne Earls	Lexden	V Lexden	8 10 10	Mr T. Bernard jun.	Mrs. Andrews, &c.	John London Esq;
Colne Engame	Lexden	R Lexden	13 10 0	Mr John Parker.	The Mayor, &c. of London.	
Colnefs	Hinckford					
Colne Wake	Lexden	R Lexden	12 0 5	Mr. John Sparling.	Luc. Grimston Esq;	
Colne White	Lexden	Cur. Lexden		Mr Joh. Francklin.	Mr Rob. Kirktonne.	
Cook-Mill Green	Chelmsford					
Coopers Sale	Ongar					Archer Esq;
Copford	Lexden	R Lexden	15 3 4	Mr John Robinson.	The Crown.	Mr Haines. Sir Th. Webster
Copthall	Waltham					
Coringham	Barstable	R Barstable	22 13 4	Mr Sam. Lord.	Ant. Bidulph Esq;	
Corbett's Tye	Chafford					
Cranbrook	Becontree					
Cranham	Chafford	R Chafford	13 13 4	Mr Tho. Whetham.	Sir N. Wright Bar.	Sir N. Wright
Cranham Hall	Chafford					

C R E.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Seats.
Cressing	Witham	V Witham	7 15 2	Mr Tho. Cooke.	Bishop of London.	Herm. Olmuis Esq;
Cressing	Witham					
Temple	Dengy	R Dengy	9 8 11	Mr Mi. Vandeleur.	Mr Westerne.	Couch Esq;
Crickley	Uclesford	V Newport	13 0 0	Mr Tho. Ashburner.	Bishop of London.	
Criffall	Hinckford					
Casse Hall	Becontree	V Barking	19 9 10	Mr Ja. Simonds.	Sir T. Darcy's Heirs	Ri. Comins Gent.
Dagenham	Chelmsford	R Chelmsford	20 0 0	Mr Tho. Pocock.	Mrs Cory.	
Danbury	Chelmsford					Will. Fitch Esq;
Danbury Place	Uclesford	R Sampford	34 0 0	Mr Hoet.		Ric. Chiswell Esq;
Debden	Lexden	V Lexden	10 0 0	Mr Rob. Rogers.	The King.	
DEDHAM	Dengy	R Dengy	13 0 0	Mr Tho. Wright.	Lord Farshaw.	
Dengy	Dengy	R Dengy	4 0 0			
Dengy Por- tion	Dengy	R Dengy	10 3 8	Mr Sam. Moody.	Mr Ant. Luther.	Tho. Dantrey Esq;
Doddington	Barstable	R Barstable	10 0 0	Mr Will. Slinger.	Mr Jos. Thurstan.	
Dony-Land East	Lexden	R Lexden	5 0 8	Mr Will. Curtis.	The King.	
Dover-Court cum Harwich	Tendring	V Tendring	12 2 8	Mr Tho. Hill.	Mr Fr. Platt.	Mr Bever.
Downham	Barstable	R Barstable	18 13 4	Mr Rob. Falconer.	Bishop of London.	Sir J. Jenour Bar.
Dukes	Winfree			Mr Tho. Beaumont.	Mr Hallet.	Wi. Beaumont Esq;
DUNMOW	Dunmow	V Dunmow	14 12 8	Mr Matth. Drift.	Pr. King's Col. Cam.	
MAGNA	Dunmow	Cur. Dunmow	8 0 0	Mr Tho. Bateman.	Mr Will. Arnold.	
Dunmow	Dunmow		14 14 7	Mr Tho. Beaumont.	D. & C. St. Paul's.	
Parva	Barstable	R Barstable	12 0 0	Mr John Brasier.	Mrs Anne Green.	Tho. Green Esq;
Dunton	Dunmow	V Dunmow	18 13 4	Mr John Thayne.	Lord Maynard.	
Good Easter	Dunmow	V Dunmow	10 0 0	Mr Ja. Alders.	Lord Maynard.	Lord Maynard.
Easter High	Dunmow	R Dunmow	12 0 0	Mr Peter Percey.	The King.	
East Hall	Dengy	R Lexden	19 0 0	Mr Will. Hall.		Ro. Penning Gent.
Easthorp	Lexden	R Lexden	8 0 0	Mr All. Harrison.	{ Master, &c. of Jesus Coll. Camb.	
Easton Great	Dunmow	R Dunmow	11 10 0	Mr John Canning	Geo. Canning Gt.	
Easton Little	Dunmow	R Dunmow	17 6 4	Mr Lloyd.	Ld. North & Grey.	Andr. Searle Esq;
Eastwood	Rochford	V Rochford				{ Ld North and Grey of Rolleston.
Elmdon	Uclesford	V Newport				
Elmsted	Tendring	V Tendring				
Elfenham	Uclesford	V Sampford				
EPPING	Waltham	V Waltham				
Epping Place	Waltham					
Esse, al. Aihen	Hinckford	R Henningham	8 0 0	Mr Al. x. Vivier.	The King.	
Estanes	Dunmow					
Fairsted	Witham	R Witham	6 13 4	Mr Jo. Blower, sen.	Bishop of London.	
Falkborn	Witham	R Witham	6 13 4	Mr Tho. Dunbar.	Mr Edw. Bullock.	Edw. Bullock Esq;
Fambridge	Dengy	R Dengy	14 13 4	Mr Skarrew.	The King.	
North						
Fambridge	Rochford	R Rochford	17 0 0	Mr Geo. Herriot.	{ Sir John Osborn, Kt. & Bar.	
South						
Fangy, or Vange	Barstable	R Barstable	14 0 0	Mr John Paget.	Mrs Thacker.	
Farnham	Clavering	R Newport	23 8 9	Mr John Pool.	John Pool Gent.	W. Glascock Esq;
Felix Hall	Witham					Sir Ant. Abdy Bar.
Felsted	Hinckford	V Henningham	13 6 8	Mr J. Henderson.	Sir Rich. Child.	Mr Tho. Pepys.
Fering	Lexden	V Lexden	11 0 0	Mr Ric. Tristram.	Bishop of London.	
Fidlers	Chelmsford					John Petre Esq;

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F I N.

F I N.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Seats.
Finchingfield	Hinckford	V Heningham	17 13 4	Mr Geo. Paske.	Mr Gunston.	{ Sir Jo. Marshall Kemp Esq
Fingrinhoo	Winstree	V Lexden	13 7 0	Mr Ja. Chalmers.	Mr Warren.	
Fleming Place	Chelmsford					
Flint-House	Chelmsford					
Fobbing	Barstable	R Barstable	21 0 0	Mr And. Agnew	The King.	
Fordham	Lexden	R Lexden	14 4 2	Mr John Pulley.	Mr Wheeler, &c.	
Foulness	Rochford	R Rochford	15 0 0	Mr Benj. Collins.	E. of Nottingham.	
Foxheard	Hinckford	R Heningham	10 4 4½	Mr Will. Butcher.	Mr Haines.	
Frating	Tendring	R Tendring	10 0 0	Mr John Lufkin.	Mr Audley.	
Fremot's Park	Barstable					
Friday Hill	Waltham					
Frierning	Chelmsford	R Chelmsford	9 0 0	Mr Rob. D'Oyly.	Wadham Coll. Oxf.	Rob Boothby Esq
Frinton	Tendring	R Tendring	7 3 10	Dr Jos. Avery.	Mr Luc. Grimston.	Carteret. Esq
Fyfield	Ongar	R Ongar	25 7 6½	Mr Rob. Beverly.	Sir Rich. Child.	{ John Pochin Esq John Brand Esq
Gestingthorp	Hinckford	R Heningham	13 6 9	Mr John Gooding.	John Morley Esq;	
Gestingthorp	Hinckford	V Heningham	7 0 0	Mr John Gooding.		
Giddy Hall	Havering					
Gildables	Barstable					Eyles Esq
Gingrave, al. } Ingrave }	Barstable	R Barstable	7 13 4	Mr Edw. Willis.	Lord Petre.	
Gobions Magna	Haveril					
Goldhanger	Thurstable	R Witham	25 14 4	Mr Henr. Barret.	Lady Pooley.	
Goldings	Waltham					
Goodmanstreet	Becontree					
Gosfield	Hinckford	V Heningham	8 0 0	Mr Elias Smith.	Mr Knight.	John Knight Esq
Gosfield Hall	Hinckford					
Gooses	Havering					
Graces	Chelmsford					Sir Nath. Mead.
GRAYES } THUR- } ROCK = }	Chafford	V Chafford	5 0 0	Mr John Johnson.	Will. Kenrick Esq;	Mrs Waterfon.
Greensted	Ongar	R Ongar	6 13 4	Mr Rich. Hewit.		Capt. Grantham
Gristed	Lexden	R Colchester	5 0 0	Mr Theod. Farlan.		Mr Cleeve.
Groves	Chafford				The King.	Mr Goodyer.
Hackwell	Rochford	R Rochford	13 6 8	Mr Rob. Skingle.	E. of Nottingham.	
Hadleigh	Rochford	R Rochford	11 14 7	Mr Tho. Sampson.	Mr St. John.	Sir R. Haddock
Hadleigh Castle	Rochford					
Hadstock	Frethwell	R Sampford	19 0 0	Mr Will. Stevens.	Bishop of Ely.	
Haidon	Uclesford	R Newport	18 0 0	Mr John Davy	Sir Pet. Soame.	Lady Soams.
Halsted	Hinckford	V Heningham	17 0 0	Mr A. Vivier, jun.	Bishop of London.	{ John Morley Esq Leon Jenner Esq
E. Ham	Becontree	V Barking	14 3 9	Dr Rich. Welton.	Bishop of London.	Sir N. Garrard
W. Ham	Becontree	V Barking	39 8 4	Mr Carl. Vernon.	The Crown.	{ Lady Smith John Ange Esq
Hanningfield } East }	Chelmsford	R Chelmsford	13 15 7½	Mr Clem. Holder.	Ld. Petre. Univ.	Mr Prat.
Hanningfield } South }	Chelmsford	R Chelmsford	10 0 0	Mr Rob. Allot.	Ld. Petre. Gamb.	E. Humphreys
Hanningfield } West }	Chelmsford	R Chelmsford	16 13 4	Mr Hen. Oborn.	Ld. Petre. Right	
Harestreet	Havering					
Harlow	Harlow	V Harlow	15 7 11	Mr Jo. Taylor.		
Harroldwood	Havering					

H A R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Seats.
Harrolds Park	Waltham					Mr Tho. Burgh.
HARWICH	Tendring	A Chapel of Ease to Dovercourt.				
Haseley	Dengy	R Dengy	4 13 4	Mr Nath. Gentry.	Sir J. Smith Kt.	Sir J. Smith Kt.
Hallingbury	Harlow	R Harlow	22 0 0	Mr Ed. Auvergne.	Sir Edw. Turner.	Sir Edm. Turner.
Magna						
Hallingbury	Harlow	R Harlow	15 0 0	Mr Tho. Davys.	{ Gover. of the Charter-House.	Dowd. Taylor Esq.
Parva						
HATFIELD						
BROAD.	Harlow	V Harlow	14 0 0	Mr Geo. Starling.	Trin. Coll. Camb.	{ Shales Esq. Jeff. Stanes Esq.
OKE						
Harfield	Witham	V Witham	8 0 0	Mr David Price.	Lady Howard.	Lady Howard.
Peveril						
Harfield Priory	Witham					
Havering	Havering					Mr Chauncy.
Bower						
Hampsted	Freshwell	A Chapel belonging to Sampford Magna.				Will. Harvey Esq.
Henham	Uclesford	V Sampford	17 0 0	Mr Sam. Smith.	Mr Pye.	
Heningham	Hinckford	C Heningham		Mr Ri. Courtman	Bar. Daniel, Wid	Nis. Jekyl Esq.
Castle						
Heningham	Hinckford	R Heningham	21 13 4	Mr Moses Cooke.	Mr Moses Cooke.	John Sparrow Esq.
Sible						
Henny Magna	Hinckford	R Heningham	13 6 8	Mr Ja. Broom	W. Grimston Esq.	John Sewell, Gent.
Henny Parva	Hinckford	R Heningham	13 6 8	Mr Ja. Broom.		
Heron House	Barstable					Sir J. Tyrrell Bar.
Heron Place	Barstable					
Heybridge	Thurstable	V Witham	10 0 0	Mr Geo. Grey.	D. & C. St. Paul's	
Heywood	Chelmsford					
Hill Hall	Ongar					Sir Ed. Smith Bar.
Hockley	Rochford	V Rochford	16 3 9	Mr Sam. Malden.	Wadham Coll. Oxf.	
Holland Magna	Tendring	R Tendring	17 13 9	Mr John Brasier.	Mr Thurstan.	
Holland Parva	Tendring	Cur. Tendring				
Hollowfield	Waltham					
Holt Hold	Lexden					
Horham Hall	Dunmow					Sir Ed. Smith Bar.
Hornchurch	Havering	V Barking		Mr Tho. Roberts.	New College, Oxf.	John Everett Esq.
Horndon East	Barstable	R Barstable	9 14 0	Mr Zeph. Peince.	Sir John Tyrrell.	Sir John Tyrrell.
Horndon West	Barstable	R Barstable	14 13 4	Mr Eedw. Willis.	Lord Petre.	Lord Petre.
Horndon on						
the Hill, v.	Barstable	V Barstable	14 6 8	Mr Cha. Badham.	D. & C. St. Paul's.	{ Turner Esq. Will. Grant Esq.
Thorndon						
Horsey	Tendring					
Horningbrook	Barstable					Sir H. Featherston Bt.
Horley Magna	Lexden	R Lexden	15 0 0	Mr Rob. Harrison.	Duke of Kent.	
Horley Parva	Lexden	Cur. Lexden				Ed. Husbands Esq.
Hutton	Barstable	R Barstable	8 0 0	Mr Clem. Holder.	D & C. St Paul's.	Lady Appleton.
Jarvis Hall	Barstable					
Jenkins	Becontree					
Ilford Magna	Becontree					
Ilford Parva	Becontree	R Barking	11 13 8	Mr Rob. Blakeway.	Sir Will. Montey.	J. Lechulier Esq.
Ilford Hof		Barking	16 13 4			
pital	Becontree					
Ingarstone,						
alias	Chelmsford	R Chelmsford	16 13 4	Mr Tho. Ralph.	Lord Petre.	Lord Petre.
Ing Abbas,						
Inworch	Lexden	R Lexden	10 0 0	Mr. John Angier.	Mr Angier.	

<i>R E L.</i>	<i>Hundred.</i>	<i>Deanery.</i>	<i>Valuation.</i>	<i>Incumbent.</i>	<i>Patron.</i>	<i>Seats.</i>
Kelvedon Hatch	Ongar	R Ongar	12 0 0	Mr John Westwood.	John Wright Esq;	John Wright Esq;
Kelvedon, <i>alias</i> Easterford		V Witham	9 4 2	Mr Tho. Dunbar.	Bishop of London.	Sir Anth. Abdy.
Kirkby	Tendring	R Tendring	10 0 0	Dr Jos. Avery.	Lord Rivers.	Lord Rivers.
Kitten End	Hinckford					
Lachingdon	Dengy	R Chelmsford	37 0 0	Mr Tho. Pocock.	Abp. of Canterb.	
Laughton Stone	Becontree					Mr Cookes.
Laughton	Becontree	V Barking	7 12 1	Mr John Strips.	Mrs Swanley, &c.	Sir F. Tench B.
Lamborn	Ongar	R Ongar	11 10 0	Dr Tho. Tooke.	Mr Hall.	Sir H. Hicks B.
Lamborn Hall	Ongar					Rob. Walker Esq;
Laindon cum Basildon	Barstable	R Barstable	35 6 8	Mr Sam. Sturgis.	Bishop of London.	Mr Barfoot.
Lamerth	Hinckford	R Heningham	12 3 4	Mr John Lilly.	Mr Fiske.	
Langdon Hills	Barstable	R Barstable	10 3 9	Mr John Benson.	D. & C. St. Paul's.	
Langdon Beacon	Barstable					
Langenhoo	Winstree	R Lexden	14 13 4	Mr Ro. Middleton.	Mr Ric. Stanes.	
Langford	Thurstable	R Witham	10 4 9½	Mr John Rogerson.	{ The King, by reason of the Duchy of Lanc.	
Langham	Lexden	R Lexde	17 11 0	Mr T. Bradshaigh.		
Langleys	Chelmsford					Sam. Tuffnell Esq;
Langley Chapel. See Clavering						
Lashleys	Hinckford					
Latton	Harlow	V Harlow	7 0 0	Dr Roger Altham.	Peyt. Altham Esq;	Peyt. Altham Esq;
Latton Priory	Harlow					
Laver High	Ongar	R Ongar	14 1 8	Mr John Hill.	Geo. Cole, Gent.	Sir Fr. Masbam B.
Laver Magdalen	Ongar	R Ongar	16 12 2	Mr Arth. Hern.	Mr Tho. Harvey.	
Laver Parva	Ongar	R Ongar	15 10 5	Mr Cha. Alchorn.	Mr Hunt.	
Lawford	Tendring	R Tendring	15 0 0	Mr Ja. Rathborn.		
Lawling	Dengy					
St. Lawrence	Dengy	R Dengy	18 0 0	Mr Mar. D'Affigny.	The King	
Laver Bretton	Winstree	R Lexden	7 0 0	Mr Will. Slinger.	Sir Isaac Rebew.	
Laver de la Hay	Winstree	Cur Lexden		Mr Tho. Lufkin.		
Laver Marney	Winstree	R Lexden	15 3 4	Mr John Angier.	Nic. Cursellis Esq;	
Lay Street	Becontree					
Lee Gardens	Havering					
Leigh	Rochford	R Rochford	15 0 0	Mr Fra. Fordice.	E. of Nottingham.	
Leigh Hall	Rochford					
Leigh Romans	Chelmsford					
Leighs Magna	Chelmsford	R Chelmsford	25 1 3	Mr John Townson.	{ Mrs Leonard's three Coheirs.	
Leighs Parva	Chelmsford	V Chelmsford	8 19 8½	Mr Tho. Forbes.	Herm. Olynus Esq;	Sir Clo. Allryn B.
Leighs Priory	Chelmsford					E. of Manchester.
Lexden	Lexden	R Colchester	12 0 0	Mr Ric. Skingle.	Duke of Kent.	Royston Esq;
Littlebury Vic	Utlesford	R Newport	10 2 1	Mr Will. Kilburn.	The Rector.	
Littlebury Rect	Utlesford	V Newport	26 13 4	Dr Cove.	Bishop of Ely.	

L O U.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Seats.
Loughton	Ongar	R Barking	18 3 9	Mr Ch. Slaughter.	John Wroth Esq;	John Wroth Esq;
Loxford	Becontree					
Lyndsell	Dunmow	V Dunmow	8 0 0	Mr Tho. Backe.	E. of Guildford.	
Lyfton	Hinckford	R Heningham	12 0 0	Mr Rob. Gooding.	Mr Clopton.	Mr. Clopton.
Lyfton Hall	Hinckford					
MALDON	Dengy	V Dengy	10 0 0	Mr Sam. Palmer.	Mrs Bludworth.	
Maldon	Dengy					
Hall						
Maningtree, v. Mistle	Tendring	Chapel belonging to Mistle.				Hi. Scarp Esq;
Manuden	Clavering	V Newport	11 10 0	Mr Rob. Cleve.	{ Rich. James G ^t . J. Walsingham Esq	
Maplested	Hinckford	V Heningham	8 3 4	Mr John Spavan.	Mr Tyndal.	Mr Tyndal.
Magna						
Maplested	Hinckford	CHeningham		Mr Jos. Mason.	Jos. Davis Gent.	Jos. Davis Gent.
Parva						
Margaretting	Chelmsford	V Chelmsford	9 2 0	Mr W. Harman.	Lord Petre.	{ Mr H Sidney. Mr W. Alexander.
al. Ging						
Margaret						
Marks	Havering					Car. Mildmay Esq;
Markthall	Lexden	R Lexden	14 0 0	Mr J. Livermore.	Ro. Honeywood Esq;	Rob. Honeywood Esq;
Marsh-street	Becontree					
Marbury	Dunmow	R Dunmow	9 14 7	Mr Ja. Reeve.	Mr Petre.	
Matching	Harlow	V Harlow	12 10 5	Mr Geo. Sterling.	Bishop of London.	Sir Fr. Masham B ^t .
Mayland	Dengy	V Dengy	13 6 8	Mr Tho. Williams.	Edw. Colston Esq;	
Maytors	Havering					
Mersey	Winstree					
Blockhouse						
Mersey East	Winstree	R Lexden	21 0 0	Mr Gam. Logden.	The King.	
Mersey West	Winstree	V Lexden	17 17 4	Mr Nathan Coke.	Mr Kidby.	
Messing	Lexden	V Lexden	8 0 0	Mr Ed. Cressfield.	Sir Herb. Luckin.	Sir Herb. Luckin.
Midleton	Hinckford	R Heningham	8 0 0	Mr Edw. Stukely.	Mr Kingsbury.	
Mile-end	Lexden	R Lexden	7 10 0	Mr Will. Smithys.	Duke of Kent.	
St. Michael						
Milton	Rochford					
Mistle cum	Tendring	R Tendring	16 10 0	Mr Al. Burgesse.	Ric. Rigby Esq;	Ric Rigby Esq;
Maningtree	Hinckford					
More Hall	Ongar	R Ongar	20 0 0	Mr Arth. Herne.	St. John's Coll. Cam.	
Morton						
Mose. v.	Tendring	R Tendring	10 0 0	Mr Ja. Rathborn.	Geo. Daswood Esq;	
Baumont						
Mountnes-Ing	Chelmsford	V Chelmsford	11 0 0	Mr Jos. Hall.	Lord Petre.	Mr Alex. Prefect.
Moynes	Hinckford					
Mucking	Barstable	V Barstable	10 0 0	Mr Tho. Baker.	D. & C. St. Paul's.	
Mundon	Dengy	V Dengy	13 0 0	Mr Abr. Bigot.	The King.	
Nasing	Waltham	V Barking	14 5 5	Mr Jo. Apperley.	The King.	
Navestock	Ongar	V Ongar	13 3 4	Mr John Lord.	D. & C. St. Paul's.	{ Serj. Green. Ld. Walgrave.
Nelmes	Havering					
Nevedon	Barstable	R Barstable	10 13 4	Mr Ric. Powley.	Mrs Wakefield.	
Nettlewell	Harlow	R Harlow	13 6 8	Mr Hen. Sanders.	Mr Rob. Pygot.	
New Hall	Chelmsford					Dut. of Albemarle.
Newport	Utesford	V Newport	9 10 0	Mr Bucks.	The Crown.	Fr. Bradbury Esq;
Norton Man-						
devile	Ongar	Cur. Ongar		Mr Hewyt.	Mr. Nicholas.	

N O R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Seats.
Norton	Dengy	R Dengy	16 13 4	Mr Tho. Wedon.	{ Govern. of the Charter-House.	Mr Walker.
Notley Black	Witham	R Witham	15 10 0	Mr Will. Pyke.		
Notley White	Witham	V Witham	9 16 2	Mr Ja. Laing.	Bishop of London.	Mr Wright.
Ockendon } North }	Chafford	R Chafford	16 13 4	Mr Tho. Whetham.	Mr Littleton.	Will. Russell Esq
Ockendon } South }	Chafford	R Chafford	33 6 8	Mr Ja. Kennedy.	Mr Jos. Kinsman.	Littleton Esq
Okeley Magna	Tendring	R Tendring	23 0 0	Mr Rich. Drake.	Mrs Cole.	
Okeley Parva	Tendring	R Tendring	10 10 0	Mr Tho. White.	Mr Smith.	
Ongar High	Ongar	R Ongar	39 10 5	Mr Rob. Salmon.	E. of Manchester.	{ Will. Stans E Tho. Velley Esq E. Alexander E
Orset	Barstable	R Barstable	29 4 8	Mr Wivel.	Bishop of London.	
St. Osith	Tendring	Cur. Tendring		Mr Tho. Chantrell	E. of Rivers.	E. of Rivers.
Ovington	Hinckford	R Heningham	7 0 0	Mr Giles Firmin.	Mr John Poulter.	
Paglesham	Rochford	R Rochford	26 0 0	Mr John Goodwin.	Bishop of London.	
Panfield	Hinckford	R Heningham	10 10 0	Mr Ant. Holbrook.	Mr Ant. Holbrook.	
Panfield Hall	Hinckford					
Park Hall	Tendring					
Parndon } Magna }	Harlow	R Harlow	16 10 7	Mr Will. Dyde.	{ Governors of Bridewell, &c.	
Parndon Parva	Harlow	R Harlow	6 0 0	Mr Hill Denny.	Cha. Turner Esq;	Cha. Turner Esq
Passow Hall	Ongar					Sir Ric. Child
Patwick	Lexden	Cur. Lexden		Mr J. Blower jun.	Bishop of London.	
Pedmersh	Hinckford	R Heningham	10 0 0	Mr Cha. Luckin.	Will Grimsdon Esq;	
Peldon	Winstree	R Lexden	16 15 10	Mr Nath. Ashwell.	Bishop of London	
Pentlow	Hinckford	R Heningham	12 0 0	Mr Geo. Carter.	Mr Edw Alston	
Petches	Hinckford					
St. Peter's } Chapel }	Dunmow					
Pirgo	Havering					Chas. E
Pirby	Barstable	R Barstable	16 13 4	Mr R. Woodcocke.	Sir Sam. Moyer Bt.	
Plastow	Becontree					
Plethy	Dunmow	R & C Dunmow		Mr Tho. Bateman.		Sir Will. Jolliffe
Pool House	Hinckford					
Portors	Becontree					
Potters Row	Barstable					
Prittlewell	Rochford	V Rochford	18 13 4	Mr Ed. Underhil.	E. of Nottingham.	Dan. Scrattan E
Prittlewell } Priory }	Rochford					
Purfleet	Chafford					
Purleigh	Dengy	R Dengy	25 0 0	Mr D. Horsmanden.	Mr D. Horsmanden.	
Quendon	Utlesford	R Newport	9 0 0	Mr Edm. Tatnam.	Mr John Turner.	Mr John Turner
Radwinter	Freshwell	R Sampford	21 12 1	Mr Geo. Burton.	W. Maynard Esq;	
Rainham	Chafford	V Chafford	10 0 0	Mr Hugh Price.	Mr Ral. Freeman.	
Ramsdon } Bellhouse }	Barstable	R Barstable	14 0 0	Mr Alex. Jephson.	Sir Nic. Garret.	
Ramsdon } Crayes }	Barstable	R Barstable	20 0 0	Mr Will. Dunbar.	Mr Geo. Walton.	
Ramsey	Tendring	R Tendring	15 0 0	Mr Robert Rich.	The King.	
Rattendon	Chelmsford	R Chelmsford	32 6 1	Mr Aug. Fraser.	Bishop of Ely.	
Rawreth	Rochford	R Rochford	20 13 4	Mr Tho. Ralph.	Pembroke-hall, Cam	
Rawreth } Hall }	Rochford					

R A T.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Seats.
RAYLEIGH O=	Rochford	R Rochford	17 17 6	Mr Edw. Roberts.	E. of Nottingham.	
Rayne Parva	Hinckford	R Heningham	14 13 4	Mr John Tripsack.	E. of Essex.	Mr Eliot.
Redgwell	Hinckford	V Heningham	10 0 0	Mr John Wild.	Kath. Hall, Cambr.	
Richell	Harlow					
Rickling	Utlesford	V Newport	10 0 0	Mr Edw. Tatham.	Bishop of London.	
Rinfell	Dengy					
Ripple	Becontree					
Rivenhall	Witham	R Witham	21 5 5	Mr John Rawlins.	Will. Western Esq;	Will. Western Esq;
ROCHFORD O=	Rochford	R Rochford	20 0 0	Mr John Lister.	Mr St. Johns.	Cha. Tirrell Esq;
Rochford Hall	Rochford				Sir Ric. Child Bar.	Sir Ric. Child Bar.
Roding Abbess	Ongar	R Ongar	14 10 0	Mr John Pierfon.	Will. Turner Gent.	
Roding Beau- champ	Ongar	R Ongar	16 13 4	Mr John Camp.	Mrs Siday.	
Roding Bernes	Dunmow	R Dunmow	15 6 8	Mr Tho. Bateman.	Mr Ramshaw.	
Roding Eythorp	Dunmow	R Dunmow	12 0 0	Mr Tho. Smith.	Mr Tho. Smith.	
Roding High	Dunmow	R Dunmow	20 0 0	Mr Edw. Jofcelin.	Sir Str. Jofcelin.	
Roding Mar- garet	Dunmow	R Dunmow	10 12 6	Mr Rob. Doyly.	John Godbold Esq;	John Godbold Esq;
Roding Plumb	Dunmow	R Dunmow	12 13 4	Mr Sam. Hunter.	The King.	Brand Esq;
Roding White	Dunmow	R Dunmow	23 2 2	Mr John Maryon.	Mrs Marryon.	
Rough-hedge	Lexden					
Round-house	Barstable					
Roxwell	Chelmsford	C Chelmsford		Mr Geo. Noon.	Dr Tho. Houghton.	An. Bramston Esq;
Roydon	Harlow	R Harlow	12 0 0	Mr Br. Kitchin.	E. of Salisbury.	
RUMFORD O=	Havering	Chap.		Mr John Hotchkiss.		Freckleton Esq;
Runwell	Chelmsford	R Chelmsford	13 0 0	Mr Henry Pugh.	Rob. Pugh Esq;	
Salcot Virley	Winstree	R Lexden	7 13 4	Mr Fr. Dezee.	Sir Isaac Rebow.	Mr Fr. Dezee.
Sailing Great	Hinckford	V Heningham	7 0 0	Mr Tho. Trot.	Mr Martin Carter.	Mart. Carter Esq;
Sampford	Freshwell	V Sampford	18 0 0	Mr Will. Swarder.	Will. Harvey Esq;	
Magna	Freshwell	R Sampford	11 0 0	Mr Tho. Ward.	Will. Peck Esq;	Will. Peck Esq;
Sampford Parva	Chelmsford	R Chelmsford	12 13 4	Mr John Picke.	Mrs Burdet.	Collins Esq;
Sandon	Hinckford					Sir J. Marshall Kt.
Sculpins	Rochford					
Sachurch	Hinckford	V Heningham	7 0 0	Mr Tho. Welby.	Sam. Hinton Esq;	
Shalford	Ongar	R Ongar	9 15 0	Mr John Pierfon.	Mr Green.	
Shelley						
Shellow	Dunmow	R Dunmow	7 13 4	Mr Rich. Hill.	John Ange Esq;	John Ange Esq;
Bowells	Barstable	R Barstable	14 18 4	Mr J. Ja. La Port.	D. of Kent.	Ric. Vaughan Esq;
Shenfield	Harlow	R Harlow	13 13 4	Mr Edw. Hinton.	Christ Church, Oxf.	
Shering	Rochford	V Rochford	9 0 0	Mr Tho. Sabery.	The King.	
Shobury North	Rochford	R Rochford	13 13 3	Mr Rob. Drew.	Rob. Brisfow Esq;	
Shobury South	Rochford	V Rochford	9 0 0	Mr Tho. Sabery.	The King.	
Shopland	Urlesford					Lord Thomond.
Shortgrave	Tendring					
Skighall	Chelmsford					A. Bramston Esq;
Skrenes	Chelmsford					Tho. Smith Esq;
Smiths Hall	Walgham					Edw. Parre Gent.
Sewardston	Dengy	R Dengy	3 0 0	Mr D. Sturmy.	Mrs Argal.	
Shoreham	Rochford	R Chelmsford	27 0 5	Mr Tho. Cafa.	Abp. of Canturb.	
Southchurch						
Southchurch	Rochford					
Hamlet						
Southminster	Dengy	V Dengy	21 0 0	Mr Tho. Weedon.	Govern. of the Charter House.	

S P A.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Seats.
Spaines Hall	Hinckford					Kemp Esq
Springfield Boswell	Chelmsford	R Chelmsford	11 0 10	Mr Phil. Gretton.	Sir John Tyrrell.	{ Sir J. Tyrrell Mr Throgmorton
Springfield Richards	Chelmsford	R Chelmsford	10 17 0	Mr Phil. Gretton.	Sir John Tyrrell.	Ho. H. Bertie Esq
Stambridge Magna	Rochford	R Rochford	20 0 0	Mr Geo. Plunket.	{ Govern. of the Charter-House.	
Stambridge Parva	Rochford	R Rochford	12 0 0	Mr Andr. Cant.	The King.	
Stanborn	Hinckford	R Heningham	15 0 0	Mr Geo. Bowyer.	{ The King, by reason of the Duchy of Lanc.	Mr Sh. Wangford
Stanborn Hall	Hinckford					
Stanford le Hope	Barstable	R Barstable	12 19 8	{ Mr Pet. Rouffignac.	Sir H. Fetherstone.	{ Sir Hen. Fetherstone Bar.
Stanford Rivers	Ongar	R Ongar	26 13 4	Mr John Ailoffe.	Dutchy of Lanc.	Will. Petre Esq
Stanfgate v. Streeple	Dengy					
Stansted Montfichet	Utlesford	V Sampford	13 6 8	Mr John Reynolds.	Mrs Middleton.	Mrs Middleton.
Stansted Priory	Utlesford					
Stondon Maffy	Ongar	R Ongar	13 6 8	Mr Tho. Smith.	Mr Tho. Smith.	Rich. How Esq
Stanway	Lexden	R Lexden	10 17 4	Mr Geo. Angier.		John Eldred Esq
Stanway Hall	Lexden					
Stapleford Abbors	Ongar	R Ongar	16 15 0	Mr J. Symonds.	The King.	Sir Rob. Abdy Esq
Stapleford Tawney	Ongar	R Ongar	15 8 9	Mr Parson Parks.	Lady Howard.	Tho. Luther Esq
Stapley	Hastings Rap.					
Stebbing	Hinckford	V Heningham	12 0 0	Mr Titus Wendy.	John Affleck Esq	
Steeple cum Stanfgate	Dengy	V Dengy	15 18 0	Mr John Cooper.	Mrs Waterson.	
Stifford	Chafford	R Chafford	15 0 0	Mr Sam. Hilliard.	Mr Latham.	Ke Grantham Esq
Stifted	Hinckford	R Canterbury	22 0 0	Mr Pet. Waggoner.	Abp. of Canterb.	Mrs Lingwood.
Stock	Chelmsford	R Chelmsford	10 0 0	Mr Tho. Cox, Sen.	{ Mrs Leonard & Sir J. Tyrrell.	Mr Geo. Bates.
Stock Common	Chelmsford					Ric. Stanes Esq
Stow Mary's	Dengy	R Dengy	18 6 8	Mr Ri. Clerke.		
Stratford Langthorn	Becontree					
Strethall	Utlesford	R Newport	13 0 0	Mr Ch. Lancaster.		
Sturmer	Hinckford	R Heningham	8 10 0	Mr Tho. Rant.	Mr Todd.	
Suttons	Ongar					Tho. Luther Esq
Sutton	Rochford	R Rochford	10 19 4	Mr Cha. Lee.	Mr Britridge.	
Takeley	Utlesford	V Sampford	11 0 0	Mr John English.	Bishop of London.	John Kendal Esq
Tendring	Tendring	R Tendring	16 0 0	Mr He. Henderson.	Mrs Curtis.	
Terling	Witham	V Witham	10 0 0	Mr Henry Nor.	Mrs Fetherstone.	Mrs Godbold.
Tey Great	{ Lexden { Lexden	R Lexden V Lexden	18 0 0 7 0 0	Mr Will. Pollard. Mr Will. Pollard.	The Rector.	

T. E. T.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Statis.
Tey Little	Lexden	R Lexden	4 0 0	Mr J. Livermore.	Bishop of London.	
Tey Marks	Lexden	V Lexden		Mr Cha. Rogerson.	The King.	
Thaxted	Dunmow	V Dunmow	24 0 0	Mr Rob. Bernard.	Lord Maynard.	Reyner Esq;
Theydon Boys	Ongar	Cur Ongar		Mr Tho. Cooper.		Mr Meggott.
Theydon Garnon	Ongar	R Ongar	17 0 0	Mr J. Nicholas.	Sir Rob. Abdy.	Archer Esq;
Theydon Mount	Ongar	R Ongar	13 6 8	Mr Henry Brown.	Sir Edw. Smith.	Sir Edw. Smith.
Thoby Priory	Chelmsford					Mr Alex. Prescott.
Thorington	Tendring	R Tendring	16 0 0	Dr W. Edmundson.	{ St. John's Col- lege, Cambr.	
Thorndon East	Barstable	R Barstable	9 14 0	Mr Zeph. Pierce.	Sir John Tyrrell.	Sir John Tyrrell.
Thorndon Hall	Barstable					Lord Petre.]
Thorndon West	Barstable	R Barstable	14 13 4	Mr Edw. Willis.	Lord Petre.	Lord Petre.
Tirrells Hall	Dunmow					J. Bockett Esq;
Thorpe	Tendring	V Tendring	16 0 0	Mr Tho. White.	E. of Rivers.	
Thundersley	Barstable	R Barstable	14 13 4	Mr Rog. Woodcock.	Mr Dawling.	John Ange Esq;
Thurrock Magna or Grays	Chafford	V Chafford	5 0 0	Mr John Johnston	W. Kenwrick Esq;	Capt. Grantham.
Thurrock Parva	Barstable	R Barstable	13 15 0	Mr W. Dashwood.	{ Sir Rob. Dash- wood Bar. & al.	
Thurrock West	Chafford	V Barstable	15 13 4	Mr W. Dashwood.	N. Grantham Esq;	
Tilbury East	Barstable	V Barstable	13 6 8	Mr John Johnston.	The King.	
Tilbury Fort	Barstable					
Tilbury juxta Clare	Hinckford	R Henningham	8 0 0	Mr Giles Firmin.	Mr John Pou'ter.	
Tilbury West	Barstable	R Barstable	20 0 0	Mr Will. Philips.	The King.	
Tillingham	Dengy	V Dengy	25 3 8	Mr Will. Cremer.	D. & C. St. Paul's.	J. Holdingworth Esq;
Tiltey Abbey	Dunmow	Cur. Dunmow		Mr Will. Clopton.	Lord Maynard.	
Tiptre Priory	Thurstable					Mr Price.
Tolesbury	Thurstable	V Witham	17 10 8	Mr Will. Clarke.		
Toleshunt Darcy	Thurstable	V Witham	8 0 0	Mr Will. Pretty.	Mr Hale.	
Toleshunt Major	Thurstable	V Witham	18 10 0	Mr Alex. Lindsey.	The King.	
Toleshunt Knights	Thurstable	R Witham	16 12 8	Mr Pe. Chambers.	The King.	
Topesfield	Hinckford	R Henningham	24 0 0	Mr Tho. Willet.	The King.	
Torham	Thurstable	V Witham	10 0 0	Mr Will. Harris.		
Torham Magna	Thurstable					
Torham Parva	Thurstable	Kid. Goldanger	A Chapel of Ease to Goldanger.			
Tufes	Dengy					Barr. Shute Esq;
Twinstead	Hinckford	R Henningham	6 0 0	Mr Edw. Collins.	The King.	
Tyld Hall	Dengy					
Verley	Winfree					
Ugley	Clavering	V Sampford	14 13 4	Mr Ja. Maldon.		
Ulking	Witham	V Witham	7 4 2	Under Sequestration, and no certain Minister:		

U. R. M.	Hundred	Deanery	Valuation	Incumbent	Patron	Seals
Upminster	Chafford	R Chafford	26 13 4	Mr Will. Durham.	Mrs Bray.	Ch. Branfield Esq.
Uphire	Waltham					
Upton	Becontree					
Wakering	Rochford	R Rochford	20 13 4	Mr Tho. Case, Jun.	Bishop of London	John Higham Esq.
Great						
Wakering	Rochford	V Rochford	12 0 0	Mr Tho. Anger.	The Mayor, & Co. of London.	
Little						
WALDEN	Uclesford	V Sampford	31 10 2 1/2	Mr Will. Kilburn.	E. of Suffolk.	E. of Suffolk.
Walden	Uclesford					W. Holgate Esq.
Parva						
WALTHAM ABBEY	Waltham	Curacy				Mr Jones.
Waltham	Chelmsford	R Chelmsford	11 10 0	Mr Ant. Holbrook.	Lady Howard.	H. Edwards Esq.
Parva						
Waltham	Chelmsford	V Chelmsford	17 6 8	Mr Hen. Oborn.	Trinity College, Oxf.	Sam. Tufnel Esq.
Magna						
Waltham	Becontree	V Barking	13 6 8	Mr Edm. Chiffel.	J. Conyers Esq.	Sir W. Maynard.
Stow						J. Conyers Esq.
Walton	Tendring	V Tendring	9 0 0	Mr Worley Benion.	E. of Rivers.	
Wansted	Becontree	R Barking	6 13 4	Mr John Pound.	Sir Rich. Child.	Sir Rich. Child.
Warley	Chafford	R Chafford	14 0 0	Mr Hen. Cardel, al. Idle.	Mr Wigmore.	Jackson Esq.
Magna						
Warley Parva	Chafford	R Chafford	11 3 8	Mr D. Horsmanden.	Sir John Tyrrell.	
N. Weald	Ongar	V Ongar	13 3 4	Mr Duberdu, Jun.	Bishop of London.	Chick Esq.
S. Weald	Chafford	V Chafford	26 13 4	Mr Ral. Bridges.	Bishop of London.	Sam. Smith Esq.
S. Weald H. II	Chafford					Sam. Smith Esq.
Wendon	Uclesford	R Newport	9 10 8	Mr Ch. Lancaster.	Mr Mead.	Mr Mead.
Lofts						
Wendon	Uclesford	V Newport	10 0 0	Mr Greg. Grant.	E. of Suffolk.	
Magna						
Wendon	Uclesford	R Newport	7 0 0	Mr Greg. Grant.		
Parva						
Wennington	Chafford	R Chafford	8 0 0	Mr Sam. Gray.	Bishop of London	
Wethersfield	Hinckford	V Heningham	12 0 0	Mr John Allen.	Trin. Hall, Cambr.	Mr Nath. Mot.
Wickford	Barstable	R Barstable	13 13 4	Mr John Pulley.	Mr Moor.	
Wickham	Thurstable	R Witham	12 13 4	Mr Cha. Lee.	Bishop of London	
Wicken	Uclesford	R Newport	11 0 0	Mr We. Bradbury	Mr Bradbury.	
Bonant						
Wickham	Hinckford	R Heningham	9 0 0	Mr Fr. Pemberton.	D. & C. St. Paul's.	
St. Paul						
Widdington	Uclesford	R Sampford	24 13 4	Mr Tho. Twissleton.	Mr Turner.	
Widford	Chelmsford	R Chelmsford	18 17 4	Mr Geo. Noon.	Tryon Esq.	
Wigborough	Winfree	R Lexden	18 17 4	Mr Nat. Dennison.	Bullocke Esq.	
Magna						
Wigborough	Winfree	R Lexden	10 0 0	Mr Geo. Trotter.	Govern. of the Charter House.	
Parva						
Willingale	Dunmow	R Dunmow	16 0 0	Mr Har. Kettelby.	Mr Robert Cole.	Mr Cole.
Doe						Jo. Brock Esq.
Willingale	Dunmow	R Dunmow	7 13 4	Mr Sam. Smith.	Bishop of London.	
Spain						
Wimbish	Uclesford	R Dunmow	10 3 10	Mr Tho. Bernard.	Man. Glanville G.	
Wimbish	Uclesford	V Dunmow	8 0 0	Mr Tho. Carter.	The Rector of Wimbish.	
Wiston	Lexden					

W I T.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Seats.
WITHAM	Wicham	V Witham	22 0 6	Dr Jonas Warley.	Bishop of London.	Sir Rich. Southcot.
Wivenho	Lexden	R Lexden	10 0 0	Mr Tho Goodwin.	Nic. Corfellis Esq;	Nic. Corfellis Esq;
Woodford	Becontree	R Barking	11 12 0	Mr Rich. Masters.	Sir Rich. Child B.	Sir Ric. Child Bar.
Woodford	Becontree					Sir Cesar Child.
Bridge						
Woodham	Chelmsford	R Chelmsford	28 13 4	Mr Milo Burket.	Mrs Water son.	Col. Wakehyn.
Ferris						
Woodham	Dengy	R Dengy	6 13 4	Mr Rob. Wecherel.	Sir John Tyrrell.	
Mortimer						
Woodham	Dengy					
Place						
Woodham	Dengy	R Dengy	12 13 0	Dr Will. Bramston.	Will. Fitch Esq;	
Water						
Woodstreet	Becontree					
Worley Hall	Waltham					
Wormingford	Lexden	R Lexden	7 13 8	Mr Will. Tatbam.	Clem. Curran Esq;	
Wrabness	Tendring	R Tendring	8 0 0	Mr Robert Rich.	The King.	
Writtle	Chelmsford	R Chelmsford	40 16 8	Dr Tho. Houghton.	New-College, Oxf.	Col. Stanley.
						Mr Petre.
						Serj. Comins.
Writtle Hall	Chelmsford					Lord Petre.
Wyley	Tendring	R Tendring	12 0 0	Mr Will. Ruffel.	Bishop of London.	
Yeldam Magna	Hinckford	R Heningham	20 0 0	Mr John Key.	J. Kelyng Esq;	John Sidney Esq;
Yeldam Parva	Hinckford	R Heningham	8 0 0	Mr John Wild.	The King.	Mr Nat. Plumb.

E e e e e





ESSEX

ESSEX	London	Wansted	Barking	Rumford	Havering	Vinger	Hatfield Brad.	Thaxted	Dunmow	Epping street	Braintree	Cogshall	Halsted	Maldon	Ingersstone	Burntwood	Billericay	Paylie	Chelmsford	Manetre	Harwich	Waltham Abby	Boxsted	Walden	E. Tilbury	Step Bumsted
Colchester NE	40	34	35	30	28	25	23	19	18	28	13	6	0	10	21	20	22	18	17	6	13	33	4	24	18	16
Step. Bumsted NE	36	30	32	28	26	20	15	7	11	12	10	12	9	18	22	25	24	24	17	22	28	25	15	27	30	
E. Tilbury E.	18	15	13	11	12	15	20	25	21	17	21	23	25	17	9	8	7	9	14	32	38	19	30	4		
Walden N.	31	27	28	26	23	18	12	5	10	18	13	18	15	23	22	24	24	27	18	29	36	21	23			
Boxsted NE	43	37	37	32	32	27	25	19	19	30	14	8	9	13	24	28	24	21	19	6	13	34			ESSEX	
Waltham Abby NE	11	8	10	9	7	8	10	18	16	5	20	27	26	25	15	12	16	12	17	39	46				send's	
Harwich NE	52	47	45	42	40	37	36	33	30	22	40	25	10	40	33	37	32	38	28	7					VIII Members	
Manetre NE	45	40	40	30	36	32	30	26	25	34	19	13	15	16	28	32	27	23	32						to	
Chelmsford NE	24	18	18	14	12	9	10	13	8	13	8	12	13	8	5	9	6	8							Parliament	
Paylie NE	20	21	21	17	16	15	18	20	17	19	15	15	17	7	8	12	7								has	
Billericay NE	19	14	14	10	10	10	14	19	14	13	14	17	18	11	3	5										XXVIII Market Towns
Burntwood NE	15	9	8	5	5	7	11	19	15		17	20	22	16	5											and
Ingersstone NE	19	14	14	9	9			16	12	10	13	16	17	11												415 Parishes
Maldon NE	30	25	25	20	20	17	16		20		9	7	11													is divided into
Halsted NE	34	29	29	25	28	29	16	10	10	22	5	4														XX Hundreds
Cogshall NE	35	29	29	25	24	20		15	14	2	6															containing about
Braintree NE	28	25	24	20	18		9	8	7	17																1249000 Acres
Epping street NE	15	8	10	8	6		4	15	12																	and near
Dunmow NE	26	20	21	17	16	10	4	5																		34819 Houses, With
Thaxted NE	29	24	25	22	19	14	8																			174095 Inhabitants
Hatfield Brad. NE	10	16	18	14	11	6																				
Vinger N.E.	16	10	12	8	6																					
Havering NE	10	6	6	2																						
Rumford NE	10	3	4																							
Barking E	7	3																								
Wansted NE	6																									

ESSEX
 sends
 VIII Members
 to
 Parliament
 has
 XXVIII Market Towns

and
 415 Parishes
 is divided into
 XX Hundreds
 containing about
 1249000 Acres
 and near
 34819 Houses, With
 174095 Inhabitants



Length 45 M.
 In { Breadth 30 M.
 Circumference 146 M.

